# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER


COPYRIGHT 1938 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 121

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

## Tower Views

by Clearway

### Lingo From the Sand Lots

### An Italo-French Courtship

### The Forty-Plusser Problem

¶ **Baseball**—Well, the baseball season is open. From now until autumn a goodly percentage of Americans will be overheard talking in a medium understandable only to the initiate. "Socko," "the pill," "south paws," "the onion," "peppery grassers," "slam," "slot," "slug," "ukulele hitters," "whale," "whiff," "whip," and many and sundry terms reaching from the sand lot to the big arenas, already begin to assail the ears. But don't ask us for definitions. The foregoing pearls from the diamond, so to speak, drop from the lips of enthusiasts like Charles Rieckel, of Cynthiana, Ky., who, a mere stripling of 102, attends the opening game at Cincinnati again this year. He hasn't missed an opening in 53 years; remembers when the lads with handlebar moustaches "mitted the pill" with bare hands. Such enthusiasm is contagious. We hope the bleachers are dry this afternoon.

¶ **Napoleonic Gold**—Oh, they marched the gold dollars up the hill; then marched them down again. In other words, the $1,182,000,000 of desterilized gold (gold rendered powerless to serve as a base for credit) is once again available for channels of trade and to add impetus to recent recovery moves. In December, 1936, the Administration—concerned over the vast gold tide draining into the United States from abroad—impounded new gold imports so they could not be used for a possible unsound credit boom. Now the Treasury abolishes the "inactive gold account" and gold sterilization is regarded as no more—or, at least, it ceases to exist until the Administration issues another command. The present action is a retreat from the anti-inflationary policy in effect for a year and a half. Reason? The Treasury wants to have free gold available should foreigners suddenly decide to withdraw their funds.

¶ **The Wooing of Italy**—The British swain, having so successfully wooed coy Italy, France waxes its diplomatic moustache and approaches Rome with a corsage of attractive proposals. It finds the Mediterranean belle in a listening mood. So friendship talks are agreed upon and soon a French Ambassador to Rome may fill the post left vacant because France would not accredit its representative to Italy's King as Emperor of Ethiopia. It is suggested that the conversations may touch on the question of including the United States and Britain in a new "axis" of international co-operation. Italy now seems to be disproving Lord Lyttleton's words:

> Where none admire, 'tis useless to excel;
> Where none are beaux, 'tis vain to be a belle.

¶ **Roofs for Relief**—Walter R. McCormack, of the American Institute of Architects' Committee, discusses a proposal for the construction of 2,000,000 homes costing no more than $2,500 each for families in the $30-a-week class. Simultaneously the Federal Government decides to turn over the $6,636,000 low-rent housing project overlooking Boston Harbor to the Boston Housing Authority on May 1. Old Harbor Village, it is called, and rents will base from $4.39 per room per month. All of which carries us off on a train of thought. While people need roofs, and roofs cover furniture, and furniture calls for people, and people demand food and clothing and the things that make for comfortable living, and a comfortable living is the common aim of all—how does anyone reach the conclusion that a curtailment of production can aid the economic cycle? Doesn't the presence of an over-production in one line, indicate under-initiative in other lines? Isn't the problem one of re-gearing our thoughts to potential abundance rather than to present fears?

¶ **Men Over Forty**—Letters like this one from Sinking Springs, Pa., are stirring the thoughts of Americans: "I was considered a great machinist just a few years ago, and I can still do the work just as good if I only had a chance." So a New York group, organized by the Sales Executives Club, has undertaken the task of studying the forty-plus unemployment problem. It discovers that the argument in favor of young men is fallaciously based; that employers are wantonly ignoring an applicant's best capabilities when they shut the door to him just because he is past 40; that the forty-plussers are schooled in co-operation, long practiced skill, and adjustability; that they have usually developed judgment and a willingness to assume responsibility. And this is their advice, as set down by Ray Giles in the Readers Digest: If you find silly age limits, write the newspaper advertising such in its want columns, write your Mayor, your Governor, your State Senator, and write offending employers—and "don't be afraid to be indignant!" Yes, and if you find yourself accepting the suggestion that mere years are a handicap, vehemently write: "Out with it!" on the tablets of thought. It is difficult for a general belief to handicap a man who refuses to believe it.

# President's Aid Seen in Drive On Neutral Act

### Flank Attack Is Viewed as Attempt to Help Loyalist Spain

### Pecora Maps Plan

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 19—A direct attempt to amend or lift the United States Neutrality Act in the interest of the Spanish Loyalist Government having failed, a new flank attack backed by the influence of President Roosevelt himself and the legal talent of Ferdinand Pecora, member of the New York State Supreme Court, got under way here today.

The move brings the White House into direct conflict with majority opinion at the State Department over a crucial aspect of American foreign policy. If it succeeded it would ultimately put the United States in the position of condemning German and Italian intervention in Spain. And from such a position of condemnation would logically follow at least American economic pressure on the nations condemned, and perhaps a lifting of the embargo on the shipment of arms to Loyalist Spain. It also revives the possibility of an embargo on trade with Japan, a step which would bring a long range blockade of Japan back into the picture of international possibilities.

**Resolution Introduced**

The new attack is in the form of a resolution introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Byron N. Scott (D) of California. The resolution calls on the President, which in effect means the State Department, to inform Congress what nations "during the last few years have violated any treaties to which they and the United States are signatories."

The strategy of the new movement is extremely shrewd. Legislative custom requires that the resolution be submitted immediately to the State Department for its opinion, previous to any action either by the House Foreign Affairs Committee to which it has been referred, or by Congress itself.

When it reaches the State Department, expected to be sometime today, the Department will be required to make a report. The hope of the sponsors is, of course, that the report will state that Germany, Italy and Japan are violating treaties to which the United States is a signatory.

**Threat of Boycott**

With any such factual statement from the Department the Congressional group would then be in a strong position to follow up their initial success with a resolution calling for action by the signatories of the violated treaties in the way of a boycott or "quarantine" of the treaty violators.

Such a move would secure the

(Continued on Page 8, Column 6)

# Mediterranean: Great Britain Blocks Dream of Italians for 'Roman Sea'

### Empires Face to Face With Balance of Power Shifting

### Fascists Envisage New 'Punic Wars'

*Major diplomatic changes—perhaps more significant than any since the World War—result from the new European alignment of which the recent Anglo-Italian treaty is a cornerstone. Fundamental factors, often overlooked in assessing relations between Britain and Italy are analyzed today by the Rome correspondent of* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. *And in an adjoining column, "Argus" discusses the broad effects of the new policy upon European peace.*

**By Paul Cremona**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

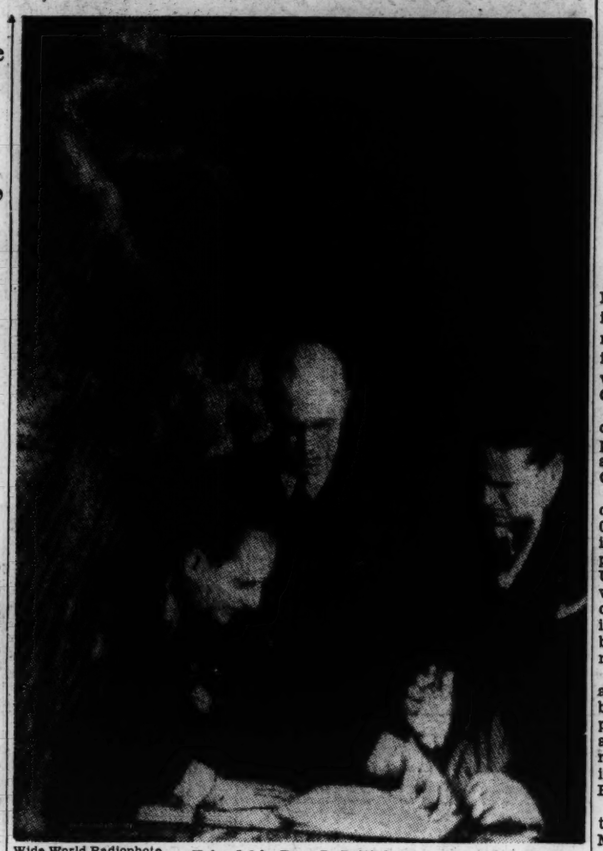
ROME—The Ethiopian War of 1935-36 has changed the Mediterranean situation profoundly. That conflict brought Italy for the first time face to face with the British Empire, and, for this reason, was described by a Fascist writer as the first of the new Punic Wars.

Italy emerged with the net gain of an empire in East Africa and with an enhanced prestige in the Near East. It won the first round in the struggle for supremacy in the Mediterranean inflicting a momentous diplomatic defeat on Britain. It already feels it has definitely escaped from that inferiority position in the "Middle Sea" which gave it the name of "prisoner of the Mediterranean." Its secret aim and most cherished ambition is to wrest from Britain that undisputed supremacy which the latter has exercised in the Mediterranean since Napoleonic days, and to restore the old Roman Empire on the shores of the sea that was "the Sea of Rome."

This maximum program of Italian imperialism will not materialize for some time. Its execution would involve Italy in a war with Britain and Signor Mussolini has wisely decided to live on peaceful terms with Britain having agreed to harmonize the interests of his country in the Mediterranean with those of Britain. Such determination, however, does not alter the fact Italy hopes some day to carry out its program of expansion or that the situation in the Mediterranean has not been modified by the rise of Fascist Italy to the rank of an imperial power.

A glance at the map shows the respective positions of the Medi-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)



Wide World Radiophoto

**Friendship Pact Is Initialed**

The Scene in Victory Hall of Chigi Palace in Rome April 16 as Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, Initialed the Treaty of Friendship Between Great Britain and Italy. Lord Perth, Who Signed for Britain, Is Standing in the Center

# Britain Bases Diplomacy On New Western Front

**By Argus**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The apparent clearing of war clouds from the European skies through the signing last Saturday of an accord to put Anglo-Italian relations on a "solid and lasting basis" has lightened the general tension so perceptibly that the question at once arises: to what extent can the agreement be regarded as a contribution to permanent peace?

Both London and Rome rejoice in the fact that they have returned to their traditional friendship. But in the light of the new imperial aspirations that have sprung up in Italy under Fascist rule, the renewal of friendship can hardly be on quite the old basis. It is difficult to conceive of the Italy of Mussolini being geographically so static as the Italy of pre-Fascist days. Does the agreement make provision for fresh Fascist adventures abroad? Then again, a month ago Anthony Eden resigned his Foreign Secretaryship because he doubted Italy's reliability in the matter of treaties. Is Rome more likely to abide by this accord than Mr. Eden supposed?

The new agreement, let it be said at once, is of a very different type from any Mr. Eden would have been likely to negotiate. Mr. Eden was bargaining primarily on the basis of the democratic front. He was not able to hold consistently to that front, but he never left the League out of account; he would have Britain lead in restoring the sanctity of treaties, even at the cost of complications with the dictators.

**Balancing of Strategic Points**

The Anglo-Italian accord is not based on the democratic front; its validity does not rest on the sanctity of treaties. It is based, as far as Britain is concerned, on reversion to the old Western front, and its validity rests on the balancing of strategic points, on hard bargaining and a careful measurement of the armed forces back of each signature.

The Western front is an inheritance from the World War. It was then the prevailing official view in Britain that the main struggle was between Britain and Germany and that the key point in that struggle was the Western front. Some leaders, such as David Lloyd George and Winston Churchill saw easier ways of liquidating the conflict at weak points in Turkey, Greece or Russia, but they could not shake the settled view of the majority. So the Western front remained, and still remains, the crux of the struggle with Germany. It is the front of the Maginot line and the rearmed Rhineland; the front of which Stanley Baldwin spoke when he said that Britain's frontier was in the Netherlands and on the Rhine; the front across which the peace advances toward Germany must be made.

Had British officials been allowed

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

# $100,000,000 Outlay Planned By Chemistry

### Big Expansion of Production Plants Announced at Convention

### One 'If' Is Raised

DALLAS, Texas, April 19 (AP)—Plans of the $5,000,000,000 chemical industry, third largest in American manufacturing, to spend $100,000,000 in expansion of production plants were announced to the American Chemical Society here today.

They were given in a survey of chemistry's potential industrial power by Dr. D. P. Morgan, chemical and statistical expert of New York City.

There is an "if," Dr. Morgan said, concerning the time when the $100,000,000 will be spent. "If" the chemical industry is let alone, this expansion will be within 18 months. Uncertainties about taxes and wages, he explained, are among causes of delay. Last year chemistry spent $100,000,000 on expansion but at present has cut this spending rate to around 20 per cent.

"'Never sell America short,' the advice of George F. Baker, the banker," said Dr. Morgan, "is more particularly true today than ever, and this is partly on account of the rise of the chemical industry. The industry had hardly started when Baker made his famous statement."

The individual expansion plans of the big chemical companies, Dr. Morgan stated, cannot now be made public. One item is to spend between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000 on a new plant in the Southwest.

Science Dr. Morgan said, has enabled the chemical industry to top all other industries in economic progress. This is based on comparison of industry in the boom years 1925 to 1920 against progress from 1933 to 1937.

Wages in chemistry averaged 4 per cent more rise than in 100 leading industries. The chemical hourly wages actually rose 8.3 above the four years up to '29. They now average just over 60 cents an hour.

Three industries, however, Dr. Morgan said, showed a faster rate of rise in wages than chemistry. They were rubber, autos and meat packing. Of the three only two paid actually higher wages than chemistry. They were rubber and autos.

There were industrial disputes in these two industries, Dr. Morgan said, "a thing almost unheard of in chemical industry."

Chemistry led all other industries in proportionate increase in putting men to work, although it does not employ the largest totals.

New profits in chemistry rose faster than in any other of 100 foremost American industries. Most of this extra rise occurred in those companies which spent the most money for scientific research. The excess for the chemical industry in profits above the average was 40.4 per cent. Three other industries also beat the average. Dr. Morgan gave them as meat packing, 25.5 per cent; autos and trucks, 21.8 per cent; and tobacco 4.8 per cent.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DALLAS, Texas, April 19—Why will the glue on new United States postage stamps taste like sweet potato pie?

The answer is, according to Dr. H. S. Paine, chief of the Carbohydrate Research Division, Bureau of

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

# Pawson Wins Again; Dengis Second In B. A. A. Marathon

Leslie Pawson
Winner and Record Holder

### Second Triumph for Rhode Islander, Record Holder

### 180 Starters In 26-Mile 'Dash'

### Baltimore Runner Catches Kelley in Home Stretch for Second Place

*By the Associated Press*

**Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I., city employee, today sprinted alone across the finish line of the Boston Athletic Association's 26-mile, 385-yard Marathon to repeat his victory of 1933. His time, 2:35:34 4-5, almost equaled the 2:31:01 3-5 he turned in five years ago to set the course record.**

**Pat Dengis of Baltimore, running for the Millrose A. A. of New York, caught Johnny Kelley of Arlington, Mass., in this last stretch and finished second, 2:36:40 2-5.**

**Johnny Kelley hung on to third place, crossing the line, in 2:37:34 3-5.**

**Mel Porter, a veteran, running for the Millrose A. A., was fourth in 2:39:55.**

**Paul Donato, Boston, was fifth in 2:42:05 1-5. He was followed across the line by Michael Mansula of Brockton, Mass., in 2:42:30 3-5.**

**Clarence De Mar, the grand old veteran from Keene, N. H., who in his long career has won the B. A. A. marathon seven times, staged a comeback to finish seventh. Far back in the pack early in the race, he pulled up steadily to turn in a time of 2:43:30 2-5.**

**Gerard Cote, of the St. Hyacinthe Club, Quebec, one of the prime, pre-race favorites, came in eighth, in 2:44:01 2-5, to be followed by Walter Hornby of the Olympic Club, Hamilton, Ontario. Hornby was timed at 2:44:39 4-5.**

*By the Associated Press*

HOPKINTON, Mass., April 19—A field of 180 runners, including half a dozen previous winners of the terrific grind, dashed from the starting line at Hopkinton at noon today in the Boston Athletic Association's 26-mile, 385-yard Marathon.

Nine of the first 10 finishers in last year's grind were among the starters, only Walter Young of Verdun, Quebec, the 1937 winner, being absent.

Among those watched were Gerard Cote, St. Hyacinthe Club, Quebec, Johnny Kelley of Arlington, Mass., second last year, Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., holder of the course record, Pat Dengis, Millrose A. A., New York, Stylianos Kyriakides of Greece, Duncan McCallum, Toronto, Hugo Kauppinen, Millrose A. A., Dave Komonen of Sudbury, Ont., the 1934 winner and Tarzan Brown of Alton, R. I., the 1936 winner.

At South Framingham, McCallum led a closely-packed field, turning in a time of 31m. 51s., more than a minute behind the record for the distance.

Grouped with him were Walter Hornby, Olympic Club, Hamilton, Ont.; Pawson, Kelley, and Lou Gregory, Millrose A. A., New York.

**Kelley and Pawson in Lead**

At Natick, 11 miles from the start, Kelley and Pawson were running side by side. Their time was 53m. 33 3-10s., about 3 minutes behind the record for the distance.

McCallum was third, about 10

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)

# Bay State Cities Hold Celebration On Patriots' Day

Old Boston town proudly turned back the pages today, and out of them galloped Paul Revere, William Dawes, some 209 Marathon runners, and two games between the world champion New York Yankees and Boston's own Red Sox.

Mix into this potpourri a dash of speeches and parades in Arlington, Brookline, Cambridge, Concord, Lexington, Medford, Somerville, as well as Boston; add a bit of rain with overcast skies; stir with wholesome patriotic feelings and you have the essence of Boston's 163rd observance today of the thrilling events of April 19, 1775.

Promptly at 8:45 a. m., Mayor Tobin arrived in front of City Hall to start the day's observances in Boston. After a flag raising, and selections by Boston Civic Chorus, the Mayor led the procession past Granary Burying Ground, where honors were paid Paul Revere, and past King's Chapel Burying Ground, where William Dawes was remembered.

**"Paul Revere" Rides**

At 9:45 o'clock the Mayor's party arrived at North Square where Master Sergeant Leroy A. Davison of the 110th Cavalry, Massachusetts National Guard, attired in jack boots and surtout, just as was Revere himself as he left Dr. Joseph Warren on Beacon Hill just before 10 p. m. April 18, 163 years ago, waited for the scroll to be delivered in Lexington.

"No true and real citizen of Boston," the Mayor declared in a brief speech cheeringly received by the throng in the square, "can contemplate this day, or share in such exercises as these without feeling

(Continued on Page 9, Column 7)

# Intimate Message From Washington

### What Has President to Gain From Spending Program? Not So Much, It Seems, When You Get Right Down to It

***By the Monitor's Washington Bureau***

Washington, April 19

Most people agree that President Roosevelt's pump-priming program, along with its economic purposes, has a dominant political objective. That is to help restore the President's prestige. And two methods are involved. One is the mere fact of recovery, which ought—if attained again—to redound to the President's credit. The other is through the influence on Congressmen and local Governments of a vast new executive-controlled fund.

Most critics have expressed a sense of outrage at this proposition. They talk of "primary-pumping"; of a great new election fund. Let us, then, consider the circumstances under which this money may be spent.

First, if the President has his way, $1,000,000,000 will go for PWA projects and can be distributed among states, cities, and other local units just as the Administration in Washington decides.

Second, another $1,250,000,000 goes for WPA which in actual operation has meant the control of hundreds of thousands of jobs through more or less political hands in the states and lesser units. In Pennsylvania, for one example, WPA has been a chief bulwark of the Guffey Machine. When election time rolls around, every one of these jobs is made to count. The rest of the proposed expenditures, about $750,000,000, is "earmarked" for things like highways, housing, farm security, CCC—all of them falling under direct federal distribution.

So there can scarcely be an electoral district in the Nation into which these funds cannot penetrate, scarcely a Congressman who will not be pressed by the people at home to look after some local pet project. That is the system. And even if you assume the utmost statesmanship in the President, the greatest desire to stimulate economic recovery, the system would work just the same way. You simply cannot spend three billions of dollars without making somebody happy, and that somebody is the man running for office who can claim credit for the gentle rain of checks that falls on local soil.

**The President, What of Him?**

Assuming all this to be a simple factual description of what happens, where does it leave President Roosevelt? The first assumption is that it gives him the chance of regaining political control. But does it? Let us examine the practical workings of the thing even more closely.

President Roosevelt is not running for office this year. A lot of Republicans and Democrats are. First come primary contests between different members of the same party. Many of these elections are just around the corner. Particularly in the South, where the primary is the equivalent of election and where signs of Democratic conservative revolt have been strongest, these contests will soon be decided.

How will it be possible to determine that President Roosevelt has "won" or "lost" in the success of candidates? Some members or aspirants may be plainly ticketed as pro- or anti-Roosevelt. But the chances are that most candidates, as in the Illinois Primary, will aver their complete devotion to the President and nobody can tell how they really stand until some crucial vote comes. In Illinois the other day, Representative Scott Lucas won the Democratic Senatorial nomination. Both the anti- and pro-Rooseveltians claim Mr. Lucas.

The Anti-New Dealers recall that he made a strong speech against the court-packing plan and has voted in several important instances against the President's program. But that did not prevent the New Dealers from hailing his nomination, and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes—as an Illinois statesman—formally announced that Mr. Lucas was his great good friend.

This sort of thing is likely to be repeated in many a primary and later election. Candidates will be nominated and elected, and the influence of the pump-priming program may be mighty in their success. So what? Has President Roosevelt restored his prestige thereby? Not by a long shot. The issue will not be decided until another crucial vote in Congress comes along. And when that day comes, it will not necessarily be a PWA project that settles the issue—certainly not a past PWA project—but basically how the Congressman sizes up the views of his own constituents. That was palpably the case in the reorganization vote.

**Up a Hill—Right Down Again**

And therefore November is likely to come and go, and a certain number of Republican gains are likely to be registered—it may be a good thing for Democratic Party discipline if they are—and the President is likely to find himself more or less right back where he started from this spring. That is to say, his authority and prestige in Congress is likely to depend on the state of the nation and of public thought generally, rather than upon a campaign fund.

Of course, if the spending drive does result in a substantial economic improvement, then the President may also enjoy a political recovery. But not necessarily so. He will then be even nearer the end of his second term; all the forces of disunion which are cast ahead by the prospect of 1940 will be stronger; remaining items of his reform program may be less likely of enactment then than now—and the chances grow less promising with every passing month, by the very nature of things.

If there is any accuracy in the foregoing analysis, we have the old story of the King of France marching up the hill, and in a political sense marching down again. Economically, the new spending may have worked as did the old spending—boosted along the business pace by furnishing purchasing power. but to prime a pump you have to get the water started from deep down in the well, and in these circumstances that means business confidence and the hope of making a good profit. To get the water started from those cool depths requires elements of confidence not yet witnessed.

# Japan Seals Soldiers' Lips

*By the Associated Press*

TOKYO—The Army, for reasons unstated, is exercising extreme caution to prevent returned soldiers from talking about their experiences in China.

It is reported that the men have come back much chastened and a little uncertain about the glories of war.

But owing to the Military Secrets Protection Law, plus certain less formal restrictions, the soldiers are not openly discussing their sentiments. Certainly no information about reverses, defeats, blunders or unusual casualties has passed the lips of any returned men.

Military hospitals, where the wounded lie, are not exactly closed. All you have to do to get in is to write applications to the War Office, the Medical Affairs Board and to the particular hospital you want to visit. You state your nationality and your reason.

Nationality is very important. German and Italian groups—large groups—have been passed thorough smoothly. Apparently, this is one of the advantages of subscribing to the Anti-Comintern Pact.

Then you have to wait 10 days. The War Office replies that you have its permission. The Medical Affairs Board also answers affirmatively, but requests notification of the specific day and hour of the visit.

Finally the Commandant of the hospital informs you he will be happy to receive you at that time. Of course, you can't go into a ward to talk with the patients.

But you can sit in the Commandant's office, chatting with him about this spring's cherry blossoms to your heart's content.

The restrictions are almost as tight for the Japanese themselves.

When a man goes to see a friend or relative, wounded in the war, a medical officer sits by while they talk. This, the visitor is told, is to prevent the patient from becoming tired from too much conversation.

Nevertheless, report, rumor, and gossip have seeped through these obstacles to indicate that, while the returned Japanese soldier is still loyal to the core, he has lost the picnic spirit he had last August. Perhaps he even doubts what the army day pamphlet said:

"To die participating in the supreme holy enterprise of mankind (war) must be the greatest glory and the height of exultation."

Nobody knows except the veteran himself—he's not talking.

**Soviet aid for China? A dispassionate estimate of current rumors: Page 4.**

# Spiritual Ideals Held Best U. S. Defense by D. A. R. Head

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 19 — The same enduring qualities that enabled American colonists to found a nation on strange soil and push it to stupendous achievement are needed today for its preservation, 4,000 Daughters of the American Revolution were told at their annual Congress today by Mrs. William A. Becker, their President General.

Mrs. Becker stressed the need for a revival of religion and of aiding young people to become good citizens.

"That national defense means the preservation of our spiritual heritage is becoming clearer and clearer to our people," she told members of the Nation's leading women's patriotic society. "National defense," she added, "does not mean fighting with guns, but fighting with truths and supporting such military preparedness for our Nation as may indicate to the world that we have something worth defending which we will defend with our lives if need be."

The real menace of invasion today, Mrs. Becker held, is not from armies, but from "new ideas, new theories, and false doctrines."

"The best security against Com-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

**The influence of D. A. R. membership requirements and WPA historical researches on the study of genealogy: See tomorrow's Weekly Magazine Section.**

## The Monitor Index

**Tuesday, April 19, 1938**


| | |
|---|---|
| Aviation Comment | 5 |
| The Home Forum | 8 |
| Joy and Kindness [With French Translation] | |
| Boston and New England News | 9-10-11 |
| Weather | 9 |
| Boston Events | 9 |
| The Week in Vermont | 9 |
| Arts and Theater Reviews | 10 |
| Radio Timetable | 10 |
| Behind the Microphone | 11 |
| News of Art, Music, and the Theater | 12 |
| Education Page | 13 |
| Chess | 14 |
| Sports Page | 14 |
| Financial Pages | 15-16-17 |
| Daily Features | 19 |
| Editorials | 20 |


# Yankees Beat Sox 5 to 3 on Ruffing's Pinch Hit in Ninth

Charles "Red" Ruffing, the losing pitcher in yesterday's American League opener at Fenway Park, came back this morning and delivered a pinch hit in the ninth inning to give the Yankees a 5-to-3 victory over the Red Sox before 10,000 fans. A single, the hit drove in the tying and winning runs.

The Red Sox had the game won in the last of the eighth, when hits by Jimmy Foxx and Pinky Higgins put the locals in front, 3 to 2. But young Charley Wagner, Minneapolis rookie right-hander, appearing in his first big league game, had a wild streak in the ninth and the world champions were on top.

**Box score of morning game: Sports Page.**

# Panay Affair Ends; Japanese to Pay

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador at Tokyo, informed the State Department today that Japan would present to this Government tomorrow a check for $2,214,007 in payment of the Panay claims.

The United States asked that amount to cover property damages and personal injuries suffered in the sinking of the American gunboat Panay and the bombing of three American tankers by Japanese airplanes.

# Strategy Delays Tax Bill Asking $5,000,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 19—One of the biggest political struggles of the year is going on here now—going on behind the scenes. It is a combination tug-of-war, bluff and military tactics between the Senate and House conferees for their vitally different versions of the $5,000,000,000 revenue bill of 1938.

Involved in the behind-the-scenes struggle are such matters as Presidential prestige, aid to business recovery, and control of Congress. Already the situation has produced a remarkable statement direct from President Roosevelt urging that the undistributed profits tax and the capital gains tax be retained—in other words, that the House version be sustained.

Pitted against each other are strongly contrasted personalities, the suave, humorous, subtle Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, the leader of the Senate side, and on the other—high strategist for Mr. Roosevelt—the salty, mellow veteran, Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, of the House. Two more skillful political poker players it would be hard to find in Congress today—and in effect, that is what is going on, a game of prestige and bluff, in which as much depends on the skillful use of personality as the political cards themselves.

The stakes in this game are high, and it is one of the picturesque features of the bicameral system that matters of such vast moment to business and industry should teeter uncertainly in conferences behind the scenes under conditions where the personal force of one or two leaders is so important.

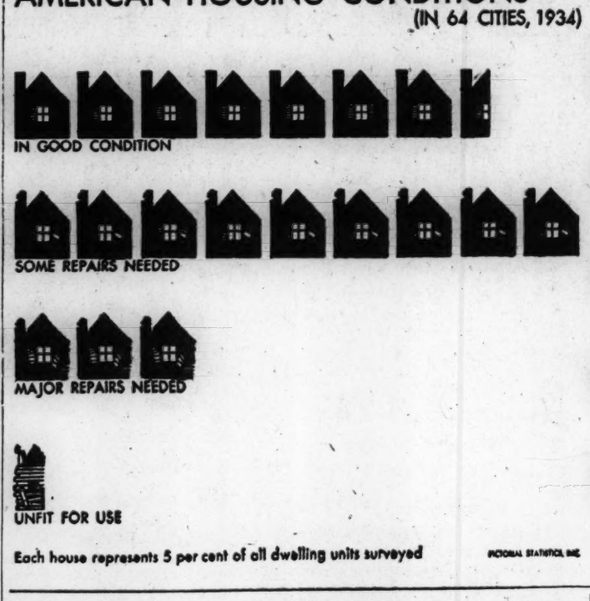
The background is that President Roosevelt is making a strong fight for the theory of the undistributed profits tax. The House skeletonized the old tax but retained it in its own bill, though reduced to a shadow; the Senate threw it out altogether. Spokesman before the financial committees of both houses was the President's representative, Roswell Magill, Undersecretary of the Treasury. He confined himself to reasoned exposition, quiet analysis, non-combative dissertation. The House Committee paid him some attention; the Senate Committee disregarded him altogether. Mr. Magill comes from Columbia University where he is a professor in the Law School. He is a winning, humorous personality, without personal animus. He is one of the Country's leading experts on tax matters.

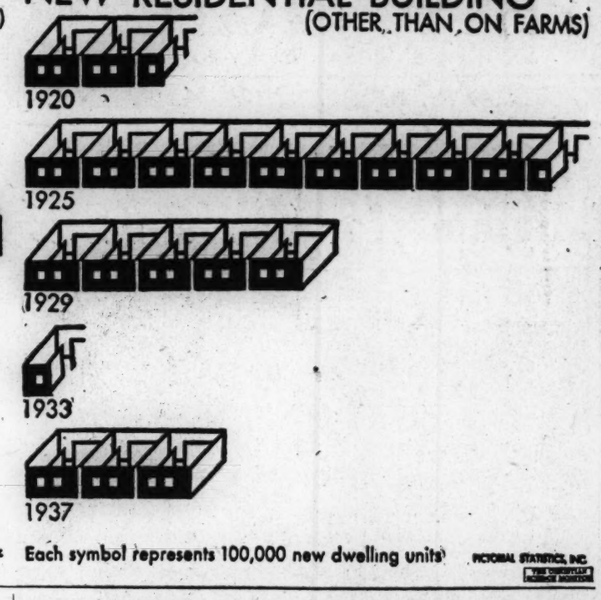
The complete disregard of his advice rankled somewhat, though he did not abandon his academic calm. But he has the full confidence of Secretary Morgenthau and President Roosevelt, and his quiet words have had important effect in foreing the fight and in strengthening Presidential determination.

Every day centers attention more and more on these behind-the-scenes conferences. This is because they are getting exactly nowhere. The conferees meet—the delegates from the Senate and the House; the doors are shut; they sit down—they fail to agree. The two tax versions are immediately irreconcilable. One side or the other must give way. Mr. Roosevelt has personally intervened with a strong message which aids the House version. The newsmen wait outside. As the doors open tall Mr. Harrison leads out his group, some of his famous geniality evaporating—"Nothing to report!" Veteran Mr. Doughton walks out with the House leader—"Couldn't agree!" That is the situation day after day as the shrewd bargainers obviously wait each other out.

Another factor is the off-chance that if President Roosevelt doesn't get the bill he wants he will veto the whole tax bill. That would be a development hard for both business and the Administration. It is agreed on all sides that the current tax bill needs modifying and correcting. The Administration under Mr. Magill's tutelage spent months in formulating proposals to ease the burden of business. But it draws the line at throwing out the undistributed profits tax altogether, or in emasculating the capital gains tax. It wants to help business, but not past a certain point.

Business, on the other hand, wants the Senate tax version; and its strategic position is strong in the face of the universal desire to overcome the depression, and the hope that it may be done by freeing industry from tax shackles. There is a rumor that President Roosevelt is backing up the House conferees with the threat of a veto if the Senate bill prevails. That would be a brand new complication for the fall election.


AMERICAN HOUSING CONDITIONS
(IN 64 CITIES, 1934)
IN GOOD CONDITION
SOME REPAIRS NEEDED
MAJOR REPAIRS NEEDED
UNFIT FOR USE
Each house represents 5 per cent of all dwelling units surveyed
PICTORIAL STATISTICS, INC.




# Group Proposes To Build Homes For Two Million

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 19 (AP)—Construction of 2,000,000 homes costing no more than $2,500 each for family units with a weekly income of $30 or less was advanced here today as a possible solution to the small home problem.

Walter R. McCormack, Chairman of the American Institute of Architects Committee on Housing, said the plan was under consideration. He will read his committee's report at an Institute meeting tomorrow.

Charles D. Maginnis, of Boston, President of the Institute, in an address opening the convention said the Institute already has assured President Roosevelt and the Housing Administrator of its support.

"If the co-operation is to be completely worthy of us," he said, "it must have elements of patriotism."

"We are going to propose an organization of architects, Federal agencies, and manufacturers of building materials, to work out the solution of the small home problem," said Mr. McCormack.

"The tremendous consumption of radios and low-priced automobiles has been a lesson to us. Low priced houses, perfectly constructed and designed would have a great market and fill a definite need right now among 2,000,000 family units with a weekly income of $30 or less. And architects have realized they can work for a modified fee such as in the proposed socialization of medicine."

Included in the original cost of $2,500 would be the architect's fee, material, plumbing, heating and wiring, he said. It would not include the land.

He said probably 200 designs—of homes with three bedrooms, bathroom, living room, and kitchen large enough to eat in—would be drawn up.

The $2,500, five-room home would be built of brick, wood, stucco, concrete, or even steel—depending on the locality—and extra rooms could be added for $500 each, Mr. McCormack said.

"Whether the Institute endorses the proposed plan or not doesn't matter," he said. "There are enough of us agreed on the idea to go ahead independently with the organization work."

## Survey Finds Low-Cost Home Building Barred By Conditions in Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—"Can America Build Houses?"

Under this questioning title, the Public Affairs Committee of progressive business and social experts offers a considered answer here, designed to inform the average citizen that extensive and immediate changes are required by the public interest in the vast national building industry.

Low cost houses cannot be built on a scale to relieve the slums, the Committee said in a 30 page housing survey, nor in sufficient numbers to help lift the apathy of American business, until the building industry reduces its multitude of sub-contractors and corresponding unions, and refuses to permit labor practices to fasten unreasonable restrictions upon shop fabrication of building materials.

The survey disclosed that in this nation of some 130,000,000 people, supreme in fields of railroading, public utilities and automobiles, "only 37 per cent of city dwellings are in good condition." The surprising total of 23 per cent was found to be without the ordinary sanitary facilities.

With what is the nation equipped to meet this challenge of millions of Americans whose hopes for livable homes have been obscured by foreclosed mortgages, inability to find decent quarters within their incomes, deteriorating neighborhoods and mounting real estate taxes? To which the Committee replied: "Only an industry that has concentrated almost exclusively upon the building of custom-made, luxury homes and is buying its materials through jobbers on a costly retail basis."

Most serious of all, the Committee added, this industry has neither the requisite information nor experience in manufacturing houses for the masses on an automobile production basis such as the present housing crisis demands. This is the story, said the Committee, of one of the nation's greatest tragedies, of want in the midst of plenty, of millions living in squalor because housing machinery is geared to meet only the demands of the upper classes.

Whenever this complicated machinery attempts to expand its operations, the report declared, building costs go up instead of down. That is why the Committee noted that the nation keeps on its efforts to build new homes for the limited few while falling farther and farther behind in the maintenance and replacement of existing stock.

The immediate result was noted by the economists in a morbid attachment to the automobile, holding in its grip the millions of poorly housed families trying to get away from conditions under which "only 37 per cent of city homes are in good condition, over 15 per cent are in need of major repairs and 2 to 3 per cent are unfit for occupancy."

## British Buy U. S. Planes

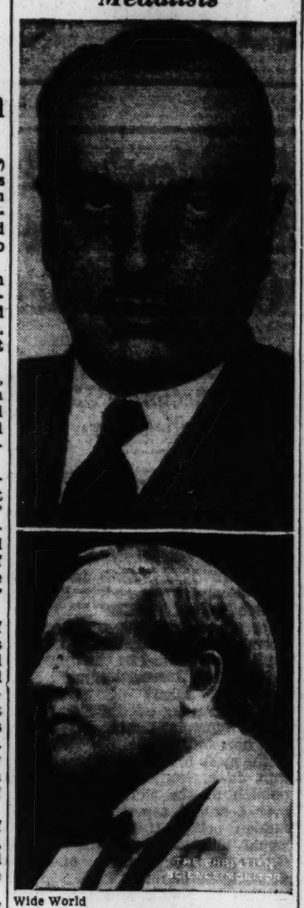
NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—Sale of four Lockheed model "14" transport airplanes for approximately $350,000 to British Airways of London was announced today by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation of Burbank, Calif. British Airways serves Paris, Stockholm, Copenhagen, and Hanover, Germany.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

## Medalists



Wide World

Paul Philippe Cret
Upper—Awarded Gold Medal of American Institute of Architects

Carl Milles
Lower—Awarded Fine Arts Medal by American Institute of Architects

## Architects Honor Philadelphia Man By Highest Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 19—The Gold Medal of the American Institute of Architects, the highest honor bestowed by the architectural profession of this country, has been awarded to Paul Philippe Cret of Philadelphia, it was announced by Charles D. Maginnis of Boston, President of the Institute, in convention here.

Carl Milles, Swedish architectural sculptor, receives the Fine Arts Medal. The Craftsmanship Medal goes to Joseph H. Dulles Allen of Philadelphia, founder and president of the Enfield Pottery and Tile Works.

Mr. Cret, who is honored for "most distinguished service to the architectural profession" has been Professor of Architecture at the University of Pennsylvania for the past 35 years and in independent practice for the past 30 years.

Mr. Milles, cited as "one of the greatest living sculptors," is an honorary member of the Institute and of the Mark Twain Society in New York. He is also a member of the Architects League of New York and Vienna, and of the Swedish Academy of Science.

## *Labor Told to Try Its Ideas on Stage*

CHICAGO, April 19 (AP)—Development of a theater of their own by labor unions was advocated by Burgess Meredith, appearing in Maxwell Anderson's play, "The Star Wagon."

"What labor needs," said Mr. Meredith, "is a form of artistic expression. The unions are proud of their gains, feel their new strength and want to tell the world about themselves. The theater offers such a medium.

"Besides the artistic side of a labor theater movement, there would be other values. There would be provided means of blowing off steam and a chance to develop sympathetic understanding of labor's relationship with capital; for the unions would be working in connection with capital. The workers would realize that the labor of today is the capital of tomorrow."

Mr. Meredith urged that all divisions of the people be encouraged to seek self-expression in the theater. He expressed the view that music would have a great part in the drama of the future.

# 'Floating Icebox' Of TVA Hailed As Help to Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—When a steamboat gave a throaty bellow and churned the muddy water of the Tennessee River as it approached a streamlined barge just off Riverside Drive in Knoxville, double-barreled history with a national effect was being made.

The barge carried what is believed to be the first floating refrigerated warehouse of its kind, the forerunner of fleets destined for adoption by private transportation companies.

Lettering on its side read: "University of Tennessee and Tennessee Valley Authority Experimental Unit No. 3." It is really an immense floating refrigerator that can take produce to far-away markets and sell when market prices are best.

The barge is different from the usual refrigeration car or other cold storage transportation method. It is a new national marketing idea. The products themselves are frozen by a new quick-freezing process developed, which retains the natural flavor.

The quick-freezing process is used chiefly for small fruits. Strawberries are frozen by dipping in a heavy syrup at three degrees Fahrenheit, instead of the much colder temperature used in the dry process. The freezing takes only six minutes, compared with several hours by other methods, and the product is regarded by the trade as superior.

At Cleveland, Tenn., in one month, 53,000 pounds of high-quality frozen strawberries were packed, and in another month 54,000 pounds of young berries were frozen.

The transportation and storage problem for frozen fruit is a peculiar one in that several months must be occupied in delivery. The crop, under the old plan, is first stored at Chattanooga, then transported in refrigerated trucks or cars, and stored again in a refrigerated warehouse at the city where it will be used. To save handling and storage costs, the refrigerator barge was built in Knoxville by D. W. King, TVA construction engineer. This barge can make its way slowly along the river highways and deliver the goods direct to buyers in St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, Cairo, Cincinnati, and even Pittsburgh.

The improved freezing process is expected to relieve the glut of fresh fruits in the season and spread them over the year, thus allowing an extension of that type of agriculture in the Tennessee Valley. By avoiding glutting the markets, better prices for farmers are also possible.

**First Through the Locks**

So when the steamboat, "The Captain Lyerly," nosed up to the "floating refrigerator" and threw out a tow line, it was an epochal event of national interest.

For farmers it meant that 350,000 pounds of their fruits, frozen by the new quick-freezing process, would be hauled at zero temperature to markets and sold when prices are best. For the markets in the North it means virtually fresh fruit even in winter, with flavor retained.

But there was still another significance to that trip up the Tennessee River of 'The Captain Lyerly," with Capt. Ambrose B. Underwood at the pilot's wheel.

The steamboat came up from Chattanooga, more than a hundred miles away. It was the first steamboat of this size to reach the upper River in a generation. It was the first commercial craft through the new Chickamauga Dam locks.

"And it was through the locks in 15 minutes," grinned the veteran steamboat captain, the accomplishment pointing the way for new navigation on the Tennessee River as the TVA system of dams is gradually developed.

## Mexican Bonds To Pay for Oil

MEXICO, D. F., April 19 (AP)—The Mexican Senate passed a bill providing for issue of 100,000,000 pesos ($22,000,000) in bonds, the proceeds to be applied for repaying owners of the expropriated oil properties. The House already has passed the measure which now goes to President Lazaro Cardenas who proposed it.

The bonds, called "bonds of national redemption," would pay no interest the first 10 years and 4 per cent the second decade.

# Kansas City: 11 More Sentenced

KANSA SCITY, Mo., April 19 (AP)—Judge Albert L. Reeves climaxed a record day in the series of Federal vote fraud trials here yesterday with a suggestion that "other conspirators" step down "from their high places" and confess "that they conceived, that they planned these atrocious crimes."

Speaking of William J. McMahon, a Democratic precinct captain and City Building Commissioner sentenced to three years' imprisonment, and a $1,000 fine, the Judge said:

"He did in his precinct precisely what was done in all the other precincts where the cases have been tried which meant that in the background are other conspirators who perhaps are men who are in high positions.

"Somehow, it seems to me that if they have never done a noble thing in their rather ignoble lives, it would be fitting if they stepped from their high places, if they stripped themselves of the honors that have been conferred upon them, if they would reject or give up the luxuries that they enjoy and come into court and contritely confess that they conceived, that they planned these atrocious crimes. . . .

"What a wonderful thing it would be if we had men who would do that. They are not doing that. They still enjoy their high positions. They still enjoy the honors that are conferred upon them. They still enjoy the luxuries with which they are surrounded. They still go about their places while these men and women are on their journeys to the jails and the penitentiaries."

Almost every case tried, the Judge continued, has shown "ruffians and gangsters" at the polls ready, "if necessary, to kill to achieve their ends."

Piling up its new records, the Government brought six defendants of the fourteenth vote fraud case into court, accepted one plea of guilty and five of no defense, and sentenced them, all in one day.

Five convicted defendants in the thirteenth case, all from the first ward stronghold of the incumbent T. J. Pendergast, Democratic organization, also were sentenced. That made it 11 sentenced—the largest number in one day.

The Government's box score ran: 257 indicted on charges of conspiracy to disfranchise voters; 61 convicted; 5 pleas of guilty; 25 pleas of no defense, and more than half of the 460 precincts still to be investigated.

McMahon received one of the stiffest terms in the thirteenth case. Government witnesses testified that on election day he barked out orders to "knock the blocks off" any persons who attempted to interfere with the way the poll was being operated.

CAR BUYERS ATTENTION!

You Won't Know how much you can get...in Room, Comfort, Performance, in the Lowest-Price Field... until the day you actually

TAKE A RIDE IN THE "Roadking"

This great Plymouth car has a new ride that is causing a sensation in the lowest-price field.

Plymouth is nearly 7 inches longer than one leading competitor; over 10 inches longer than the other.

All Plymouth models have an 82-horsepower "L-head" engine—*full-powered* performance *and* economy.

Plymouth owners report 18 to 24 miles on gas...big savings on oil, tires, all upkeep.

IF YOU WANT to get the most for your money in a low-priced car today, go see the big Plymouth "Roadking."

Today's leading low-priced cars *cost* about the same... *but there are many important differences.*

Drive this great, new Plymouth. See how "live" rubber body mountings absorb road vibration...how airplane-type shock-absorbers cushion the bumps. You'll thrill to Plymouth's faster steering...easier handling.

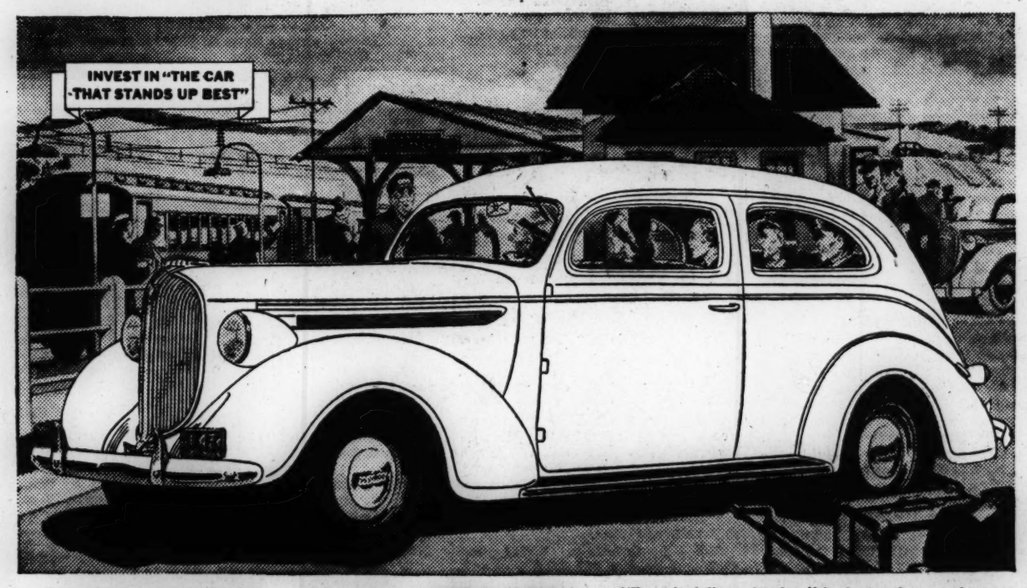
You ride protected by Plymouth's all-steel body with its Safety Styled interior...plus the safety of Plymouth's double-action hydraulic brakes.

SAVES YOU MONEY

The new Plymouth's aluminum alloy pistons have 4 rings instead of 3... save money on gas and oil. A chain-driven camshaft, exhaust valve seat inserts, Hypoid rear axle are some of the reasons why Plymouth's upkeep costs are so *low*...and its resale value so *high*.

Drive a new Plymouth today! Telephone your nearby Plymouth dealer. PLYMOUTH DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION, Detroit, Michigan.

MAJOR BOWES' AMATEUR HOUR, COLUMBIA NETWORK, THURSDAYS, 9 TO 10 P. M., E. S. T.




PLYMOUTH "Roadking" 5-PASSENGER SEDAN $685

—"Detroit delivered price," including front and rear bumpers and bumper guards, spare wheel, tire and tube, foot control for headlight beam with indicator on instrument panel, ash-tray front and rear, sun visor, safety glass, and big luggage compartment (19.3 cubic feet capacity). Plymouth "Roadking" models start at $645; "De Luxe" models slightly higher. Plymouth prices INCLUDE ALL FEDERAL TAXES. State, local taxes not included. Convenient time payments.

PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS THE "ROADKING" THE "DE LUXE"

REVELATION
TOOTH POWDER
Choice of countless families for over 30 years. Recommended by dentists as a safe, positive cleanser. Ideal for plates, bridges, gold work.
Good Housekeeping Bureau
On sale at all drug counters, also trial size at 10¢ stores.
AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO.
SAN FRANCISCO

The BIG Event of the month
WORLD'S FAIR
Preview
April 30th and May 1st
Here's a 'once in a life time occasion—a chance to see the world of tomorrow as it emerges today!...While you stay at one of New York's smart hotels where you're invited to liberal use of swimming pool, solarium, library and gymnasium at NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Room with private bath $3.50 daily
SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVE., at 49th ST.

Lady Liner
RATES DOWN
for Spring Vacation Voyages leaving during
APRIL and MAY
to BERMUDA and the BR. WEST INDIES
From MONTREAL
via the Mighty St. Lawrence
APRIL 27 - MAY 11 - MAY 25
BERMUDA
11 DAYS - - - from $105
BERMUDA, NASSAU, and
JAMAICA
25 DAYS - - - from $181
From BOSTON
APRIL 23 — MAY 7 — MAY 21
DAYS From
16 - LEEWARD ISL. - $157
30 - BARBADOS - $213
30 - TRINIDAD - $219
30 - BR. GUIANA - $214
Above rates on All-Expense Plan, including shore accommodation where necessary. Sightseeing at small additional cost.
Special Honeymoon concessions during April, May and June.
For full particulars and attractive literature
SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT
BOOK TODAY — DO NOT DELAY
CANADIAN NATIONAL STEAMSHIPS
186 Tremont St., Boston

# Stricter Tests For Indorsed Products Asked

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 19—New standards for guiding testing laboratories and other public endorsement agencies offering "scientific" sponsorship of commercial products are being set up as the result of activity on the part of 10 national organizations working through the American Standards Association.

Need for this action arises from the increased use by commercial houses of meaningless "approvals," "certifications" and "listings" to satisfy the public demand for factual information concerning quality of goods or performance of equipment offered for sale.

Backed by adequate tests of responsible agencies, such "certifications" could be of great value to the buying public, say members of scientific research laboratories, "but irresponsible endorsements that claim significance which they do not possess are bringing the whole system into disrepute."

**Half-Truths Often Used**

"Some vendors," say consulting chemists and chemical engineers, "cater to the consumer desire for facts by asserting half-truths or implications which have no real significance. In other cases there is no evidence at all of the existence of standards, and if they do exist they are not available to the public. Frequently vendors have come to use 'certified' as a trade designation."

The concrete plan which testing engineers and chemists, many of them heads of laboratories, sponsor would set up standard practices covering fundamentals which should underlie approval procedures. Among the points suggested for inclusion are: a clear statement of the auspices under which approbation is given; adequate independent sampling and testing of the product to determine its conformity with definite published standards; systematic re-examination to insure continuing conformity; records of tests to be publicly available; and compliance with these rules to be indicated on labels or tags.

The following are the organizations sponsoring such revision of practices: American Society for Testing Materials; American Home Economics Association; American Council of Commercial Laboratories; National Association of Purchasing Agents; Consumers Project, U. S. Department of Labor; National Bureau of Standards; Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers; National Electrical Manufacturers Association; National Retail Dry Goods Association, and the National Federation of Textiles.

# Alaskan Glacier Stages 'Sit Down'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

JUNEAU, Alaska—The Black Rapids Glacier, which was reported a year ago as moving, has suddenly ceased its movement, according to reports from Valdez.

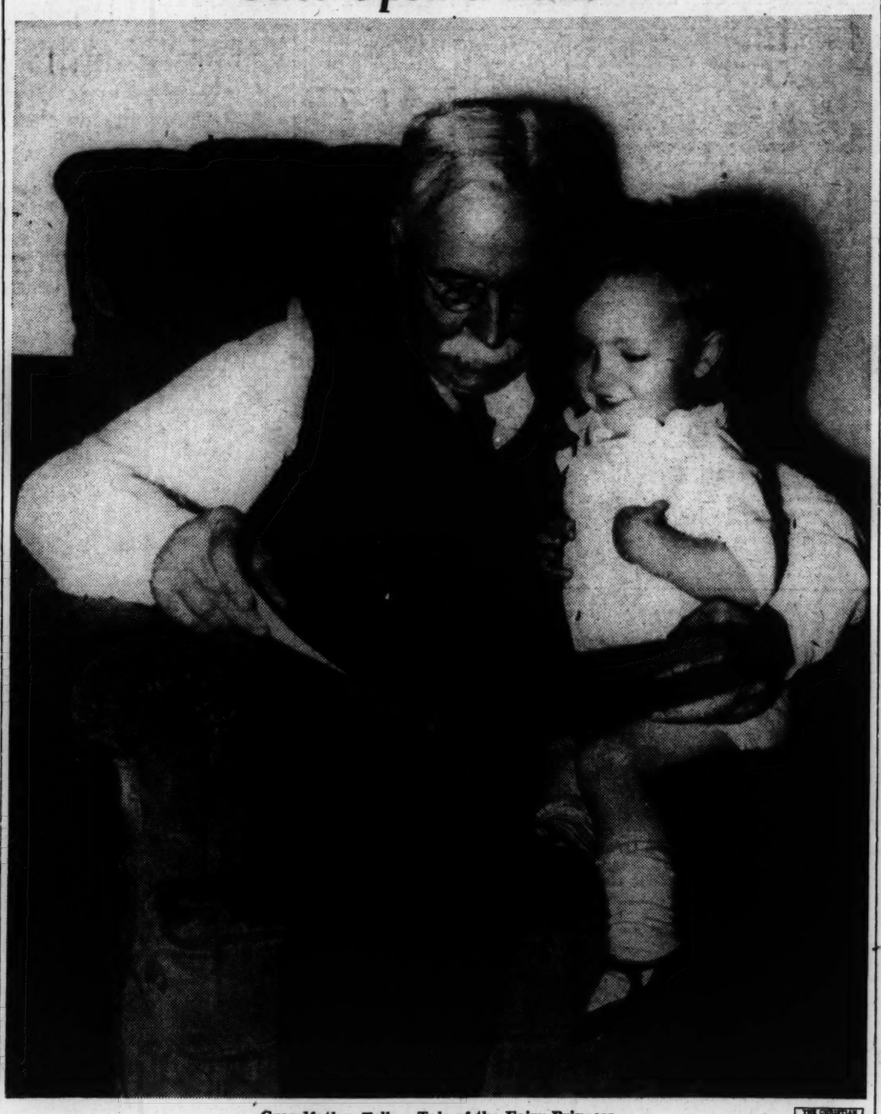
Last year the glacier moved forward approximately six miles in eight months. It was feared that the glacier would wedge its way across the big Delta River, and thus demolish the Richardson Highway, which parallels the River, and convert the Isabella Valley, into a lake 25 miles long. This would have permanently blocked the Richardson Highway, the only direct thoroughfare between Valdez and the interior of Alaska.

At present a huge river, said to be as large as the Tanana, flows from beneath the Glacier and empties into the Big Delta River. But the Glacier has not moved for some time.

Splendid Views of the Fenway and the Charles
Quiet yet convenient to all points of interest in Boston. Delightful rooms—single, double, and en suite—at reasonable rates. Fine cuisine. No liquor.
Hotel FENSGATE
Arthur Jellis, Manager
534 Beacon St., at Charlesgate East
Within walking distance to The Mother Church

TO EUROPE
ENGLAND • FRANCE • GERMANY
SWIFT LLOYD EXPRESSES
BREMEN • EUROPA
THE DE LUXE COLUMBUS IRELAND ADDED
THE HAPAG FAMOUS FOUR EXPRESSES
NEW YORK • HAMBURG
HANSA • DEUTSCHLAND
LEISURELY AT LOW COST
HAPAG ST. LOUIS • BERLIN LLOYD
See Your Local Travel Agent, or
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
57 Broadway New York 669 Fifth Ave., near 53rd St.

# 'Once Upon a Time—'



**Grandfather Tells a Tale of the Fairy Princess**

This Photograph by Gale C. Griswold of Modesto, Calif., Is Among the Outstanding Camera Studies on Exhibition at the International Photographic Exposition in New York. The Exhibition, Which Closes Sunday, April 24, Includes All Phases of Photographic Art

# Floral Reserves Sustain Bank's Capital

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PIKEVILLE, Ky., April 18—New York City is the financial center of the country, but not one of its celebrated banking institutions has the record of community accomplishment of the First National Bank of Pikeville, Ky.

John M. Yost, Vice-President and Cashier of the Pikeville bank, is responsible for the many-sided activities by which his institution is striving to reach out a helping hand to the 4,000 inhabitants of the Town and to the large rural population engaged in timber, coal, oil, and gas industries.

It is the ambition of the bank to have every house in the County freshly painted and the ground well planted with flowers, shrubs, and trees, making each home attractive and each family just a little happier. Sometimes the bank helps with a loan for paint or flowers, but it also gives its aid in other ways.

Five years ago it started a hollyhock-planting program by presenting a peck of seed to the community. Last summer it increased the amount to a bushel. More than 5,000 small packages containing enough seed to plant along a wall, in fence corners, or at the back of a garden were sent to friends and cusotmers. This year the bank hopes to be able to give a package to every school child in the county.

**Its Own Garden**

Nor does the bank stop there. Its own gardens cover several acres of ground, with a daily yield of more than 500 blossoms, which are made into bouquets and given away with the aim of at least one bouquet for each home in Pikeville during the year.

The bank also has flower shows. Invitations are sent to all known flower growers in the county. The flowers are arranged and displayed, small prizes being awarded for blooms ranging from prize roses to wild flowers from the near-by mountains and valleys. On the day following each show, the displays are dispatched to institutions, churches, business houses, and friends throughout the community.

Each year 10 or 12 young people are helped to attend college. At first these loans were a secret business, but after one instance where the bank officials knew of the need too late to help, it was decided to advertise. Now each year Mr. Yost sends out notices of his willingness to confer with high school graduates—young men or young women—in which he says it is his wish to only consult and advise with those who really want to accomplish something, but if financial limitation is the only drawback, he will be happy to attempt to co-operate in making it possible for the young men and women of the section to further their education.

**Community Interests**

At the present time the bank is compiling records about the families of the community—their names, church, and business affiliations; facts about the home, hobbies, surroundings, and other information needed to help the group. Some day the officials hope to have a new bank building in which an entire floor will be devoted to community interests.

Even the business floors of the present institution are something more than places to cash checks or deposit savings. There is a Hammond electric organ and a combination radio and phonograph which provide music throughout the day. Each morning before the bank formally opens there is a song service, with a verse from the Bible and presentation of a current topic.

There is an adequate employee-training system, including visits to other institutions. The salary schedule begins at $85 a month after a six-months' trial, with a guarantee of $100 a month after the first year of service and $125 before the end of five years. Employees who have served from one to five years get two weeks' vacation in the summer and one week in the winter at full pay. After five years there is an increase to three weeks in summer and one in winter. At Christmas employees who have worked for a year or less receive a $25 bonus; those with one to five years of service, a half-month's salary, and those who have been on the staff five years or longer a full month's salary.

In the period from 1934 to 1937, the bank's deposits increased by more than $500,000.

# 'Of Mice and Men' Wins Award

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 19—John Steinbeck's play "Of Mice and Men" is winner of the annual award by the New York Drama Circle as the best American play of the current season, and Paul Vincent Carroll's "Shadow and Substance," in which Sir Cedric Hardwicke is starred, is rated the best importation of the year. Both plays are now showing in Broadway.

Mr. Steinbeck will receive a plaque designed by Henry Varnum Poor for the Circle and Mr. Carroll will receive a scroll, it being the first time an award has been made by the Circle to a foreign-built play.

Mr. Steinbeck's play won its citation on the fourth ballot by a 12-to-4 vote, and Mr. Carroll's "Shadow and Substance" by a unanimous vote on the first ballot. The chief contestant to the first award was Thornton Wilder's "Our Town," in which Frank Craven is starred. Twelve votes were necessary to elect.

**Wide Diversification**

The first ballot showed diversification of opinion among dramatic critics respecting the best play in Broadway. Nine favored "Of Mice and Men," four were for "Our Town." "Golden Boy," "The Cradle Will Rock," and "Prologue to Glory" got one each. Two of the most popular plays now showing here were without a vote. They are "On Borrowed Time" and "You Can't Take It With You," both of which are "sell-outs."

The award to "Of Mice and Men" was based on "its direct force and perception in handling a theme genuinely rooted in American life; for its bite into the strict quality of its material; for its refusal to make this study of tragical loneliness and frustration either cheap or sensational and, finally, for its simple, intense and steadily rising effect on the stage."

**Dowling Production**

"Shadow and Substance" is produced by Eddie Dowling and directed by Peter Godfrey. It opened at the John Golden Theater on Jan. 26, with Sir Cedric Hardwicke supported by Julie Haydon, Sarah Allgood and Lloyd Gough.

Formal presentations will occur at a dinner by the Circle at the Algonquin Hotel here on Sunday, April 24, when excerpts from the winning play will be radiocast by the National Broadcasting Company over the red network from 10 to 10:30 p. m. eastern standard time.

Acclaimed by the World's Travelers
In The Biltmore, distinction of personality and distinction of hospitality truly meet. Here you will appreciate the important attributes to your comfort—spacious rooms, luxuriously appointed; world-famous dining rooms; superb service; and an atmosphere of charm and refinement.
Single rooms from $6; double rooms from $8; suites from $12
All That is Best
THE BILTMORE
David B. Mulligan, President
MADISON AVENUE AT 43RD STREET • NEW YORK • ADJOINING GRAND CENTRAL

# Union Dues-Collecting Pickets Keep Motor Plants Closed

*By the Associated Press*

Labor news in brief:

**Flint, Mich.:** For the second time in as many days Fisher Body Plant No. 1 and the assembly line of the Buick Motor Car Plant were closed today when the United Automobile Workers of America renewed their dues collecting drive at the body company gates. About 3,700 workers of the Fisher Plant and 1,500 Buick assembly line workers were sent home. The Buick management said 6,000 additional workers would be out of work if the Fisher Plant did not resume body production within two days.

Police estimated today's dues-collecting picket line at the Fisher plant at approximately 1,200. A small detail of police was on hand. All workers who did not possess union credentials were turned back at the gates. A number of fights occurred, but no one was injured seriously.

Meanwhile, union workers of the Chevrolet Plant here and those of the Buick Factory, both General Motors units, are to take a strike vote Wednesday, because of disputes involving seniority rights, alleged discrimination in rehiring, and delays in grievance adjustments.

The dues-collecting drive also extended to other less important plants in the Detroit area.

**Philadelphia:** David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, today blamed the failure to reach a compromise unifying the labor movement on "labor politicians who are unwilling to lose their own personal power."

Mr. Dubinsky predicted that his Union, third largest of the Committee for Industrial Organization affiliates, would refuse to follow other C. I. O. groups into a formal federation rivaling the American Federation of Labor. Such a proposal was made last week by representatives of 37 C. I. O. unions at Washington.

"The original purpose of the C. I. O. was to organize the unorganized basic mass-production industries within the framework of the A. F. of L.," Dubinsky declared. "A new national federation of C. I. O. unions would constitute a departure from that purpose."

Mr. Dubinsky said his union had delegated the question of a national federation to its Executive Board, which meets late in May. He added, "We are pledged to sit with the C. I. O. and we will do that. We will not withdraw. But if an entirely new thing is attempted, as I think it will be, and a permanent national organization founded, it will not be a question of withdrawing but a question of not joining."

**San Francisco**—The Shepard Line freighter Sea Thrush, cause of a fist and club-wielding jurisdictional dispute yesterday between C. I. O. longshoremen and the unaffiliated Sailors Union of the Pacific, moved across San Francisco Bay to Alameda today.

The vessel's departure was a surprise. Longshoremen had been ordered to go through a sailors' picket line again this morning. The vessel was to load cargo at Alameda and Oakland, sailing Wednesday for San Pedro, Calif. A thousand men were involved in yesterday's waterfront battle, which 50 policemen ended after 10 minutes. More than 20 longshoremen and sailors were injured. Longshoremen refused to recognize the picket line because their contract forbids stopping work during jurisdictional disputes.

Shepard Line freighters signed on C. I. O. National Maritime Union crews after the Labor Relations Board recognized the Eastern C. I. O. Union as collective bargaining agent. The Sailors' Union of the Pacific said that this violated the Shepard Line's contract with it.

**Philadelphia:** The Republic Steel Corporation filed in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals an appeal from the National Labor Relations Board decision which found the company in violation of the Wagner Labor Disputes Act in last summer's strike.

I'M CERTAINLY GOOD FOR FLOORS
MINWAX
TRADE MARK
I beautify and finish permanently all at once. Just apply on new or scraped floors—they'll never need rescraping!
If your dealer cannot supply you, write
MINWAX CO., INC.
Dept. C, 11 W. 42nd St., New York
In Canada: ATLAS ASBESTOS CO., Ltd.
110 McGill St., Montreal

PROPINQUITY
Propinquity means NEARNESS. At The Taft you're in the center of New York's activities!
2000 ROOMS WITH BATH AND RADIO FROM $2.50
HOTEL TAFT
Alfred Lewis, Mgr.
7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK
• AT RADIO CITY •

to All EUROPE
Sailings Wednesdays at noon to
IRELAND, ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY

Manhattan • Apr. 20
May 18, June 15, July 13
Washington • May 4
June 1, June 29, July 27
America's largest, fastest liners—moderate rates
CABIN: $186 up TOURIST: $127 up THIRD: $95 up
PRES. ROOSEVELT—Apr. 27, May 25
PRES. HARDING — May 11, June 8
Cabin Class, $141 up—Third, $91 up
Also "American One Class" ships every Friday direct to London—fortnightly to Cobh and Liverpool — for only $105 up-$199.50 up, round trip.
Ask your TRAVEL AGENT for complete details.
U.S. LINES
UNITED STATES LINES COMPANY
One Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

4 SUMMER TRAVEL ATTRACTIONS
JAPAN, THE ORIENT, AROUND THE WORLD

SUNSET TOUR—AROUND THE WORLD—80 DAYS
Leave San Francisco June 22nd, m.s. "Chichibu Maru". Return to New York Sept. 5th, s.s. "Queen Mary". Visiting Honolulu, Japan (16 days), China, Malaya, Ceylon, Egypt, Italy, France. Price $1268 First and Cabin Class; $1029 Second and Tourist. First Class Japan to Europe.
BUDGET TOUR TO JAPAN — 56 DAYS
Leave San Francisco, July 8th, s.s. "Taiyō Maru". Return to Seattle, Aug. 31st, m.s. "Heian Maru". Visiting Honolulu, Yokohama (Tōkyō, Matusima, Nikkō, Miyanosita, Kyoto, Gihu, Kōbe, Beppu, Kumamoto, Unzen, Nagasaki, Miyazima. Price $465 Tourist Class.
GALA SUMMER TOUR TO THE ORIENT—56 DAYS
Leave San Francisco, July 8th, s.s. "Taiyō Maru". Return to Seattle, Aug. 31st, m.s. "Heian Maru". Visiting Honolulu, Japan (10 days), Korea, Manchoukuo, (Mukden, Hsinking), China (Peking). Price $859 Cabin Class, $640 Tourist Class.
SUMMER VACATION TOUR AROUND THE WORLD—70 DAYS
Leave San Francisco, July 8th, s.s. "Taiyō Maru". Return to New York, Sept. 13th, s.s. "Aquitania". Visiting Honolulu, Japan (4 days), China, Malaya, Colombo, India, Arabia, Egypt, Malta, France. Price $1125 Cabin and First Class, Tourist Atlantic. $895 Tourist and Second Class.
Address your own Travel Agent or Department 77
N.Y.K. LINE (JAPAN MAIL)
25 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, OR CUNARD WHITE STAR LINE, 393 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

ABREAST OF THE TIMES

OUR modern world is complex. A thousand conflicting human aims fill the air with half-truths, partisanship and recrimination. Out of this welter, the reader must form conclusions to guide his day's work; and his need is to be kept abreast of the times—but not overwhelmed by them.
The Christian Science Monitor stands like a rock for sane, just, and kindly presentation of the world's daily events. It clarifies them, and puts them in their proper balance. Free of any domination by financial or political interests, the Monitor gives its readers a clear, unbiased view of world happenings. Its daily features, including the Weekly Magazine Section, add valuable reading of special interest to men, women and children. Keep abreast of the times with the Monitor; use the coupon and subscribe now.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
The Christian Science Publishing Society HA-118
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Please send The Christian Science Monitor to the address below for the period checked, for which I enclose remittance.
Name .....
Address .....
☐ 1 year ..... $9.00
☐ 6 months ..... 4.50
☐ 3 months ..... 2.25
☐ 1 month ..... 0.75
The Wednesday issue only, including the Magazine Section:
☐ 1 year ..... $2.60
☐ 6 issues (special offer) ..... 0.25

# Will Japan War With Russia? 'No,' Observer Says, 'Not Now'

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

TOKYO—Will Japan fight the Soviet Union? No question, perhaps, is more frequently discussed in the Far East; and on few questions is such little precise information available. When I was in Mukden last October lively interest had been aroused among the foreigners there by recent large movements of Japanese troops and war material by various routes to the north, toward the Soviet frontier. In Tokyo, in Peiping, in Shanghai, Harbin and other Far Eastern centers there are periodical waves of rumors about impending Soviet-Japanese hostilities.

On the eve of winter one hears that war will begin as soon as the freezing of the huge Amur River makes it more passable. In spring the rumor is to the effect that warmer weather makes hostilities more feasible.

A peculiarly stubborn rumor, which had acquired some measure of credence in Japanese official circles last autumn, was that the Soviet Union proposed to help China by encouraging its satellite state of Outer Mongolia to attack the Japanese troops in North China. I was always skeptical about this strategic idea myself. No matter how well trained its army may be under Soviet instructors, Outer Mongolia, with less than a million inhabitants, is clearly no match for Japan.

Should Outer Mongolia take the initiative and attack the Japanese it would merely give the latter an excellent excuse for occupying this vast, sparsely populated territory and coming up directly to the border of Siberia,—the last thing the Soviet Government would desire.

**Doesn't Make Sense**

So, while Outer Mongolia would inevitably take part, on the Soviet side, in any general Soviet-Japanese conflict, isolated action by Outer Mongolia never seemed to this writer to make sense. It has certainly not occurred up to the present time; and this particular rumor seems to have subsided.

Considerable movements of troops and supplies to the Siberia-Manchukuo border there certainly have been, and on both sides of the frontier. But these movements are not necessarily indicative of an imminent outbreak of hostilities. What is important is not the absolute, but the relative strength of an army, or of a navy also, for that matter.

For instance, there were probably about 250,000 Soviet troops in Eastern Siberia and about 150,000 Japanese troops in Manchukuo before the fighting in China started last summer. These figures have considerably increased, may have doubled on each side. But this leaves the situation, as regards relative strength, very much where it was before. Neither side on the basis of the present situation could count on a certain, swift and easy victory. Soviet numerical superiority is offset by superior Japanese facilities for quickly bringing up reinforcements.

**No Evident Advantage**

Now a fairly even balance of strength is, next to thorough-going mutual disarmament, a reasonable deterrent to war. No government likes to assume the political and financial risks of modern warfare unless it feels reasonably confident of victory. Moreover, despite the bristling Japanese and Soviet military preparations along the Amur frontier, there are strong deterrent factors which would seem to restrain each country from going to war.

Japan is heavily involved in China, and for an indefinite period of time. As for the Soviet Union, it can feel no certainty that Hitler's Drang nach Osten will stop short of its frontiers, especially if it should become involved in a serious struggle many thousands of miles away from its European boundaries. Moreover, the amazing slaughter of prominent Generals, diplomats and other high Soviet functionaries would not suggest a state of internal morale capable of standing the strain of a large war.

To say that war, on the face of the available evidence, does not seem imminent is not to suggest that Japanese-Soviet relations are friendly or normal. Far from it. There are perpetual pinpricks, of which the latest is a dispute over Manchukuo's liability to pay the concluding installment of the purchase price for the Chinese Eastern Railway, acquired from the Soviet Union in 1935.

**Some Disturbing Factors**

Arrests of Japanese and Koreans in Soviet territory and detentions of Soviet ships in Japanese waters add to the tension. The Soviet Government is making a determined effort to squeeze out three more Japanese consulates in Soviet towns, after already closing the consulates in Novosibirsk and Odessa. And of course the participation not only of Soviet airplanes, but of Soviet fliers, one of whom was recently captured, in the war on China's side does not make for good feeling in Japan.

To the much discussed question whether the Soviet Union will fight Japan I should be inclined to risk the answer "no," on a short-term view of the situation.

On the other hand, if one takes a long-term view, there is unmistakably enough mutual suspicion and ill-will between the two countries to make plausible a score of pretexts for war. But this war is not likely to start until some new factor, invisible on the political horizon at the present moment, tips the present relatively even balance of military strength decisively to one side or to the other.

**William Henry Chamberlin.**

# Mediterranean and the Western Front

## British Center Diplomacy on Re-establishment of Western Front

(Continued from Page 1)

to keep their Western front, there would have been no trouble with Italy. Ethiopia would have been sacrificed without a qualm rather than that there should have been an extension of the Western front to the Mediterranean.

It was the interposition of the democratic front, led by Mr. Eden, in defense of the League Convention, that aroused Signor Mussolini's hostility. Then, with the Western front in danger of being turned, the official voice was raised in alarm. Sanctions were stopped; no offense must be given to Italy in Spain, even at the cost of handing over victory to the Fascist rebellion. But conflict of the two policies persisted until Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Eden retired and Mr. Chamberlain and Viscount Halifax came in with a straight "Back to the Western front" policy, letting the democratic front go until a more convenient time.

**Hitler's Coup Brought Change**

Germany's coup in Austria gave Mr. Chamberlain his great opportunity. With Germany on his frontier, Signor Mussolini was in as tight a place as he had held Britain in a few weeks before. The Italian people showed more alarm than their leader's prestige could dissipate. They felt uneasy at British advances toward friendship with Germany. They had become far more eager for a little security than for new acquisitions. Signor Mussolini saw his opportunity of giving the people what they wanted and at the same time winning prestige and perhaps some economic gains on his own account by a quick agreement with Britain.

Mr. Chamberlain determined on liquidating the Mediterranean trouble, was willing to recognize Italian rule in Ethiopia and help Italy to trade in Spain—the first shipment of iron ore from Spain reached Italy a few days ago—possibly also to afford the Italians other economic help not set forth in the agreement. More than this Italy had effected a countermove to Germany's presence at its northern frontier, for any German move to extend the west front to the Mediterranean through Italy would give Italy a firm ally in Britain.

There were no concessions here to cause much heart-searching for the West-fronters in Britain—deplorable as some of the concessions seem to the democratic front as putting a premium on treaty-breaking. Neither has Italy in its renunciations in the Mediterranean, Arabia and North Africa ceded any rights that it had actually won, or that it might not press again as soon as the strategic situation allowed.

**Britain and France**

Only the question of Spain and France are left uncertain on the West front, and both are to receive immediate attention. Britain must have France with it as an integral part of the front—not a French hegemony on the continent or a French empire in Africa or Asia—these are not of West front interest—but a France set compactly on the frontier along with Holland, Belgium and the small Baltic states.

The more France can be weaned away from commitments in Russia and Czechoslovakia, which France's more extended conception of the West front had caused it to include in its defense plans, the more effective will be Britain's version of the West front. But France must be secure on its Pyrenean frontier, and the next few days will see conversations between France and Britain and France and Italy with a view to arranging the necessary guarantees.

With the Mediterranean question out of the way, the British Government will have achieved the conditions it desired for an attempt at a peaceful settlement with Germany from a sound strategic position.

The situation then sums up as a gain for peace through restoration of equilibrium among the great powers—a peace based not on international law and justice, as the democratic front had attempted to establish, but on a strategic equilibrium and on the balance of great armaments. It is a peace that is completely national in its outlook; a peace that some of the weaker nations may not share if it is to the interest of no great power to protect them.

The British diplomatic and military authorities are back on a field that they thoroughly understand. They will handle it more expertly. There will be less of the blundering uncertainty of the past three years. They will hope to check or guide further expansion on Germany's part. Yet a glance at Germany's recent history will leave little doubt but that the world, by Mr. Chamberlain's peace, will continue to oscillate precariously on the line between peace and war. Believers in international order and justice will scarcely consider it a time to give up their cause or relax their efforts to reconstruct their front.

By a Staff Artist

**Spheres of Influence in the Mediterranean**

**Map Shows the Main Strategic Points in the Mediterranean, With Italy's Sphere in Dark Shading and Britain's in Solid Black. France and Italy Have a Vital Interest in a Protected Shipping Route to Their North African Possessions. Britain Controls the Main Gateways at Gibraltar and Suez, Through Which Pass Its Trade Routes to India and Australasia. Italy Needs Right of Passage Through Suez to Its East African Empire. Russia Needs Free Passage Through the Third Gateway, the Dardanelles, for Its Black Sea Shipping**

## Italy to Talk With France On Issues Still in Dispute

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ROME, April 19—Diplomatic conversations between France and Italy—to adjust the strained relations existing since disagreement between the two powers over Italian conquest in Ethiopia—became a certainty today.

The Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, today informed Jules François Blondel, who has been in charge of the French Embassy in Rome since the retirement of the French Ambassador in autumn of 1936, that Premier Mussolini is glad to consent to hold conversations with the specific object of restoring the friendship established between Italy and France by the agreement of January, 1935.

It is hoped that the conversations will be brought to conclusion before May 9 when the League Council meets at Geneva to re-examine the Ethiopian question.

It is understood that the Franco-Italian conversations, which are expected to begin Thursday, will be merely an exchange of views between the two Governments and intended to clarify the respective positions of the two countries in the Mediterranean and Middle East. The talks will not constitute "diplomatic negotiations" of the same kind as those between Italy and Britain which led to last week's Anglo-Italian treaty.

A number of questions which directly affect France, such as the Spanish and Mediterranean problems in general have been settled in a way satisfactory to France by the Anglo-Italian pact, it is contended here. These need no further study.

There are problems, however, which have arisen since the Italian annexation of Ethiopia which need to be examined, such as the question of the Djbouti-Addis Ababa Railway, and the French Catholic missions in Ethiopia, which will have to be studied in the light of the new situation existing in East Africa.

Rapprochement between France and Italy is the first sequel of the Italo-British accord and is regarded here as eloquent testimony to the benefits brought about by the latter. It is hoped that the rapid unfolding of final stages in Spain will remove the chief practical difficulty which stands in the way of Franco-Italian understanding.

## Pagan Marriage Ritual Ready For German Faith Movement

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN — The non-Christian organizations in Germany, which attract attention from time to time by their attacks on Christianity and its institutions, have again come to the fore with a new pagan marriage ritual offered to all their members.

This development is announced in a booklet just published by the German Faith Movement. Here it would seem is something which must suit the varying tastes of all its members, for five alternative forms of the marriage ceremony are offered, in all of which Christian elements are replaced by Teutonic symbolism and philosophy.

This is the closest approach to the replacement of Christian by pagan ritual which has yet been attempted. In all but one of the ceremonies offered, the marriage, if indoors, takes place before a bust or picture of Hitler. When it is held out of doors a tree replaces the representation of Hitler. Swastika flags hang on the wall behind and on either side of the Führer's image, while before it, where the altar would be placed in a Christian service, a fire burns in a brazier. This fire represents apparently the sacrificial flame, either before a photograph of Hitler, the "divine revelation" to the Germanic nation today, as some believe, or before the tree as the symbol of life and vitality. It also represents the sun as a symbol of life. The torchbearers on both sides of the fire may be boys or girls. The bride and bridegroom occupy chairs in front of the fire, about one yard away, and the guests sit some distance behind them.

The non-Christian nature of the service is emphasized by the playing of secular music, the presence of torchbearers in uniforms and the use of Swastika banners. The bridal couple, according to the first of the proposed forms of ritual, come into the room to the sound of festive music and accompanied by the torchbearers. They take their places before the fire. Then a chorus chants verses from a poem, "Earth creates anew," followed by the lighting of the fire. Another verse of the poem is chanted and then a bridesmaid approaches the bride, takes off her garland of flowers and throws it into the "sacred" fire. A garland of evergreen leaves is then placed on the bride's head and is followed by a reading of a section on the responsibility of marriage from Nietzsche's "Thus Spake Zarathustra," and the singing of the two German national anthems.

In another proposed ritual the pagan standpoint of the German Faith Movement is indicated by the following excerpts: "United in the National Socialist Weltanschauung (outlook on life) you have found your way to each other. Your German blood could not be still until it recognized Christianity as a foreign doctrine," and "the ties of blood bind more tightly than the blessing of the priest—our kingdom is of this world."

In one temple, where normally the Cross would appear in the stained-glass windows, a Swastika has been placed.

It is very difficult to determine what support this or other pagan movements receive among the population. It appears to have a strong following in certain parts of the Reich, such as Mecklenburg and Württemberg. The Teutonic paganism associated with Ludendorff's name also carries on a great deal of propaganda, but it is difficult to assess its real importance. It is said to have made great progress among certain of the party leaders and especially among the Blackshirts (SS). It would, however, be a gross exaggeration to represent any of these pagan movements as representative of the general mass. They know little about them and such interest as they have rarely extends beyond gazing into a shop window full of propaganda material.

## Seamen's Institute Reports on Relief

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 19 — Nearly 200,000 lodgings were provided seamen at the Seamen's Church Institute of New York during 1937, according to the 103rd annual report of the Institute made public here today. Relief was granted to 6,682 unemployed seamen and 62,410 social service interviews were held.

The report, signed by Gordon Knox Ball and Joseph Hubbard Darlington, members of the Board of Managers, finds there is a trend toward continuous employment in the merchant marine, shorter time ashore for the seamen, and a movement away from straight relief.

## British Empire Blocking Italy's Dream of a 'Roman Sea'

(Continued from Page 1)

terranean powers, and how the balance of power has shifted in the 25 years which have followed disruption of the Turkish Empire, after the Italo-Turkish War, the Balkan Wars, the World War and the Italo-Ethiopian War. It may be shifted again at the conclusion of the Spanish Civil War.

On the northern side of the Mediterranean Sea lie Spain, France and Italy. On the other, their colonial possessions—Spanish and French Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya; Egypt, the ally of Britain; and the French and British dependencies of Syria and Palestine. The happiest place in the Mediterranean now seems to be the northeast corner where Turkey dwells in peace.

Of the five Great European Powers only one—Germany—does not possess land washed by the Mediterranean or the Black Sea, although with the incorporation of Austria into the Reich it is only some 50 miles from the Adriatic. This sea, however, is firmly controlled by Italy, which occupies key positions in the Straits of Otranto. Of the five Great European Powers only two—Germany and Soviet Russia—have no interest in the north coast of Africa. Moreover, Italy is the only Great European Power which is self-contained in the Mediterranean whose three narrow passages to the Atlantic (Gibraltar), the Red Sea (Suez Canal) and to the Black Sea (Dardanelles) are held respectively by Britain and Turkey. For Britain, the Mediterranean lies along the spine of the Empire; it is the most vital of all channels of inter-imperial communication. Since the cutting of the Suez Canal it has been the high road to India, Hong Kong and Australia. For Britain to leave the Mediterranean would be to abdicate the Empire.

**Strategic Mastery**

The importance of the Mediterranean has been realized by the powers which have struggled to attain strategic mastery of that sea. It was purely for strategic reasons that Britain occupied Gibraltar, which is Spanish; Malta, inhabited by a race which is certainly not British; and Cyprus, which is mostly Greek. France owns Corsica, which is Italian, and Italy owns the Dodecannese Islands which are inhabited by Greeks. The position in the Balearic Islands is not yet clear, although their full return to Spain has been formally assured. So keen has been the struggle between the powers over the Mediterranean that they were forced to internationalize both Tangier, opposite Gibraltar, and the Suez Canal. If the principle of nationality were to be applied to the Mediterranean area, the map of the Middle Sea would have to be redrawn.

Defining the respective positions of Italy and Britain in the Mediterranean, Signor Mussolini declared on Nov. 1, 1936, that while that sea was for Britain only a route, one of the many routes, or rather a short cut by which it could reach more quickly its outlying territories, for Italy it was life itself. The British Government refused to accept this definition and Italy was reminded that the Mediterranean was a main arterial road for Britain and that freedom of communication in that sea was a vital interest for the British Empire.

Since annexation of Ethiopia, security, or rather hegemony, in the Mediterranean has come to be regarded in Italy as an absolute necessity. The existence of the new Italian Empire calls for the absolute security of lines of communication between home ports of Italy and East Africa. It is realized by all Italians that the way through the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, in spite of the present accords with Britain, is not absolutely safe. Britain would only have to close the Suez Canal to cut Italy's East African possessions from all communication with Italy. In other words, Italy is, in certain respects, still at the mercy of Britain and will not feel that her Empire is perfectly secure until she holds the keys of the Eastern Mediterranean.

**Italian Anxiety**

In the last year or so Italy showed anxiety about an alleged new British policy in the Mediterranean due to intensification of British defenses in that sea. Italy has been boasting for years of the increase of her might in the Mediterranean—the command of the Adriatic, naval bases in the Dodecannese, Sicilian and Sardinian aerodromes, Tobruk and military centers in Libya, and, behind all, a mobilized nation. It, with other countries, had grown so accustomed to Britain accepting in silence a widening disparity of advantage in its favor that it looked for sinister motives in the British attempt to restore the balance.

If all the excitement caused by the extraordinary events of the last few years, culminating in the exaltation of having gained the imperial dignity could be calmed, and the suspicion that other nations are jealous of the increased power of Italy and are secretly planning to rob it of its empire could be removed, Italy would easily convince itself that, after all, there is ample room in the Mediterranean for more than one great power. Britain has lived in peace for over a century with France, which is also a great Mediterranean power, with vast colonial possessions in Africa. Why should it not live similarly in peace with Italy? If the Italians persist in seeing the Mediterranean problem with suspicious eyes, then no number of accords will bring a lasting reconciliation with Britain. A sincere policy of friendship and co-operation with Britain, on the other hand, could satisfy the natural desire of the Italian people to secure as much of the naval and other comforts of the Mediterranean as are fitting to its new situation and necessary to its security.

## Sudden Learning Yearning

Regular enrollment at Louisiana State University jumped 1,300 during the 1936-37 session and 700 in the 1937-38 session. Regular enrollment for the 1934-36 biennium was 11,324 and 15,443 for the 1936-38 biennium.

# Russian Conspiracy Trials Show Reversal in Justice

*By the Moscow Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

The changes in Soviet justice which have occurred during 14 months were emphasized in the contrast between the two conspiracy trials held at Moscow in January, 1937, and March, 1938. From the viewpoint of social reformers, who had hitherto seen much to admire in Soviet forms of justice, every change represented a deterioration.

The two trials were held in the same courtroom, with the same presiding judge and the same state prosecutor. The defendants in each case were former Communist leaders, once highly respected as associates of the existing regime, who faced similar charges of treason. Yet the atmosphere of the courtroom in 1938 was quite unlike that in 1937.

In the earlier trial, the prisoners were treated with dignified respect. The judge sternly discouraged the slightest demonstrations from the audience. Photographers were barred from the courtroom.

In 1938, the testimony frequently was interrupted by angry murmurs from the members of the audience, who had been admitted only by tickets after thorough investigation. Arc-lights beat down mercilessly upon the prisoners for long periods, to enable photographers to capture their varied emotions. Some of the prisoners had to shield their eyes from the fierce light even while they gave testimony.

**Good Intentions Reversed**

Soviet criminal codes, in 1937, forbade the use of the very word "punishment," which was declared to be a "barbarous conception." The Soviets, when they first drew up their codes, decided that justice should not be based upon punishment, but upon "social protection." Incorrigible criminals, according to this conception, should be shot. But criminals capable of reform should serve a maximum of 10 years in prison, because if a person could not be reformed in 10 years he could not be reformed at all; and a longer prison term would merely be punishment.

This conception was admired by many western social reformers. But in the period between these two conspiracy trials the Soviet codes were revised. The idea of punishment had been restored; the idea that prisons are intended to reform and not to punish had been discarded.

So the presiding judge, who had announced in the earlier trial that the condemned men had received the "highest measure of social protection," announced in 1938 that they were condemned to the "highest measure of criminal punishment—shooting." The change in wording represented a fundamental change in Soviet conceptions of justice.

The maximum prison sentence permitted under Soviet codes in 1937 was 10 years, so that the men whose lives were spared received this term or less in the first trial. But in the second they received from 20 to 25 years. These men were not being reformed, but punished.

**Motives Are a Mystery**

Even in comparatively small matters, the conduct of the Soviet Court had apparently deteriorated within these 14 months. In the 1937 trial the presiding judge, in reading off the sentences, first read out the names of those who were spared, thus relieving their suspense. Newspaper correspondents—and doubtless the defendants—expected the same procedure in the 1938 trial. But the judge reversed the process.

It is not easy to explain why the Soviets revised their criminal codes in 1937, or why they altered such procedure as barring photographers from the courtroom between these two conspiracy trials.

The outward dignity of Soviet courts, the superficial reforms, had persuaded many western observers to condone, sometimes even to overlook, such fundamental defects in Soviet justice as the absence of any law of habeas corpus or the right to defense counsel before trial, or the unlimited powers of the political police to exile or incarcerate suspects without open trial or even without open accusation.

So curious is the mentality of some persons that changes in the outward forms have attracted more unfavorable attention — notably among socalist groups in Europe—than the previous absence of all safeguards for individual liberties.

## Spain Wants League to Act

GENEVA, April 19 (AP)—The Spanish Government today requested formally that the subject of "foreign intervention in the Spanish war" be placed on the agenda of the League of Nations Council meeting opening May 9.

The request, made by Foreign Minister Alvarez del Vayo to the League Secretariat, would, if complied with, bring up the delicate question of Italian aid to the Insurgents just at the time when Britain and France are trying to achieve better relations with Rome.

Britain has asked that the same Council session consider the situation in Ethiopia with a view to opening the way for recognition of Italy's East African conquests. Thus the Spanish move is expected to offer complications.

## Tortosa Suburbs Taken

WITH THE INSURGENTS BEFORE TORTOSA, April 19 (AP)—Large detachments of Government troops, including International Brigade units, were captured south of Tortosa today after Ebro River bridges were dynamited by the Government to hold back the Insurgent movement to encircle the strategic South Catalonian city.

Gen. Garcia Valino's Navarrese Legionnaires occupied the suburbs of Tortosa and the right bank of the Ebro; then started to cut off the city proper, where the Government massed thousands of its best shock troops.

Insurgent officers said that international troops formed the backbone of the Government defense and that the Catalonians themselves offered little resistance to the Insurgent drive toward Barcelona, 95 miles to the northeast.

Gen. Francisco Franco was moving his heaviest artillery coastward to support concerted offensives against the Government Capital at Barcelona and the important seaport of Valencia.

Navarrese troops captured Cherta and Aldove, north of Tortosa.

Insurgent tanks and armored cars yesterday drove Government defenders from Amposta, at the head of the Ebro River delta, and infantry occupied the town, controlling the river mouth and the south approaches to Tortosa.

General Aranda's division operating in Castellon Province, moving in the direction of Valencia, occupied the towns of Tirig and Salsadella.

SALAMANCA, Spain, April 19 (AP)—A Spanish Insurgent communiqué yesterday declared one Government warship was sunk and four others damaged in an air raid on the Government naval base at Cartagena Sunday. The Insurgents said 80 tons of bombs were dropped by the raiders.

ROME, April 19 (AP)—A Government communiqué yesterday announced that 204 Italian soldiers were killed on the Ebro battlefront in Spain during fighting since March 9.

## Vatican Lists Losses

VATICAN CITY, April 19 (AP)—The Osservatore Romano, official Vatican newspaper, published statistics today listing 1,379 priests and members of religous orders allegedly slain by Government forces in Spain. The newspaper said the figures supplied by the College of Propaganda of the Faith, did not include secular priests "who have been killed by the hundreds."

## Japanese Fleet and Manila

MANILA, April 19 (AP)—Japanese Consul General K. Uchiyama said today the Foreign Office at Tokyo assured him no Japanese warships were operating in Philippine waters at the time a mysterious fleet of 17 destroyers and a mother ship was reported seen in Davao Gulf April 10 and 11.

# D. A. R. Told to Defend Ideals

(Continued from Page 1)

munism, Nazism, and Fascism is the contentment, happiness, and prosperity of the people," she declared, "The quickest way to create a totalitarian state in America is to get into a war."

Mrs. Becker dwelt at length on the service D. A. R. chapters in all parts of the Country have, at her suggestion, given to young people whose thwarted hopes and ambitions might have made them easy foils for Communism and radical movements.

"Thousands of young people have been befriended through this movement in the D. A. R.: thousands have been given material aid, clothes, car fare, pocket money, food, and opportunity to follow a chosen course," she said. She told how 30 incorrigible boys in Pueblo, Colo., had been turned into "young gentlemen," how a boy living in a Montana soap box had been fed, clothed and sent to school, and how graduation outfits and money for pictures in high school annuals were given needy high school pupils.

The emphasis Mrs. Becker has laid on work with young people during her three-year term which ends with this Congress has had a two-fold purpose, her report showed. In addition to its defense aim, it has had the purpose of bolstering up of a declining D. A. R. membership. "With the natural loss in membership sustained by any organiation reaching the half century mark, it is evident that thought must be given to the problem of filling our ranks in order that the work may go forward," Mrs. Becker said.

**Splendor**

The formal opening of the Congress last night on the anniversary of that night 163 years ago when American colonists were aroused to "fire the shot heard round the world" was a scene of splendor. Mrs. Becker, clad in the flesh-colored gown in which she was presented to the Court of St. James's last summer, wearing orchids and carrying roses, led a procession of flag girls and the flower-bedecked members of her cabinet to the platform of Constitution Hall. The entire assemblage pledged allegiance to a huge American flag unfurled from the rafters of the hall and recited the American's creed under the direction of William Tyler Page, its composer.

High point of the evening came when 49 high school girls from every state and the District of Columbia formed a line across the platform to receive reward for having been chosen D. A. R. "Good Citizenship Pilgrims" this year.

Greetings were extended by Count René de St. Quentin, new French Ambassador, by Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, Mrs. William H. Pouch, President of the Children of the American Revolution, and Messmore Kendall, President of the S. A. R. Stringfellow Barr, President of St. John's College Annapolis, Md., delivered the chief address of the evening.

At a pre-Congress symposium on national defense yesterday afternoon the Daughters were urged by Robert L. Johnson, President, National Civil Service Reform League, to champion the merit system in government as a national defense measure. "The inefficiency of democracies is a theme upon which dictators of both the Fascist and Communist persuasion harp continually," Mr. Johnson declared.

"Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries furnish evidence that this is not always true. The United States must give further proof, but we cannot do it while our civil service is half merit, half paronage."

Other contributors to the symposium were Dr. Arthur Deerin Call, Secretary, American Peace Society; Victoria Booth Demarest, evangelist, and Dr. Ruth Alexander, Chicago Economist and lecturer.


LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
We are the Liverpool agents for
Rodex Coats
Prices range from 4½ uns.
George Henry Lee & Co Ltd
Bennett St. Royal 4181. Liverpool

Mrs. WALTER SUGDEN
invites you to inspect her spring stock of the famous underwear:
CHILPRUFE Regd.
FOR CHILDREN LADIES AND MEN
Chilprufe is made from the finest pure wool, finished by a secret process to prevent shrinkage or irritation.
Ask for the illustrated price list from Mrs. Walter Sugden.
21 Commercial St., Leeds

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
★ QUALITY! LOW PRICES! ★
★ A GUARANTEE!
IRWINS
FOR THE
FINEST GROCERY VALUES
OVER 180 BRANCHES IN MERSEYSIDE AND NORTH WALES

EVERY BINNS STORE IS A "JAEGER" SHOP
Price List sent on request
WHERE YOU CAN OBTAIN THESE WORLD FAMOUS SPECIALITIES FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
TRAVEL, SPORT ETC.
Binns Limited
Sunderland, Edinburgh, Newcastle, Middlesbrough, West Hartlepool, Darlington, Carlisle, Dumfries, South Shields.

Millinery
The Spring Season . . . the flowers are blooming, the trees are in leaf and everywhere there are splashes of lovely colour. Do you fit in with the picture . . . have you a charming Hat, springlike in its simplicity yet gay in colour? Kendals can help you—let them show you Hats of fashion to suit your individual tastes.
By Millinery that positively breathes Spring, styles that are for every occasion. Kendals quality and satisfaction are at your service, their fashion experts will help you as only Kendals can. Come and visit them and ask for their latest millinery folder.
Kendals
Kendal Milne & Co.
Deansgate Manchester 3

Monday to Saturday
May 2nd to 7th
A week of reduced prices in the Blouse and Knitwear Departments
Affleck & Brown
OLDHAM ST. MANCHESTER 1

James R. Ogden & Sons Ltd.
of London and Harrogate
for
FINE JEWELS
and
ANTIQUE SILVER
38-40, James St., Harrogate
41-42, Duke St., Piccadilly, S. W. 1

Liverpool, England
RUSHWORTH'S
FOR MODERN INEXPENSIVE
RADIO
Undoubtedly the finest selection of Radiograms and Receivers by the great makers ever assembled.
CHOOSE WITH CONFIDENCE
Catalogues Free
Rushworth & Dreaper
Piano and Radio Showrooms
11-17 ISLINGTON, LIVERPOOL, 3

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
OWEN OWEN
For Fashion At Its Finest
Clayton Square
Royal 6060

WALKERS
OF HARROGATE
DECORATORS
SPECIALISTS IN PERIOD and MODERN FURNITURE
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN QUILTED CHINTZES, LINENS and FABRICS
32, PARLIAMENT ST. Ph. 4229

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
SPRING FASHIONS In Tailored Sportswear
You are cordially invited to visit our recently extended women's sportswear department, to inspect our Spring collection of
SUITS, SKIRTS, COATS, etc.
in latest Tweeds and Sporting Cloths.
LUMLEY'S LTD.
SPORTS and SPORTSWEAR
80-82 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

# Florida Women Plan Suwannee Foster Shrine

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Florida's Federation of Music Clubs has launched a program to memorialize the life and songs of Stephen Collins Foster, the composer whose "Old Folks at Home" made famous the Suwannee River in North Florida—a river that he wrote about, but never saw.

The memorial won approval at the recent Federation meeting in Miami, and a corporation was formed with Mrs. S. Le Roy Smith, of Miami, president, and Mrs. Leon Whitehurst, of Brooksville who originated the idea, vice-president.

Funds will be raised by subscriptions from those interested, by clubs and by school children of Florida.

One hundred acres at White Springs, on Suwannee's banks, 50 miles west of Jacksonville, 70 miles east of Tallahasse the State Capital, and on Federal highway 41, have ben chosen for the site.

Mrs. Whitehurst, who suggested the idea at a Federation meeting last year, and who acted as State chairman of the committee that made a preliminary study of the suggestion, in an interview, said she hopes an amphitheater of pink Georgia marble can be erected.

That, she says, will make the memorial a real southern tribute to the Pittsburgh-born composer of so many southern airs.

Mrs. Whitehurst is convinced that the memorial will not only place Foster's music more in the limelight, but will result in bringing fame to the slow-moving old southern river and Florida, too.

Foster's knowledge of the Negro was described by his grandniece, Mrs. Francis J. McGinnis of Palm Beach, at a meeting of the Brooksville Music Club.

Foster, she said, studied Negro music, as a young man, at Pittsburgh camp meetings and revivals. "Old Black Joe," was the Negro coachman of Foster's father-in-law, who donned a brass-buttoned, long blue coat at night, lighted the candles and answered the door bell rings of suitors of the McDowell belles. Foster always told "Old Black Joe" he would put him in a song some day.

"My Old Kentucky Home" was written at Bardstown, Ky., where Foster spent his honeymoon, "Old Folks at Home," she said, also was written during that stay. Mrs. McGinnis' maternal aunt was "Jeanie of the Light Brown Hair."

So far as is known Foster never visited the deep South. His Suwanee River, it is supposed, was found by consulting a map—the name selected because it fitted into the tempo of the song.

## *Mutual Congratulations*

George Arliss and Mrs. Arliss
In a Scene From the Filmed Version of "Disraeli"

# *Arliss Looks Forward to Work After Vacation of Two Years*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 19—George Arliss of the stage and screen is on his way back to England looking forward to the conclusion in October of his two-year vacation. A kind of stocktaking this has been for him, and observation of the times from the side lines. No old-timer is he, lamenting the past that is gone. Times change and he changes with them, for like the true trouper who lives by the favor of his audiences, he subscribes to Dryden's remark that "those who live to please must please to live."

Yet he is loyal to the past and rejoices in the glory of accomplishment that cannot be taken away, nor grow dim in memory.

"Naturally, I am more sympathetic to the theater of an earlier day when I think actors and playwrights worked more intensely to perfect their arts. I don't think you find such painstaking care today," he is quoted as saying. "So many hit plays of our theater today are really 'accidents' and not the careful product of able dramatists who have spent a great length of time learning the technique of the theater."

**Eager to Work Again**

But Mr. Arliss is not looking back for all that. He is eager to go to work again in October at whatever presents itself as suitable to his talents — whether that means the theater, the talkies, or television. He has mellowed with the years and remarks that he has come to the conclusion that "people rather than systems are important."

Certainly his reputation, which is of the highest in integrity, has been built on a long career of keeping faith with his producers, his public, and himself. Like Mrs. Fiske with whom he acted during several years that remain memorable in American theater history because of the accomplishment of the Manhattan Theater Company, Mr. Arliss has never concealed his warm concern for the protection of animals from vivisection experiment. It would be expedient for a person in the public eye to refrain from doing anything that might antagonize a part of the public. But Mrs. Fiske and Mr. Arliss alike worked openly for the objectives of humane education.

Again, Mr. Arliss from his earliest years on the stage, back in 1887, has believed that the actor is entitled to rest on the Sabbath, like men and women in other walks of life. However, with his characteristic loyalty to his employers, on one occasion in Chicago, when "Disraeli" was just beginning to make its way in public approval after an indifferent start, he consented to playing on Sunday in response to a managerial decision that this would be necessary if the play was to be kept on.

"I felt that so much depended on the next few weeks," Mr. Arliss wrote in his autobiography, 'Up From Bloomsbury,' that to refuse would be unfair to those associated with me in the production. So I consented. But although our business now began to go up by leaps and bounds, our Sundays were always poor. After a few weeks we discontinued this Seventh-day performance, and since then I have never played on Sunday, and I never shall."

**Mrs. Arliss in Cast**

Mrs. Arliss played Lady Beaconsfield for many months in that performance of "Disraeli," as she appeared in numerous other productions that marked Mr. Arliss's long career as a stage star. In motion pictures, too, she has often taken leading parts, or contented herself with secondary roles where she was definitely not well cast in the lead. She has always been his heartiest supporter in humane work, and was his first assistant in his one-man strike when he went into film work, when he demanded that work on his set should cease for a friendly respite and relaxation of four o'clock tea. The efficiency men rumpled their hair and declared that the studio would lose $16,000 a minute, or some such great sum, during this friendly hiatus. But eventually they were won over by the fact that the Arliss unit was a leader in day-by-day accomplishment—in the whole enterprise.

It was Mr. Arliss, too, who was foremost in instituting the plan of spending a week of cast rehearsal before filming began, thus saving in the end time that was usually wasted in uncertainties, indecisions, and lack of preparation under the usual plan of starting filming the day the cast was assembled, before the players, director and technicians knew precisely what they were doing.

Yes, Mr. Arliss has often been a real help to his employers.

# Airplane Drops Dynamite Order To Alaska Miner

**News in Aviation**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Soaring above Alaskan wastes, the pilot circled a cabin far below in the snow-bound valley. A dark object against the snow waved its arms to attract the attention of the flier.

The plane circled once more, then levelled out. A package was dropped over the side and the silken folds of a parachute filled with the wind and sank slowly to earth and landed in a snowbank near the cabin.

Nine times more the pilot circled, straightened out, and released a parachute. And nine more direct hits were made in the snowbank. . . . Frank Knight, Alaskan pilot, had chalked up another record for fliers to equal. He had just landed 500 pounds of dynamite in 50-pound lots to Jim Little, veteran "sourdough," for his spring "panning." That was last spring, when Little, snowed in, was unable to "mush" by dog team to Fairbanks for his annual supply of explosives.

**Five Months by Dog**

Little had asked a prospector who was "going out" to civilization from the Forty-Mile country to see if he could get him some dynamite. To cover the distance of 400 miles would have taken some five months by dog team. The prospector contacted Pilot Knight, who at one time had been a resident of Arlington, Mass., who said he would fly the stuff.

Requests such as Little's are almost a daily occurrence with the pilots flying the air lanes of Uncle Sam's "pent-house" far up on America's last frontier.

No longer does the isolated prospector, trapper, or trader have to dread the long winter "night" when the sun pokes its head up from the horizon for only 20 or 30 minutes during the day. The airplane has brought civilization to the miner's and trapper's shacks, ice-locked in the frozen North. Today, the snowed-in prospector can get a radio, newspapers, current magazines, and other things to keep him occupied—all brought to him by air. Women in Alaska can order the latest beauty creams or new style dresses from Seattle.

**First Air Mail in 1924**

It is long since Carl Ben Eilson, pioneer Alaskan pilot, set his plane down in Fairbanks in 1924, smashed its undercarriage, and delivered Alaska's first air mail, . . . but since then the Alaskans have taken to the air as a duck takes to water.

There is said to be more flying in Alaska today, both commercial and passenger, per capita, than in any other spot in the world. With a total white population of 29,000, there are 70 commercial planes flying regular scheduled routes every day in the year, weather permitting. Imagine a city in the United States of 29,000 population with a flying schedule of 70 planes daily.

Planes with cargoes of bullion wing their way weekly from the North Country, since Pacific-Alaska airways signed contracts in April, 1936, with the mining companies of the Territory to fly their gold output to the mainland. One million dollars in gold is flown to Seattle every month. Before the gold was shipped by air, the same trip took from four to five months. Now it is made in from 10 to 12 hours flying time.

**One Trip a Year**

Capt. Charlie Brower, head of the trading post at Point Barrow, far up on the Arctic slope, the northernmost tip of North America, where Wiley Post and Will Rogers perished when their plane crashed in the summer of 1935, used to meet white men only once a year. That was when the supply ship made its annual trip in September.

The skipper of the supply ship had to be a weather forecaster. He had only a day or two to put into Point Barrow between the 1st and 15th of September. If he was late in getting under way for his return trip to the States, he might awaken to find his ship frozen in for the winter.

Now when Captain Brower desires something from civilization, he communicates by radio to Fairbanks and a plane flies north for a special delivery.

**Controlled by Army**

All communication in Alaska, radio, cable and telegraph, is under the supervision of the United States Army Signal Corps. It was an Army Sergeant on duty at Point Barrow who notified the world of the crash of Post and Rogers, otherwise it would have taken months for the news to reach "the outside."

Commercial pilots are not the only ones chalking up records of nearly 100 per cent for safe flying over routes considered by fliers as the most risky in the world. There is a group of independent fliers who will take off to any point in the Territory at a moment's notice, be it for pay or an emergency flight.

There are only three methods of transportation, other than by air, in Alaska, . . . dog team, portage, and by steamer.

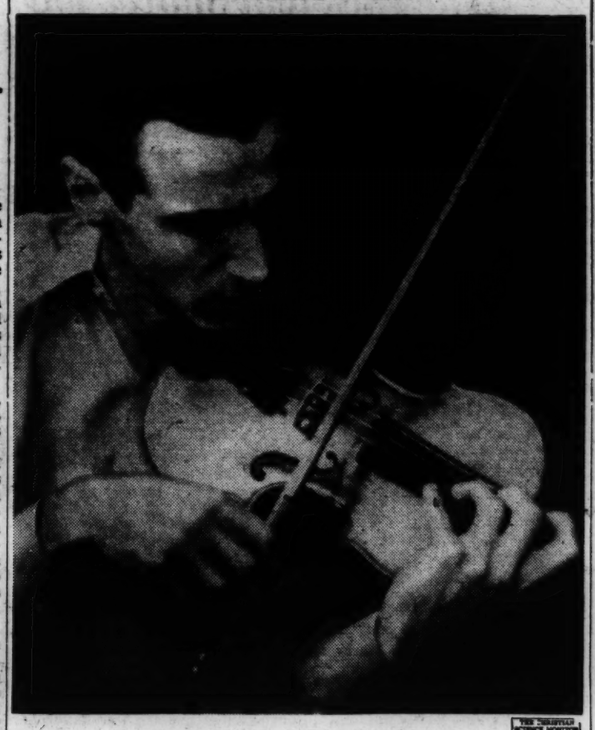
**Schedule Uncertain**

There is the story of Bert Green of Ketchikan, who flew from Anchorage to Seattle, a distance of more than 1,000 miles, with a baby who needed care. At any time during the flight, ice forming on Green's plane might have forced him down. He made it, however, and the child was cared for at the Seattle landing field.

When an Alaskan pilot takes off, especially during the winter, he has the habit of saying, . . . "So long, I might be seein' you." This does not imply fatality. It is simply that the Alaskan flier knows that weather conditions and flying facilities on the ground may cause him to depart from his planned schedule.

High, snow-covered mountain ranges, miles of forests, valleys covered with underbrush and swamp, swirling ice-filled rivers make the type of terrain over which he has to fly. His greatest risk is from being iced down, that is, ice forming on the wings of his plane forcing him to land. If an emergency landing has to be made, the pilot shrugs his shoulders, laughs and looks around for a spot.

## *The Music Maker*



"Alexander Leventon," by E. P. Wightman
This Camera Study by Mr. Wightman Is One of the 200 Photographs, Submitted by Amateurs From All Parts of the World, Displayed in the Kodak International Exhibit for 1938. The Exhibition Is Being Shown at the Pfister Hotel, in Milwaukee, Wis., April 19 and 20

# Deadlock Ended On Salmon Fleet By Wage Accord

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash., April 19—Compromise settlement of the delicate Alaska salmon fishery dispute, which threatened to tie up for the 1938 season the whole $40,000,000 Alaska fishing industry, and throw out of work more than 25,000 persons, is seen here as a real step toward the basis of a permanent fisherman-cannery owner working agreement.

For the past three years, just as the fishing fleets prepared to leave for northern waters from San Francisco, Bellingham, and Seattle, Wash., the wage-hour issue has arisen. This year employers asked a reduction in wages, declaring there was an oversupply of salmon. In addition jurisdictional (C. I. O. vs. A. F. of L.) problems arose over which of organized labor's two wings would do the collective bargaining.

Weeks of suspense, when even the most optimistic observers gave settlement only the slightest chance, ended not long after Attorney Joseph C. Cheyney of Yakima, Wash., was appointed Federal mediator by the Department of Labor.

The Alaska Fishermen's Union agreed to return to work for the present season on the employers' "best offer," following Mr. Cheyney's recommendation that it was better to work for "some wages" than "not to work at all" and tie up the whole industry, and allied industries.

Fishermen agreed to work after establishment of a fact-finding commission which will determine for the future whether canneries can pay an increased wage. In the meantime, pay will be from 10 to 20 per cent under the 1937 wage scale, but where possible above the 1936 scale. It was in 1936 that the record salmon pack was made, and the 1937 pack was only slightly smaller.

Should the fact-finding commission determine that cannery owners can afford to pay an increased scale, then it is stipulated in the back-to-work agreement that fishermen will receive a 10 per cent increase over 1937.

Cannery men have held throughout all negotiations that they were unable to accede to the Fishermen's Union demands for increased pay because their stock had not moved as rapidly as had been expected. Therefore, with a lower demand prices would be lower and they could not afford to pay higher wages.

Union spokesmen have charged that operators could afford to pay higher wages. They said, in effect, "if we can be shown that owners actually operated at a loss last season, as they claim, with prospects of heavier loss this year, we are willing to share the loss in a temporarily lowered wage."

Present wages, they contend, are inadequate considering they work but five months a year. In the meantime, the fishing fleet will sail and work will continue while the commission makes its investigation.

The compromise settlement, with hopes of finding a basis for a permanent settlement, has been received with sighs of relief in the Pacific Northwest and Alaska.

# N. Y. Museum Stages a Circus Minus the Noise and Peanuts

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, April 19—The circus has come to the Museum of the City of New York. There are no roaring animals to startle the visitors, no clowns to make them laugh, no familiar smell of tanbark, no crackle of peanuts. But the circus is unmistakably present, although lamentably silent.

From the familiar concrete of the museum floor one steps through a red-and-white-striped tent doorway into the world of the big top, "the greatest show on earth," America's most typical contribution to the show business.

Circus enthusiasts and institutions have lent their cherished possessions, and the museum in co-operation with the Grolier Club has been able to assemble a survey of circus history in the United States.

There is a yellowed announcement of the first circus in the Western Hemisphere, the one set up in Philadelphia in 1792 by John Bill Ricketts; a play bill of the first elephant to be seen in the United States, brought from Bengal in 1796 on the ship "America." The venturesome, one reads, could satisfy their curiosity and see him for a quarter, children one-eighth of a dollar. But the showman honestly warned that while the elephant "is the most respectable animal in the world" this one had "destroyed many papers of consequence" and it was better therefore not to come near him "with such papers."

The display shows how the first individual animal acts were absorbed by the menageries in the latter part of the eighteenth century, just as the strolling troupes of acrobats and clowns were joining other performers in the circus in the early part of the nineteenth. The amalgamation of circus and menagerie was an accepted thing by the 1840s.

Among the most interesting items in the exhibit are the original coach presented by Queen Victoria to "General Tom Thumb," a tiny embroidered waistcoat, and a single very high boot of the "general," a copy of P. T. Barnum's book, "How I Made Millions," part of a circus costume dating from the Civil War years, and some of the old route books printed at the close of each circus season with their records of stops, weather, business, and any special joys or griefs of the circus family.

One huge case encloses a complete miniature model circus made by Dr. Hugh Grant Dowell of Teachers College, Columbia University. There are the railroad tracks, the empty cars, the cages of the animals, the sideshow, cook tent, dressing rooms, the big tent and rings, and a long procession of players and animals.

The exhibition will remain on view to the public throughout the summer.

# Danes to Explore Greenland by Air

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COPENHAGEN—An airplane is to be used this summer in connection with Danish exploration work in North Greenland. The expedition is to be under the leadership of Dr. Lauge Koch, one of Denmark's foremost explorers in Arctic regions.

An anonymous gift and the discovery of a new island off the coast of North Greenland by the Russian Ice Expedition last winter have caused the organizers to decide on the use of an airplane this year. A machine has been bought by the Danish navy from the German "Lufthansa." It has room for four men—two airmen, a radio rechanic, and a passenger. The expedition is expected to be of geographic interest as Peary Land and the region around it to be explored are almost unknown.


The "County" Tailormade

It's a tailormade season, and in the 'County' Tailormade Schofields introduce a standard of tailoring to women usually associated with men's suits. In the 'County' you have the same suitings . . . you have the same cut and tailoring . . . the same faultless finish.

There is an excellent choice in a large variety of cloths and in sizes and fittings to suit most figures, including full fittings. This big stock is featured on a special display on the first floor. Prices from 3 guineas upwards.

Schofields
THE HEADROW, LEEDS 1, ENGLAND

DO ALL

Your Spring Shopping with Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor

24,544

advertisers offer solutions to practically every shopping problem.

Questions & Answers on RATIONAL TAILORING

Q. What is the difference between Rational Tailoring and 'cheap' tailoring?
A. 'Cheap' tailoring has no standards — the customer must take his chance. Rational Tailoring has set up very high standards for itself which must be maintained in every suit.
Q. How can the customer be sure of that?
A. There is the reputation which The Fifty Shilling Tailors have built up for themselves and there is the Triple Option Guarantee. They know they can deliver the goods so they can afford to guarantee.

STANDARD PRICES 50/-, 63/-, 75/-

GUARANTEE: "If for any reason whatever any Suit, Overcoat or Raincoat supplied by The Fifty Shilling Tailors fails to please you, return it within seven days and we will, at your option, either correct it, replace it, or return your money in full."

FOR PATTERNS WRITE TO 110-111 STRAND, LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND

PROPRIETORS PRICES TAILORS LIMITED

THE FIFTY SHILLING TAILORS

OVER 300 DEPOTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

by-ways to chic

*Fashion offers devious ways to chic and Marshall and Snelgrove interprets here many moods.*

by veils

3 GNS.

*Silky Straw Bandeaux Sailor, enveloped with a charming veil.*

by flowers

3½ GNS.

*Almost every flower from the herbaceous border is mounted on the crown of this cap.*

by feathers

9/69

*Ostrich feathers make the distinctive accent for this Cap which is composed of openwork straw.*

by ribbon

55/-

*A Straw Hat with a mammoth cockade of ribbons. In black and colours.*

by spots

3 GNS.

*Black and white Cire spot crown and bow distinguish this striking Straw Bretonne.*

by MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
Oxford Street, London, W. 1

# First Grist of 45 Changes In N. Y. Basic Law Presented

By Wyona Dashwood
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ALBANY, N. Y., April 19—To the appeal of Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York for affirmative action on social legislation, the assignment of 411 committeemen to the work of 34 committees and the partitioning of $400,000 worth of patronage, the New York State Constitutional Convention today had set up its hopper for basic law changes.

Therein reposed already the grist for 45 alterations after a night session marked by the same expedition that characterized the procedure of organization at the initial convening two weeks ago.

The most controversial items in the current American picture underlay the agenda, constituting a cosmos of national trends, projecting in its Republican majority and Democratic minority the ranking attitudes in these major parties as well as reflecting the aggressive move labor is making to establish its political identity.

All went smoothly into Committee hands by virtue of the parliamentary amenities, and the battle of debate is still to come. Meanwhile, beginning next week, a regular session schedule is fixed for Monday night and morning meetings through Thursday.

Of the 411 committee places, 256 are Republican fruit, while the Democrats of the 168 member body average two assignments apiece. The premier group comes under the heading of judicial, with 21 members, whose chairman is Supreme Court Justice Charles B. Sears.

The 10 committees having 17 members include Housing, headed by Joseph Clark Baldwin, New York City Councilman; Industrial Relations and Workmen's Compensation, headed by William F. Bleakley, Convention Vice-President; Social Welfare, Edward F. Corsi, Chairman; State Finances, Assemblyman Abbott Low Moffat; Taxation, Martin Saxe, Chairman; Education, William J. Wallin, and Public Utilities, Martin W. Deyo, Chairman.

Banking will have the direction of Perley A. Pitcher, Majority Floor Leader; Cities, Harold Riegelman, Counsel of the New York Citizen's Budget Commission; Civil Service, W. Kingsland Macy; Highways, New York City Park Commissioner Robert Moses; Rules, Judge Frederick E. Crane, President of the Convention; Right of Suffrage and the Qualifications to Hold Office, Mrs. Helen Z. M. Rodgers; State Institutions, Judge Philip J. McCook.

Indian Affairs and Canals also enter on the committee list, and Militia and Military Affairs are under the chairmanship of Representative Hamilton Fish.

Senator Wagner is one of three Democrats of the eight-member Committee on Rules, his only committee undertaking. Alfred E. Smith is a member of the Highway Committee and that on Legislative Powers.

**Poletti a Busy Member**

One of the most recurrent names in the committee roster is that of Justice Charles Poletti, of the State Supreme Court, American Labor Party spokesman at the Convention and sponsor of the majority of initial resolutions.

The opening of the session to proposals has introduced many of the vital issues that will concern the deliberations. Committees now have in hand resolutions for a state slum clearance subsidy; for the handling of labor disputes; for establishment of a state health insurance system; for an end to the system of evaluating the labor of human beings as a commodity or an article of commerce.

The most controversial issue of all, however, will be that of reapportionment of the State's legislative units to accord with latter day census takings, and this still awaits introduction, as does the proposal for a unicameral legislature and that for simplification of the judicial system.

# *The Pick and Shovel Their Insignia*

**Greece's First Voluntary Battalion of Work**
**The New Organization Is Taking the Oath of Service Before Gen. John Metaxas**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ATHENS—Inauguration of the first Work Battalion for Greek youth was officially celebrated here recently when Gen. John Metaxas, the Premier, handed to the Battalion a special standard.

This Battalion is composed of 900 young men and women who, with right hands extended, took the oath before General Metaxas as follows:

"In the name of our Christian faith and our love for the King, we promise loyalty to the Chief of the Government, the founder and leader of the new Greece. . . . With the help of our spades and pickaxes we shall be able to open the difficult roads leading to a Third Hellenic Civilization in order that new days of national glory, honor, and grandeur may come once more to our Fatherland."

The Battalion has its special uniform and is armed with tools for its work. Its flag bears as emblem the escutcheon of Greece and a crossed spade and pickaxe.

The proposed program of work includes the construction of public squares and athletic grounds and the preparation of camping sites for excursionists in the vicinity of Athens.

It is expected that each suburb of the Capital and Piraeus will organize a similar battalion of workers, and that the movement will eventually spread to Macedonia, Thrace, and other provinces.

# Aid of President Seen Behind Drive On Neutrality Act

(Continued from Page 1)

results which groups anxious to obtain some form of American aid and comfort for the hard-pressed Spanish Government have been unable to obtain by direct action.

**President's Interest**

It is learned for the first time today the degree to which the President has personally interested himself in the matter. It is understood on good authority that he conferred on the legal aspect of the matter early this week with Mr. Pecora. After talking with Mr. Pecora he called in Mr. Scott on Friday of last week. On the following day, Saturday, Mr. Scott drafted his resolution with the assistance of one other person, who is understood to be an individual who has been active in attempting to swing the United States away from the course of isolationist neutrality embodied in the existing neutrality acts.

The resolution was then introduced in the House late yesterday and promptly referred to the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The move caused immediate concern at the State Department where the great majority of professional advisers to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, are opposed to any such move at this time. Their first contention is that the law is specific and inflexible, and that the law expresses a clear mandate of Congress which would be violated by any such proposal as that contained in the Scott resolution.

Behind this position is the question of major policy involved. Any breach of the Neutrality Act, either direct or indirect, would, it is argued, have a specific effect on a specific European situation—as it is of course intended to have. As a matter of policy it is held by the professionals that no matter how undesirable it may be to have American diplomacy tied by a rigid Neutrality Act, nevertheless, any change which would give aid or comfort to any side in a European conflict would violate the current policy.

**State Department View**

In other words, just because the proposal would, if successful, presumably be of advantage to the Spanish Government, the State Department professionals are opposed to it. They insist that this does not mean any bias against the Loyalist Government; but solely that any aid to that Government would violate the expressed will of the American people to keep out of foreign affairs regardless of the effect their abstention has on foreign results.

The State Department was immediately galvanized into action by word of the resolution, particularly when this information was followed by word that the President was deeply interested in the proposal. Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, went to the White House to confer with the President, presumably to investigate what appears to be a sharp difference over what is today the most critical aspect of American foreign policy.

It is clear that if the new flank attack opened by Mr. Scott should succeed it would bring the United States sharply back into the forefront of a world move to mobilize so-called peace loving nations against aggression. This is of major importance primarily because British and French foreign policy is strikingly moving today in an opposite direction.

**Scott Resolution**

The text of the Scott resolution follows:

"Resolved that the President is hereby requested to advise the House of Representatives if not incompatible with the public interest

"1. Whether any nation or nations during the last few years have violated any treaties to which they and the United States are signatories;

"2. If so, what nation or nations, when and in what manner;

"3. Specifically whether any signatory nation has violated the treaty between the United States and other powers providing for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy commonly called the Kellogg-Briand Pact, the so-called Nine-Power Treaty relating to the principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China; the treaties, acts and resolutions adopted at Buenos Aires in 1936; and by the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace; and the treaty between the United States, the British Empire, France, and Japan relating to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific Ocean."

# Socialized Medicine Opposed In Canada as Being Coercive

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA—The people of Canada would not welcome the establishment of state medicine, C. G. Power, Minister of Pensions and National Health, declared recently in the House of Commons. His conclusion was expressed as House members "talked out," in a six-hour debate, the resolution by Daniel McIvor (Lib.) of Fort William, that "it is most urgent that state medicine be established in Canada."

Canada already possesses health boards and bureaus, and such local co-operative health units as those in Quebec, Mr. Power pointed out. It is far better to meet Canada's health needs by co-operation between the Government and the universities and co-operation of these agencies than by the regimentation and coercion of state medicine which would "go into the very homes of the people," he argued.

State medicine was defined as a system "by which the State provides medical services for the entire population or a large group thereof" and all physicians "are employed, directed, and paid by the State on a salary basis."

**Opposed by Doctors**

Such a system, Mr. Power declared, stands opposed by the Canadian Medical Association, would be highly expensive for the Government to maintain, may be beyond Dominion powers, and would tend to stultify medical practice. At the same time, Dr. H. R. Fleming (Lib.) of Humbolt, averred that state medicine, with its ever-available clinics, might lead to an increase in sickness.

In support of his resolution, Mr. McIvor argued that state medicine would greatly reduce the cost of medical care. He cited figures to show that a hospital illness from 60 to 90 days would cost enough to bankrupt fully half the Canadian families of moderate means, and that in Canada 25 to 35 per cent of childbirth cases are unattended. He contended that state medical protection is analagous today to state fire and police protection.

His motion was seconded by Dr. J. P. Howden (Lib.) of St. Boniface, who argued that state medicine would find employment for many young doctors, without work today because rural districts, in need of attention, cannot afford to support them.

**What Experience Shows**

Speaking against the resolution and from his own experience as Minister of Pensions, Mr. Power said:

"The very moment a medical man, in so far as pensions are concerned, becomes an employee of the State and is appointed by the State on a salary to look after the pensioners, his usefulness disappears. We had some kind of state medicine during the War, . . . but I would ask almost any honorable member who served during the last war if he was satisfied with the medical treatment which was handed out to him by the medical officers."

Dr. Fleming names as a main objection the doctor's becoming the paid employee of the State.

"You cannot institutionalize personal relationships," he explained. "Every doctor realizes it is of primary importance, if a cure is to be effected, that the patient have full confidence in the doctor. Under the state system . . . people would become human guinea pigs.

"As I suppose every honorable member knows, sickness is a convenient excuse for avoiding many things. Our medical knowledge is not and never will be sufficient for us to say definitely whether a man is sick or not. We can say there is nothing organically wrong with him, but we cannot say there is nothing wrong with him. The mere fact that he wishes to complain of sickness means that there is some maladjustment in his make-up; even laziness could be considered to be that. At any rate, it is a bad habit, and state medicine would assuredly be imposed upon."

# Quarantine Plan Of Roosevelt Hit By Rome Accord

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 19—Conclusion of the Anglo-Italian reconciliation pact comes as an entirely expected but important event in the development of American foreign policy. Its effects here can be classified as follows:

1. For the time being at least it definitely knocks the props out from under the movement of American diplomacy towards a democratic front against dictatorship aggression which reached its climax last Oct. 5 in President Roosevelt's "quarantine" speech in Chicago.

2. It is accepted by the professionals in the State Department as giving promise of reducing significantly the immediate dangers of war in Europe, and therefore receives the wholehearted approval of this group which has consistently opposed the "democratic front" conception on the ground that it tended to aggrevate the dangers of war.

3. Because it signifies in European diplomacy a revolution against the rigidity of the Versailles settlement and the entire post-war effort to maintain the Versailles status quo, it has already caused the beginning of a revulsion here against rigid aspects of American foreign policy. This means the beginning of movements against such rigid restrictions on American diplomacy as the "nonrecognition" doctrine, some aspects of the Good Neighbor policy, and the Neutrality Act.

On the first point, the forces in American diplomacy working toward closer collaboration with democracies have been in retreat ever since the resignation of Anthony Eden as British Foreign Minister. They are not even now eliminated as a potential factor. A break down of the Anglo-Italian pact would bring them into the forefront again. But so long as both Britsh and French diplomacy is keyed to reconciliation with the orignal fascist power, and the one most guilty of direct aggression, there can be no point of contact in Europe for the elements here which believe in the inevitability of democratic-fascist conflict.

The group holding this poist of view continues to be represented in American diplomacy. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, is regarded as leaning strongly in this direction. Norman Hezekiah Davis, U. S. Ambassador-at-Large, and new Chairman of the American Red Cross, is another of its exponents. Mr. Davis is to take up residence in Washington in the autumn.

On the second point the pleasure of the professionals at the State Department over successful conclusion of the Anglo-Italian pact cannot be exaggerated. To this group it represents a return to realism and reason. They have long considered the Rome-Berlin Axis the greatest threat to peace. And they have regarded the Eden type of diplomacy, deriving from an effort to halt the progress of aggression by force, as responsible for this axis. They see a prospect of appeasement in the Mediterranean, weakening of the Rome-Berlin axis, reduction in European tension generally, and as a corollary, greater freedom for Britain to take a strong hand in the Far East.

Even more important in the long run is the significance of recent European developments on the broad question of how to keep the peace of the world. Those who rule ideological considerations out of their calculations—and this includes many highly placed officials in the State Department—see Europe's troubles arising from a protracted effort to perpetuate a rigid system. The dissatisfied powers finally took it upon themselves to break the system by force. British diplomacy, under the leadership of Neville Chamberlain, has made an effort to rationalize this revulsion against rigidity and establish a new settlement more in accord to conditions. The extraordinary degree of flexibility in the new Anglo-Italian Pact itself is an indication of the tendency to avoid any type of settlement which attempts to establish a definite, rigid, status quo.

# Texas Expects $100,000,000 Drop in Income From Cotton

ATHENS, Ga., April 18 (AP)—The man who runs the government farm programs in the south predicted today the Aug. 1 carryover of American and foreign cotton would be the largest on record despite sharp restrictions in effect this year on cotton acreage.

Ivy W. Duggan, director of the agricultural adjustment's administration southern division, said the basis for his prediction lay in the fact that the 1938 acreage, while small, "will be no smaller than the acreage planted in 1934 and 1935." "With such an acreage, and normal production, the supply of cotton for next season is virtually certain to continue to be excessive," Mr. Duggan said.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DALLAS, Texas—In spite of an additional allotment of 4 per cent, voted by Congress, the outlook for Texas cotton farmers is for a crop some 2,000,000 bales below last season's and a reduction of approximately $100,000,000 in farm income. This situation is the result of the 1938 crop control program which reduces Texas cotton acreage from last season's 13,000,000 to 9,700,000.

Texas' normal yield is one-third of a bale an acre. Last season, however, it was nearer one-half bale an acre when 5,230,000 bales of cotton were raised. That crop, though selling for only 8 cents a pound average, brought Texas growers a grand total of $250,000,000, including seed value. Because the crop was the second largest in history it distributed money widely among an army of cotton pickers who drift northwestward as the crop ripens earliest in South Texas along the Mexican border and ends in February on the High Plains on the New Mexico border.

Although farmers almost to a man voted for restriction of cotton sales quotas for 1938, and last season entered into an agreement with the Federal Government when it extended them a loan of 9 cents a pound for their cotton and a 3-cent adjustment subsidy, to be paid farmers after they have complied with the provisions of the 1938 control program, most of them apparently did not realize how severely their acreage would be reduced under that agreement.

**Millions Lost in Shrinkage**

Some of Texas' leading cotton counties, such as Ellis and Lubbock, one raising 107,000 bales last season and the other 165,000, find themselves facing a reduction of practically 150,000 acres, each, equivalent to an average crop of 50,000 bales of cotton worth on the present market about $2,000,000. Scores of other Texas counties, largely in the fertile Blackland Prairie Region, have allotments calling for a reduction of from 50,000 to more than 100,000 acres.

This drastic reduction is in line with the Government's announced policy of seeking to reduce the size of the crop by cutting the acreage and thus reducing the supply of American cotton to raise its price. Instead of having been able to reduce the supply by control of the crop the Federal Government at this time is confronted with a probable record cotton carry-over by next August. It was 13,000,000 bales in 1932-33 when crop control was launched and it will be 13,000,000 bales or higher when the present cotton year ends on July 31. Such are the vagaries of crop control and the influence of such factors as weather and per acre yield.

So serious is the outlook in the great cotton counties of Texas that special committees of farmers, bankers and agricultural leaders are beseeching Congress and AAA officials to raise the allotment. Many large cotton planters are confronted with the need for removing perhaps one half of their tenant families this season because of the reduction in the operated acreage, the likely reduced income and their ability to handle less land with tractors purchased with cotton benefit payments.

**Tenants Face Ejection**

In some areas, such as the High Plains, where cotton is largely mechanized, thousands of tenant families face ejection because their help will not be needed to raise a smaller crop. Similar conditions prevail in the Brazos River Valley where large-scale tenant operations are the rule, and along the Gulf Coast where level, black land is largely tilled with gasoline-powered machinery.

There is the further threat that Texas farmers, so drastically reduced as to cotton, are being driven into competition with farmers of the Corn Belt in the production of beef, pork and lamb, dairy products, poultry and eggs. Seeking new sources of income to replace that lost because of restricted cotton acreage, Texas farmers are again fencing their farms which for 10 years were largely without livestock. Country supply merchants report that sales of fencing wire and posts constitute one of the largest items this year.

The Texas livestock movement is well planned, as evidenced by the greatly expanded wheat and oats acreage. These two crops in the mild Texas fall and winter provide amundant pasturage for millions of beef cattle, sheep and hogs. Never were these two feed crops farther advanced at this time of year than at present. They greatly reduce cost of raising livestock and may put Texas growers definitely into direct competition with the meat producers of Iowa, Illinois, Ohio or Kansas. Those States cannot grow cotton, but Texas can change from cotton to corn, oats, barley, wheat, grain sorghums and the sacharine canes used in silage.

# *Montreal Harbor Greets Season's First Freighter*

MONTREAL, April 19 (CP)—Bona Dussault of Quebec, Agriculture Minister, piloted the first freighter of the season into Montreal Harbor last night.

Bona Dussault, member of Premier Duplessis' Union Nationale Cabinet, was on the bridge of the Manchester City as she came into port to open navigation here for cargo liners.

When the Legislature is not sitting at Quebec, Dussault is a river pilot in the Quebec-Montreal stretch of the St. Lawrence. He was on hand at Quebec early and boarded the ship as an ordinary river pilot, complete with cap and great coat.

The ship made one of the fastest crossings ever chalked up in the early season. The Manchester City left Manchester on the same date five passenger liners cleared from other English ports. And she was beaten only by a few hours by one of them, the Duchess of Bedford, which opened navigation earlier in the day.

# *Frenchman in Paris Teaches College Class on U. S. Prairie*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

EMPORIA, Kan.—Imagine sitting in the French class of a college on Illinois prairies, or at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and hearing a Frenchman in Paris give instructions on correct pronunciation; or should the class be one in Spanish or German, hearing the teacher speaking in Spain or Germany.

That's one of the things modern invention is doing in many colleges and universities today, according to a survey recently made by the Bureau of Information of Emporia State Teachers College. Modern language students listen to radio programs direct from the country they are studying.

**Full-Length Movies**

Full-length talking movies in French, Spanish, and German, and silent films in Latin, also are helping college students to a better understanding of foreign nations.

The role of teacher is being filled in other college departments by the movies, radio, and phonograph.

To hear themselves as others hear them, students in speech departments of some universities make phonograph records of their own voices. Then it's but a step to correcting defects in voices and enunciation.

Football and track coaches, according to the survey, are using movies to train players. "It is easier," says one coach, "to point out a man's mistakes and show him how to correct them, if I have a movie of him in actual competition."

**Characters March**

Through movies, English departments march the characters of Shakespeare's plays and other famous literary works before the students.

Physics departments make their own radio sets and do actual broadcasting, it is said, both code and audio.

One popular course in many colleges, the survey states, is that in visual education. Students learn how to use movie projectors, to make and use lantern slides, and to use phonographs, radios, and related apparatus in classrooms. In a few years such a course will be required, says Dr. Winston Cram, head of the Physics Department of Teachers College.

# Chemistry to Spend Millions

(Continued from Page 1)

Chemistry and Soils, sweet potatoes form the basic raw material from which a new type of adhesive is being made, and the sweet potato starch factory at Laurel, Mississippi, is a direct result of this Government research program.

Time was when Uncle Sam wrinkled his brow over the critical, perfumed letters of stenographers who wrote, "The glue on your stamps is horrid. It tastes fishy." Improvements did come, but they stopped for a long while at the "old shoe" stage. Today, all criticism is to be eliminated, it would seem, even if peppermint, vanilla, and chocolate flavoring must be added.

Dr. Paine's report today before the American Chemical Society recounted a lengthy research program in which the use of sweet potato starch for adhesive was one of the most important uses. Long existing as a chemical formula, sweet potato starch of a purity, color, and quality equal to that of the finest starches is now an actuality, he said.

**Other Types**

In addition to use of the raw material for dextrin and dextrin adhesives, other types can be produced as well—starch pastes, salt glues and alkali-starch glues—providing the pre-treatment is properly chosen.

Several types of flour from the sweet potato were tested, and the one which shows the most promise, according to Dr. Paine, is based on a dehydration process developed by Dr. E. F. Hopkins. This is prepared by treating the sliced or ground sweet potato with sulfur dioxide, pressing out the water as far as possible, drying and grinding. Flour made in this way has a cream color and can be used to produce glues of satisfactory adhesion.

The three most common types of adhesives prepared were: (1) The paste produced by swelling the flour or starch in hot water. This has only a moderate adhesive power and would be used mostly for paperhanging or the like; (2) paste produced by swelling the flour with concentrated solutions of salts like calcium chloride to produce the library paste type; (3) glue produced by treating the flour with caustic lye, making very strong glues which by modifying details of preparation, can be employed for almost any purpose for which a vegetable glue can be used.

**Further Work**

Further work on this new sweet potato flour showed that vegetable glues produced from this raw material are much improved in consistency and adhesion if the coarser particles are screened out beforehand. Other flours were also tested with varying degrees of success. One was prepared by simply grinding and drying the sweet potato. Another was produced by freezing sliced sweet potatoes and then pressing, grinding and drying as in the Hopkins method.

But the great success of the plant at Laurel, Miss., is largely due to the method of removing undesirable yellowish color which has always prevented sweet potato starch from being more widely used. During the grinding process, when the cell membranes enclosing the starch granules are ruptured and the starch set free, a continuous stream of water carrying sulphur dioxide is fed to the pulp. Then the water is drained off containing the starch and sulphur dioxide, leaving the pulp. Sodium hydroxide is added and the mass stirred from three to five hours. Then the starchy liquid is fed to the settling tables from whence comes a starch of the desired whiteness which will retain its color indefinitely.

Still another process was tried, of no particular value to the adhesive industry, but of interest to the food market. It is well known, Dr. Paine declared, that sweet potatoes do not keep well, and much work has been done in attempts to eliminate this defect.

Continuing the work of Mangels and Prescott, it has been found that a stable form of sweet potato flakes can be produced from the vegetable.

"To do this," he said, "the potatoes are cooked by steaming in a pressure cooker and mashed. They are then dried by pressing the cooked pulp between steam-heated rollers. This gives, under proper conditions, a crisp, golden-yellow film which is easily broken up into small flakes resembling well-known flaked breakfast fods. Ground into flour, these keep only moderately well, but when left in flake form, they have remained practically unchanged for 18 months, except for a slight loss of crispness, and are suitable for a variety of food uses."

# Huge Auditorium For Capital Urged

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—A special commission, remembering how thousands stood in the rain to hear President Roosevelt's second Inaugural Address, recommended to Congress today a $9,000,000 auditorium for the Capital.

The auditorium would seat 15,000 to 16,000 persons, and additional rooms would be provided so that the structure would accommodate 35,000 to 40,000 persons.

# Iron Guard Chief Jailed in Rumania On Plot Charges

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 19 (AP)—A military court today sentenced Cornelius Codreanu, leader of the illegal Fascist Iron Guard, to six months' imprisonment in the Fortress of Tilava near Bucharest.

Codreanu, arrested with hundreds of his followers in a recent Government drive against an alleged revolutionary plot, was convicted of a verbal attack against a member of the Government, Former Premier Nicholas Iorga.

A heavy military guard immediately took Codreanu, head of Rumania's Fascist-inclined extremists, to the prison.

Few civilians attended the one-day trial, since the Government tried to keep knowledge of it from the public.

Hundreds of Iron Guardists were brought from the Provinces to Bucharest jails, but no authoritative estimate of the number seized was available.

The charge against Codreanu was based on a letter he wrote several months ago to the former Premier, until recently a Minister Without Portfolio, assailing him and his policies. The Iron Guard leader said he wrote to Mr. Iorga in the latter's capacity of journalist, not as a Cabinet Minister.

Codreanu pleaded that Mr. Iorga had used the letter as basis of a series of newspaper articles, and thereafter had demanded his arrest and handed the letter over to a military Advocate General.

The Iron Guard leader, giving his home address as the mountain village of Predeal, said he had been held there under guard.

# United Artists Drop Plan to Sell Control

LONDON, April 19 (AP)—United Artists announced today that the long-pending proposal whereby Alexander Korda and Samuel Goldwyn would purchase shares held by Mary Pickford, Charles Chaplin and Douglas Fairbanks had been definitely abandoned because of "present economic conditions."

The motion picture company's statement said the current conference in London between Miss Pickford, Mr. Goldwyn, Mr. Korda and Mr. Fairbanks had resulted in a unanimous decision to reorganize United Artists.

Miss Pickford, Mr. Goldwyn and Mr. Korda are sailing tomorrow to complete reorganization plans in New York.


"Select Your Warehouse as You Would Your Bank"
KINDERMANN
FIREPROOF
STORAGE WAREHOUSES
Coast to Coast
MOVING
PACKING
SHIPPING
in Lift Vans
to any part of U. S. and foreign countries.
RUGS CLEANED AND STORED
Webster Avenue at 170th Street
Tel. JErome 7-0194, New York City
Correspondents in All Cities
Established 44 Years

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
Here congenial surroundings make a beachfront holiday all the more fun. Fine food. Concerts. Christian Science church in our block.
LEEDS AND LIPPINCOTT COMPANY
ATLANTIC CITY

The Largest
ABRIDGED DICTIONARY!
This great work contains 30,000 more vocabulary terms than any other abridged dictionary,—defines a total of 140,000 terms, including 15,000 proper names and 1,900 foreign phrases. Contains 2,500 illustrations. Defines Christian Science terms according to data supplied by the Committee on Publication of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.
Entire contents are arranged in *One Alphabetical Order;* there is but *one* place to look for the word sought,—a valuable time-saving feature.
● Your local bookstore will be glad to show you the many other distinguishing features of this unique volume.
PRACTICAL STANDARD DICTIONARY
Cloth, $5. Fabrikoid, $6; Full Leather, $7.50. Thumb Index. Postage 26c extra. Full Crushed Levant, $17.50. AT ALL BOOKSTORES or direct from FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, Dept. CSM, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

"Albany's Lighted Tower"
It's What We Save, Not What We Earn That Insures Our Future
The really thrifty man is the man who, having earned money, knows how to use it.
*Banking by Mail*
CITY and COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
100 State Street
ALBANY, N. Y.

COLD FUR STORAGE
MAY WE CALL FOR YOUR FURS?
LOWEST AVAILABLE RATES
Phone LOngacre 5-4047-8-9
Coats stored for as little as $2.00
Fully insured from the time we call for your furs until they are delivered to you in the Fall. Individual care and attention by expert furriers. Every garment Air Cleaned GRATIS—Repairing, Remodeling by expert mechanics.
NICE SELECTION FUR SCARFS very reasonable
CHARLES E. MORRIS
in the Wholesale Fur Market
328-330 7th Avenue, Cor. 29th Street
Fourth Floor
NEW YORK CITY

Hotels
Hungary
Be Tranquil in HUNGARY
An unspoiled, hospitable land. Enjoy gay Budapest, charming country scenes, bright native costumes, spas, riding tours. No visa. Fifty per cent reduction on railways and Danube steamers. Low hotel rates. "Paying guests."
Ask your travel agent, or address
HUNGARIAN STATE TOURIST DEPARTMENT
R.K.O. Bldg., Rockefeller Center, N.Y. City
England
DEAN HOTEL
OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W. 1.
Centre of Shopping and Theatre Area
Hot and cold water in all rooms.
Room, Breakfast, Bath, and Attendance. Single Room from 8/6d; Double Room from 16/-
Telegrams: "TELDEANHO RATH" LONDON
Falcon Hotel
BUDE, CORNWALL
The largest, most comfortable hotel nearest sea. The old Coaching House. Hot and cold water throughout. Moderate terms. Own farm produce. Garage. Free Golf to Hotel Visitors. Bus meets all trains. Prop. G. Brendon. 'Phone 5. 'Grams, Falcon, Bude.
VISITORS TO LONDON will find at the
HOTEL REMBRANDT
Facing Victoria and Albert Museum, every comfort, in refined surroundings at most moderate charges for ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS. Every bedroom hot and cold water, radiator and phone. Same management Hotel Rubens, Buckingham Palace Road.
Stay at the GLOUCESTER HOTEL WEYMOUTH Where harmony and Comfort is assured! Telephone: Weymouth 404

# Hotels, Resorts and Travel

## England

**IT MUST BE SEEN**

For, without a single exception,

Discriminating Visitors to the

**WELBECK HOTEL**

WELBECK STREET, LONDON, W. 1

**BECOME PERMANENT PATRONS**

First-class in all essentials, and with a Low Tariff, its extensive clientele is limited solely by those who have yet to see it. A visit will emphasize its superiority over all comparable places. Best position in the West End, 50 yards from the best-class shopping centre and 1 minute from Bond St. Yet by night it is the quietest hotel in London. No advertisement can possibly do it justice. Cuisine Unexcelled Anywhere. Public Salons and Restaurant unusually spacious and exceptionally attractive. Perfectly appointed self-contained suites, large and small. Exceptional Facilities for Wedding Receptions and other Functions.

**IT MUST BE SEEN**

Telephone: 8501 Welbeck (6 lines) Telegrams: WELBEPA, LONDON

---

**AT THE HEART OF LONDON**

Amidst the Royal Parks, Close to Theatre Land and Chief Shopping Centres.

*All rooms with private bathrooms.*

SINGLE FROM 15/6
DOUBLE FROM 25/–

Phone: Grosvenor 6321. Grams: Keighbrace, Audley, London.

PARK LANE HOTEL, Piccadilly, W.1.

*A special representative meets all boats at Southampton, sees visitors through the Customs, and arranges luggage transportations, etc.*

**PARK LANE HOTEL**

---

**HOTEL WASHINGTON**

LADY HONYWOOD
MANAGING · DIRECTOR
CURZON STREET, W.
Telephone: Grosvenor 3101

Every modern convenience, running hot and cold water and telephone in every bedroom. Beautiful suites of rooms. Magnificent Restaurant. Suitable for long or short stay.

**The HONYWOOD HOTELS**

LONDON:
Hotel Washington, Curzon St., W.
Batt's Hotel, Dover St., W.

COUNTRY:—
BROCKENHURST, Balmer Lawn Hotel
CARDIFF, Angel Hotel
CHELTENHAM, Queen's Hotel
LLANDRINDOD WELLS, Pump House Hotel
MALVERN, County Hotel
SHREWSBURY, Raven Hotel
WEYMOUTH, Gloucester Hotel

---

*Near the British Museum*

**KINGSLEY HOTEL**

Hart St., Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C. 1.

200 Rooms. Comfort and Refinement. Hot and Cold Water. Electric Fires and Telephones in all Bedrooms. Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast from 9/6. Rooms with Private Bath Room.

Single with Breakfast from 11/6
Double with Breakfast from 19/6

*Inclusive Terms and Illustrated Booklet "Walks in Old London" on application*

Telegrams: Bookcraft, London

---

Whether you come to town
for a night's sojourn
for a week's shopping
for a month's visit
or a year's residence

Stay at **THE ALEXANDRA**

HYDE PARK CORNER, LONDON, S.W.1

for an address of superlative convenience—for a choice of 140 rooms with every luxury . . . . . and for agreeable economy

Tel: SLOane 4521.

---

*Comfort. . . .*

Always your first need and nowhere more considerately shown than at Hans Crescent. You'll be delighted with our excellent cuisine and restful atmosphere. Hyde Park, Harrods and theatres close by. An ideal setting for weddings and private dance parties. Near Christian Science church. Write the Manager for brochure.

**HANS CRESCENT HOTEL** Knightsbridge, S. W. 1

Tel. Sloane 3421. Telegrams, Hancrestel, London.

---

**TRELOYHAN MANOR HOTEL**

ST. IVES, CORNWALL

Overlooking Bay in own grounds of 12 acres. Close to Bathing Beaches and Golf Links. Tennis Courts, dancing, sub-tropical gardens. Central heating, garage. Own Farm Produce.

A. A. and R. A. C. Tel. 240

---

**Westcliff Hall**

SIDMOUTH, DEVON

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

Beautiful position in own grounds and adjoining the CONNAUGHT GARDENS. Magnificent sea views. Every modern convenience. Central heating, private suites. Lift. Lock-up garages. Own farm produce.

---

**Collingwood Hotel**

ILFRACOMBE, DEVON

Near to and facing sea.

Modern appointments throughout. Own Garage and Lock-ups.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Tel. 5

---

**ROYAL COURT HOTEL**

Sloane Square, London, S. W. 1
(Christian Science church adjacent)

Next best to a de luxe hotel

Every modern amenity and comfort. Quiet, restful and a moderate tariff. 2 lifts. H. & C.

**ROYAL COURT RESTAURANT**

Good food, well cooked and served in a pleasant continental atmosphere.

## New York City

**GOOD NEIGHBORS**

At The Croydon you are just a few steps from Central Park, Metropolitan Museum of Art, and residences of many leading citizens, yet only 15 minutes from theatres and smartest shops. Single rooms from $4 daily. Furnished apartments, *with complete kitchens*, from $8 a day. Air-conditioned restaurants.

**The Croydon**
12 EAST 86TH STREET
Wilbur T. Bascom, Managing Director

---

*Hospitality As Genuine As "T. R.'s" Smile*

THE **ROOSEVELT**

Bernam G. Hines, Mgr. Director
Madison Ave. at 45th St., N. Y.

---

*COMING TO NEW YORK?*

Stop at the centrally located 44th St. Hotel, 129 West 44th St. 500 rms., 500 baths. Write for free guide, "SEE NEW YORK." R. H. Cummings, Mgr.

**44TH ST. HOTEL**

---

Overlooking Brooklyn and New York Harbor Bridge Plaza

**HOTEL OURAINE**
23 CLINTON ST. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A RESIDENTIAL AND TRANSIENT HOTEL

6 Minutes by Any Subway to Manhattan

- Attractive Low Prices
- Crystal Dining Room
- NO LIQUOR SOLD

---

*Atlantic City, N.J.*

**The Traymore**

ATLANTIC CITY

A magnificent hotel at the very edge of the sea. Gracious, restful atmosphere. Palatial outside rooms. Near Christian Science Church. Choicest of French and American Foods. Rates invitingly reasonable—from $5 European, with meals $8. *Bennett E. Tousley, General Mgr.*

---

**Enjoy THE Biggest Week-End Value At The Seashore**

ROOM BATH MEALS | Per Day $10

$12, $14 Per Person

Sea water baths, excellent food, sun decks (Slightly higher rates on major holidays) Write for information

A. S. Isaacs, Gen. Mgr.
F. Ernest Todd, Res. Mgr.

**the SENATOR** • *Atlantic City*

---

**VACATION HERE NOW!**

You'll enjoy the invigorating air by the edge of the sea. Delicious food. Children's playroom. Decks overlooking the ocean. Moderate rates. Write for information.

**The SEASIDE**
on the Boardwalk ATLANTIC CITY
A. O. TOWERS, Gen. Mgr. HARRISON COOK, Res. Mgr.

---

*Greater Boston*

MORE THAN **CONVENIENCE**

This superb hotel a pleasant walk from The Mother Church, offers in addition to convenience a luxurious and gracious atmosphere which is conducive to right living and right thinking. A cordial welcome from a courteous staff will add greatly to the enjoyment of your stay

Impeccable service, incomparable cuisine, moderate tariff. Charming rooms from $4.

A DISTINGUISHED HOTEL WITH A DISTINCTIVE ADDRESS

*The* **Somerset**
400 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
BOSTON

GLENWOOD J. SHERRARD
PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR

---

**The Charlesgate**

on Beacon St. at Charlesgate East

One of Boston's Distinctive Hotels catering to a clientele appreciative of the atmosphere and comfort of a well organized home.

Comfortable rooms at nominal rates.

Within easy walking distance of The Mother Church

No Liquors *Kenmore 4200*

---

*Vermont*

**HOTEL PLAZA**

Brattleboro, Vermont

*All rooms equipped with bath, shower or running water*

Excellent Beds Absolute Cleanliness
*Modern and Attractive*

BEATRICE E. VINTON, Prop.

8 Main Tel. 1203

---

*Indiana*

**HOTEL GARY**

*GARY, INDIANA*

Ideal for a stay of a day or a permanent home. You will find this modern hotel immaculately clean and the rooms delightful. Wonderful food—Coffee Shop or Dining Room Garage and Parking. Kindly write for illustrated folder.

---

*Iowa*

**Hotel Chambers**

CRESCO, IOWA

*European Plan Strictly Modern*
*Telephones in All Rooms*

FRED CHAMBERS, Prop.

*Noted as Northeastern Iowa for Its Beautiful Fireplace and Wonderful Beds*

## New York City

All the Difference in the World for a Difference of 5%

Whether you are coming to New York for the first time or the hundredth, we think it will come somewhat as a surprise to you to discover that staying at the world's finest and most luxurious hotel adds only a trifle . . . perhaps 5% or less . . . to the total cost of your stay in New York. You'll be interested in the budgets we've assembled to prove it.

*Send for Booklet 118*
"HOW TO BUDGET A TRIP TO NEW YORK"
*and Calendar of Special Events*

The
WALDORF-ASTORIA
Park Avenue · 49th to 50th
New York

---

**QUIET HAVEN**
at the heart of
**NEW YORK**

For a refreshing, new approach to the city . . . a small, quiet hotel, well known for its spacious comfort and atmosphere of refinement. Theatres, shops, Radio City, within easy walking. Restaurant

Rooms with bath from $3.50

**HOTEL SEYMOUR**
50 WEST 45
NEW YORK
Just off Fifth Avenue
Edmond Cotty, Manager

---

***Monitor Readers***

We have a special rate for you at

**HOTEL IROQUOIS**
NEW YORK CITY
49 W. Forty-fourth St., Near Fifth Ave.
Single room with bath, $2.00 up
Double room with bath, $3.00 up
M. E. Fritz, Pres.-Treas. C. C. Soest, Mgr.
BOSTON, Hotel Fritz-Carlton
*5 minutes' walk to The Mother Church*

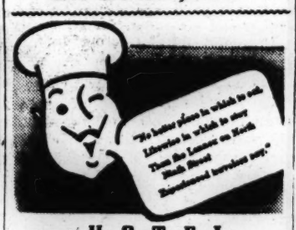
---

*New York State*

**Hotel Syracuse**
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
RATES
Single from $3.00
Double from $4.50
Fay B. Mareness, Manager

---

*St. Louis, Mo.*


"The better place to which to run
Likewise to which to stay
Than the Lennox on North
Ninth Street
Unobtrusive luxurious way."

**HOTEL Lennox**
SAINT LOUIS

OVER 500 OF ALL ROOMS $3.00 OR LESS SINGLE $5.00 OR LESS DOUBLE

---

**VISIT THE ROOSEVELT IN ST. LOUIS**

A FINE HOTEL with MODERATE RATES

$2.00 with Bath and free garage

COMMUNICATE WITH
HARRY COOPLAND, Manager

---

*Kansas City, Mo.*

*Experienced Travellers Turn To The Pickwick!*

**Pickwick** HOTELS
12 14
Kansas City · San Francisco · San Diego

---

**Chatham Hotel**
3701 BROADWAY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

A Quiet, Dignified, Beautifully Furnished Residential and Transient Hotel
*Splendid Food — No Bar*
Rates—Daily from $2.50, Weekly $12.00
Monthly $40.00

---

AIR-CONDITIONED Guest Rooms

*Re-Newed* HOTEL **PRESIDENT**

EVERY ROOM WITH SHOWER & BATH

from $2.50 KANSAS CITY, MO.
14TH & BALTIMORE

---

*Texas*

**THE PLAZA**
Apartment Hotel

Single $2.50-$4.00 Double $1.00 more
Dining Room Garage

5020 Montrose Blvd.
Houston, Texas

---

*Louisiana*

**NEW ORLEANS**

FINEST AND LARGEST HOTEL

TWO OUTSIDE ROOMS WITH BATH

A completely equipped hotel where the traveler finds refinements and luxuries that add much to his comfort and pleasure. Famed Southern Food. Unsurpassed Service.

$3.00 up

ALL-STAY ORGANIZATION

---

*Colorado*

The **Shirley Savoy**

DENVER'S
*Largest and Best Equipped Hotel*
*Reasonable Rates*
*Write for Information*

*COFFEE SHOP and CAFE*
BROADWAY AT 17TH

---

**In DENVER**

**OLIN HOTEL**

Opposite First Church of Christ, Scientist

Famous Foods
*No liquor served*

Huntington Operated

W. T. "Billy" Briggs Gen. Manager

---

*Washington*

**The Calhoun**

Rates from **1.50**

Shopping Dist. No Beer License. Quiet and Harmony

SEATTLE

---

*San Francisco*

In San Francisco it's the

**Sir Francis Drake Hotel**

Hilton Operated

Don B. Burger, Mgr.

---

IN SAN FRANCISCO

**The Canterbury**

Sutter at Jones

Delightful rooms with bath, many overlooking a real California Garden; an ideal residence during winter months. Excellent dining room.

**Single $3.00, Double $4.00**

---

**The Maurice**

Post at Jones

17 floors, exquisitely furnished rooms and suites, all with baths. Quiet location near downtown district. Fine Cuisine

**Single $3.00, Double $4.00**

---

**HOTEL CALIFORNIAN**

TAYLOR AT O'FARRELL

SAN FRANCISCO

Every room outside and with baths (both tub and shower). Every room with radio. $2.50 to $3.50 for ONE: $3.50 to $5.00 for TWO. Downtown. Christian Science church in same block.

P. Tremain Loud, Mgr.

*San Francisco's Only First-Class Hotel Which Does Not Sell Liquor*

---

**HOTEL STEWART** SAN FRANCISCO

Down town on Geary St. above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 one person; $3.50 to $5.00 two persons; without bath $1.75 one person, $2.50 two persons. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

---

THE NEW DOWNTOWN

**DRAKE-WILTSHIRE**

Stockton at Post, San Francisco

Right in the heart of downtown city, half block from beautiful Union Square. Convenient to every point of interest. All rooms with bath. Very moderate rates.

SINGLE $2.50 Double $3.50

## Travel

**ALL VISITORS TO EUROPE**

*are reminded that the European Travel Service of*

**LUNNS** Sir Henry Lunn Ltd.

is at their disposal for information and advice. Independent tours by land, sea or air arranged for. Itineraries to suit individual requirements.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET "VISITING EUROPE" containing suggestions for tours at very moderate cost to all parts of Europe.

**LUNNS** 56 HAYMARKET LONDON, S. W. 1, Eng.

---

**WABASH**

**CHICAGO - ST. LOUIS**
**ST. LOUIS - KANSAS CITY**
**DETROIT - ST. LOUIS**

Ask any ticket agent for details of Wabash modern trains—safe travel with speed and comfort.

H. E. Watts, Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Louis

---

**AUSTRALIA**

LOW ROUND TRIPS

**$422 up** Cabin Class

Go by the famous "sunshine route." Round trips to Sydney, $422 up; to Auckland, $326 up—Cabin Class.

**CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN**

Traffic Agents—Canadian Pacific

---

**EUROPE**

Three Escorted Tours for Monitor Readers

June 29, S. S. Normandie, 50 days, nine countries, for young people. July 7, Ile de France, 33 days, nine countries. July 7, 26 days, four countries, returns by Normandie. Our fourteenth season operating moderate priced all-expense tours. We include superior hotels, full sightseeing, and give real personal attention. Write for folder M. Bookings effected for all travel.

CARLETON TOURS
522 Fifth Ave., New York City

---

SCOTLAND

*Agents for*

**All Steamship Lines**

Ocean Passages, Tours, Cruises, Air and Bus Travel.

**HUGH REID & SON**
775 Shettleston Rd., GLASGOW, E. 2.
Telephone: Shettleston 1126

---

YACHTING CRUISES ON EUROPE'S INLAND WATERWAYS

See the Bulbfields of Holland—The Rhine—The Seine—from the deck of a pleasure yacht. Regular 8 and 15-day cruises from April to October. Write to

**YACHT-HOLIDAYS**

Ltd. (Capt Ford)
3 Bayley Mansions, Bayley Street, London, W. C. 1, for details.

---

**CHESTER**

City walls of Roman and Saxon origin. Unique medieval rows. Cathedral and monastic buildings. Old houses and crypts. Roman remains. River boating. Shopping, entertainment and sport of every kind. Gateway to North Wales. Regatta July 16. Floodlighting Display of Historical Attractions, Sept. 10 to Oct. 9. Illustrated guide free from Publicity Officer, Town Hall, Chester, England, or through the Travel Association of Great Britain, 620 Fifth Ave. New York

---

*Los Angeles*

WORLD FAMOUS FOR IT'S *Appointments, Comfort and FOOD*

NO LIQUORS SERVED · ROOMS ON REQUEST

---

4077 W. 3rd St.

**KIPLING HOTEL**
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
*Famous for its good food*

A luxurious yet homelike atmosphere, in residential district away from noise. Nationally known for excellent food at moderate prices. Near Christian Science church. Garage in building. ROOMS from $2 Daily, with bath.

---

**IN LOS ANGELES**
**HOTEL STILLWELL**

Grand Avenue at Ninth

MODERN · QUIET
SELECT

250 rooms each with private bath and outside exposure. Close to shops, churches, theatres, banks and transportation—yet away from the noise. Coffee shop. Garage. Special Weekly and Monthly Rates on Request

---

*California*

**SANTA MARIA Inn**

A delightful inn on the Coast Highway midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco

Every room with bath

SANTA MARIA · CALIF.

---

Hotel Proprietors Welcome

**Letters of Appreciation**

from our readers who patronize hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

## Travel

**..TO SOUTH AMERICA!...**

*An Ideal Summer Vacation Tour*

Down the Kaleidoscopic West Coast—Across the Mighty Andes—Up the Colorful East Coast

**54 DAYS, 12,315 MILES, $1,375**

*First Class Throughout*

Leaving New York July 2nd on the superb summer cruise liner "SANTA LUCIA". Visiting ★ CANAL ZONE ★ COLOMBIA ★ ECUADOR ★ PERU ★ CHILE ★ Over the ANDES and the CONTINENT ★ to the ARGENTINE ★ URUGUAY ★ BRAZIL and TRINIDAD

Call or write for detailed illustrated folder, with map.

Address your own TRAVEL AGENT, or

**AMERICAN EXPRESS**
*America's Foremost Travel Organization*

65 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; 378 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.; 178 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 689 West 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.; 1335 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 1010 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.; 253 Post St., San Francisco, Calif.

*American Express Travelers Cheques Always Protect Your Travel Funds*

---

DIRECT TO

**NORWAY**

ON THE NEW LUXURY LINER
**M.S. OSLOFJORD**

*Maiden Voyage from New York*

**JUNE 18** Enjoy typical Scandinavian beauty and hospitality from the moment you leave New York. The new 17,000 ton motor ship "OSLOFJORD" and the popular "STAVANGERFJORD" and "BERGENSFJORD" offer every comfort in addition to fast service to all Northern Europe.

Convenient connections to SWEDEN · DENMARK FINLAND · GERMANY

For complete sailings and reservations, apply to your local Travel Agent, or

**NORWEGIAN AMERICA LINE**
34 State St., New York, N. Y.

---

NORTH CAPE RUSSIA CRUISE

June 29 45 Days $550 up

**9 countries • 20 ports of call**

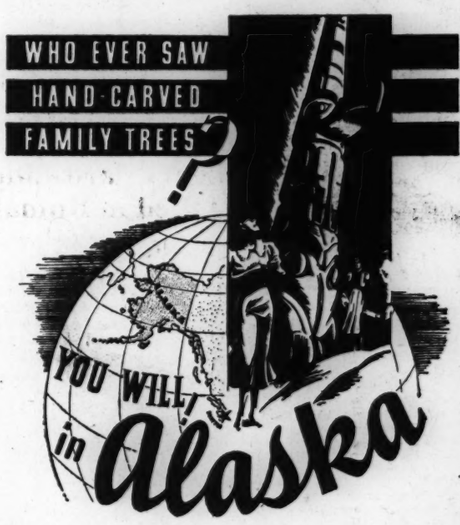
Sail to the lands of the Midnight Sun on the famous cruising liner of "The Spotless Fleet" visiting Iceland, Norway (and the fjords), Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Russia (4 full days), Denmark, Scotland and Holland. Rates $550 up—(Shore excursions optional). . . . S. S. Rotterdam, renowned for her unexcelled cuisine, service and management.

Consult Your Travel Agent, or

*Holland-America Line*

14 Providence St., Boston HUBbard 9872

---




Waiting to welcome you, these weirdly carved, brightly colored totem poles, grotesque reminders of a bygone day, stand silently guarding Alaska's legendary past! The Indians' hand-carved family trees, these bizarre face-making totems are symbolic of the surpassingly strange design which is Alaska.

In this nearby land of wonders, summer comes early and stays late! Beneath Alaska's warm May-through-September sun, you sail the world's longest protected ocean waterway, down a mountain corridor, past peaks so tall they are forever crowned in snow; to the face of mighty, roaring glaciers. Each port — and there are many — speaks of adventure and romance, for this is the land of old Russian settlements, of the gold rush and of totem lore. During May and June Alaska's fantastic Midnight Sun spends sleepless nights and shines overtime upon wild flowers growing in profusion, upon forests carpeting the mountainsides, upon misty waterfalls tumbling into the sea. In the great Interior is still more to thrill you, with famed Matanuska Valley, Mount McKinley National Park, and the Yukon River.

Unparalleled is this Alaska vacation-adventure, which can easily be completed in normal vacation time. It starts the moment you board a modern completely air-conditioned train to speed over scenic routes to Seattle. Northward from this center of the Evergreen Playground your one-class All-American steamer sails sheltered seas to Alaska. Rail and all-inclusive steamer fares are attractively low, on a wide range of cruises, with sailings several times weekly.

*For fascinating FREE Alaska Vacationland literature mail the coupon to the Alaska Steamship Company, Room 845, Pier Two, Seattle; and see any of these rail lines:*

THE MILWAUKEE ROAD
UNION PACIFIC
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
BURLINGTON ROUTE
GREAT NORTHERN
THE ALASKA RAILROAD
NORTHERN PACIFIC
NORTH WESTERN LINE
ALASKA STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Name

Address

City and State

*For The Alaska Line's Good-Natured Map enclose 10 cents*

# The Home Forum



## A Pretty Good Country

WHEN a British prime minister needs reassurance, he goes to the country. And so do Mr. Maploony and I. Only we don't hire a hall and tell all comers how satisfactory and advantageous we are to them. We visit the Washington Monument and listen. In our case, the results are invariably contenting.

♪ ♪ ♪

I'LL NOT FORGET the day we discovered this cure for what might be termed a temporary lack of confidence in the human race. Mr. Maploony had had to purchase garters. After a breathless charge to the lower levels of the five and ten, we carried the garter counter at the point of an umbrella. But it was a costly victory. For, after we had emerged, the faces of those salesgirls stayed with us. The faces of the public, too. Massed, harried, avid for so much they were not finding. The world looked like anything but a bargain at that moment.

For contrast's sake, we turned to the spacious precincts of Congress for refreshment and uplift. Yet here, too, we had blundered. After an hour of watching the Senate stalagmites sitting in limestone poses and uttering weighty nothings, after another hour of listening to the House stalactites dripping, dripping, dripping, we looked at each other in wild surmise and fled. We were not so much depressed now as alarmed. Which was wrong, the human race or we?

♪ ♪ ♪

"LET'S GIVE OURSELVES one more chance before we decide," Mr. Maploony said. "Let's go to the country."

"We haven't time. How about the Monument? The way of escape is up."

The brilliance of this inspiration was surpassed only by its soundness. That single marble shaft rising as calmly as a star, soaring white against the blue, is in itself a counter-spell to all crowding supine things. Its utter simplicity of line and austere dignity of form are both quieting and arousing. Quieting to the chirp and stifle of all the littleness of shops and senates. Arousing to the finer moods and ambitions everywhere latent, waiting to be aroused. Even the elevator, unguessed from the outside, seemed eager in its quick smoothness to rescue the individual so encroached upon by the mass.

♪ ♪ ♪

MR. MAPLOONY AND I had of course seen the views, from the peaceful Potomac on the south to and beyond the Washington Cathedral on the north, from the Capitol on its hill to the great Memorial and the green rise of Arlington in the west. I think we instinctively knew that it was other people's views we had come to get. We wanted a word with Vermont and Idaho and Georgia. And that little chamber, five hundred feet up in the air, was the place to get them. It is the clearing-house of the nation, if one but have the initial temerity to speak. Trust my friend and me there. When we close in on a quiet rural-looking citizen, he is lost. His autobiography is as good as uttered. Perhaps one in ten may edge off from me. But Mr. Maploony never misses.

Our first quarry was a couple from Minnesota. They asked Mr. Maploony a question and fell, one might say, into our mouths. The sun-glisten from their Willow River had left its brightness in their eyes. The prairie wind had waved their hair. Their voices were as sincere as the soil. We derived reassurance of those traits and enthusiasms we had felt the need of rediscovering, as we talked. They moved away leaving us feeling that the north central section of the country, at least, must still be all right.

♪ ♪ ♪

MADE BOLDER, we opened the next manoeuver against a lean youth who looked a little far from home. He was. Nevada. Now I know, of course, that Nevada isn't in Peru. Don't think that I wasn't taught geography. I could even bound it, I expect. On two sides, anyway. But Nevada in person was new to me, new and refreshing. In Brad's eyes, I could see the mountains rising and the long gray and purple reaches of the sage. From his voice I had that feeling of space that makes neighborliness all the dearer. For a while, Mr. Maploony and I traded "what-to-see's" with him, but we lost. That is, we won, for he left us with the impression that the western mountain section of the country also must still be all right.

We were plotting our next capture, two little old ladies whose accent was as soft as magnolia blossoms, when a man with three women and a little girl in tow stepped from the elevator. He was a large adequate-looking person, with a voice that would have been worth money to a business requiring an uninterrupted air of importance. His little flock had a submissive yet don't-let-me-lose-a-word look. He began the moment they gathered about him, their faces upturned like tulips awaiting the watering-pot.

"Yessir, I repeat," he repeated. "George Washington was the most neglected great man this country ever had. He was the longest unhonored great man this country ever had.

"You don't believe me, I see," the man continued, gratified by the women's rustles of surprise. "And that's why I brought you here, so that you could see for yourselves in what low repute the Father of his Country was held for a hundred years. For a century. I have studied this subject—are you listening to me, Hattie?" The little girl's attention instantly returned. "I have studied this subject and know whereof I speak."

♪ ♪ ♪

MR. MAPLOONY plucked at my sleeve, but I shook my head.

"The disgrace started," the man was saying, "one week and two days after Washington breathed his last. John Marshall had looked up the inspired plans devised for the Federal City by that Frenchman, L'Enfant, and found he had arranged for an equestrian statue of Washington just about where we're standing. So Marshall proposed a marble tomb. Martha Washington consented. And you might have expected that Congress would have been grateful enough to the man who had created them to vote him at least a tomb.

"But there are no votes in a tomb. So what happened? The Senate haggled for two years and finally refused to pass an appropriation. So, about fifteen years later, Virginia proposed a tomb, to be in Richmond.

"Now that nipped Congress in a tender spot. They agreed to listen to an *attempt* to build a monument. Listening didn't cost anything. The pleaders were illustrious. James Buchanan pled, but he failed to talk Congress into a monument. President John Quincy Adams pled. And he failed. Then Henry Clay started in. Now Henry Clay could talk. Henry Clay could have persuaded Congress to vote a dog was a cat. But not that George Washington was worth a monument. No, sir. Not a door-stoop for Washington. Year after year he brought it up. And in 1832, on the centenary of Washington's birth, Congress was firmer than ever. Millions for this and that, but not one cent for a tribute to a man past voting. It just wasn't their way.

♪ ♪ ♪

"NOW THERE ARE always a few public-spirited men in our country, and all this penny-pinching began to get their goat. So they formed a Washington National Monument Society to do the thing right. They planned to put up a million-dollar memorial to the great Revolutionary hero. Prominent men spoke here and there, trying to arouse the nation. They asked contributions of only a dollar apiece. And I guess you think this was subscribed in a week by the grateful millions of people who revered the name of Washington.

"Well, they got less than $30,000. That's how much Washington was revered. That's how bright the flame of gratitude burned. After that noble spurt of generosity, everyone went to sleep for sixteen years.

"Well, Congress, come 1848, finally granted this Monument Society any site they wanted on public grounds 'not otherwise occupied,' and on July 4th a cornerstone was actually laid at this spot. They were going to have a cornerstone to remember Washington by, if nothing else. Then a few states sent other stones. A political organization of the day broke into the offices of the Society and stole the Monument, which was mostly on paper. Congress then washed its hands of the Monument. It was just a little stub of one, anyway.

"So the politicians came and went, and they looked at the stub, and finally in 1876 there was a Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. The Democratic House had voted some money to help it along. The Republican Senate naturally voted opposite. Then, when they saw that the public thought they weren't patriotic enough, they cast about for a way to save their faces. And somebody happened to point out what an eyesore the unfinished Monument was. So they voted $100,000 to complete it, expecting that the Democrats would turn it down because it was a Republican idea.

♪ ♪ ♪

"BUT SOMEBODY told the Democrats to double the appropriation and send the measure back to the Republicans, so they could stew in their own juice. And they didn't dast, the Republicans didn't. And that is how this Monument got completed. December, 1884, it was, that the capstone was set, 555 feet 5⅛ inches above the floor. That is the wonderful way our great Founder got revered at last, because one kit of politicians wanted to get back at the other crew. Ain't I right in saying that Washington—No, Hattie, you can't buy popcorn up here—"

"Well, it couldn't happen now," Mr. Maploony said defiantly as we turned away.

"Perhaps we're too impatient," I said. "Perhaps we despair too easily. I shouldn't wonder if that's what Washington would like this shaft to stand for as much as for himself. Never despair. Heaven knows he didn't."

♪ ♪ ♪

IT REQUIRED THREE more interviews, however—with Alabama, Maine, and Oregon—before we had quite recaptured the feel of our wide land and its gentle, generous, humorous, and energetic people, which to me is the feel of America. We walked down past all the memorial stones, reluctantly, and so out into the broad beauty of the Mall.

"It's a pretty good country, after all," I said.

"Pretty good," echoed Mr. Maploony. "And getting better."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

By Courtesy of the Springfield (Massachusetts) Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHURCH OF S. S. GIOVANNI E PAOLO, VENICE: *A Painting by Antonio Canaletto*

AN OUTSTANDING member of the Venetian school of painters of the eighteenth century was Antonio Canaletto. Trained by his father, who was a Venetian scene painter, he became famous for making pictures of the buildings of his native Venice. Bernhard Berenson has written that he "painted Venice with a feeling for space and atmosphere, with a mastery over the delicate effects of mist peculiar to the city, that makes his views . . . seem more like Venice than all the pictures . . . that have been painted since."

This view shows in the right of the foreground the famous equestrian portrait of Colleoni by Verrocchio. All the details of architecture are very clearly and unmistakably indicated so that they "live" for us today: and yet, Canaletto never lost a feeling for the entire panorama as he worked painstakingly upon a multiplicity of details.

## Joy and Kindness

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

CLOSE observers say that certain people no longer manifest the serenity, joy, and good humor which formerly were their distinguishing characteristics. Instead, they see anxious and troubled faces, and hear speech which betrays impatience and irritation.

What is the cause of such a change? One does not need to look very far to discern it. Economic, political, and social difficulties, unemployment and impoverishment, as well as threatened strife, discontent, nervousness, and ill-humor, give rise to much family and social discord. There are, however, people who are learning how to protect themselves from the suggestions of materiality, and to express serenity and joy. They are Christian Scientists. What, then, is the means by which one may attain such tranquillity? It is the comprehension and utilization of the purely spiritual concept of God as Life, of man as His likeness, of existence as spiritual, and of true joy and happiness which Christian Science, based on the teachings of Christ Jesus, presents.

Gradually, as he progresses in spiritual understanding, the Christian Scientist sees the vanity, the instability of all that is material. He begins to understand that materiality can never bring humanity true joy or happiness, and to rejoice in the substantiality, abundance, and permanence of spiritual ideas.

The starting point in Christian Science is the truth that God is infinite Spirit, Mind, divine Principle; that He is the only cause, the one divine intelligence. Moreover, the nature of God is stated explicitly by Mary Baker Eddy on page 465 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," thus: "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love."

Since God, divine Principle, is the only creator, the universe and man, which constitute His creation, or reflection, are spiritual. Man, reflecting God in essence and character, is spiritual, perfect. He is the idea or image of God; therefore, he is spiritual, not material and mortal. From this it logically follows that each child of God is spiritual, perfect, complete, harmonious, loving, kind, and joyous.

Judging from the numerous exhortations to be joyous, which the Bible contains, there can be no doubt that joy is a spiritual quality which we should express in every circumstance. In his epistle to the Galatians (5:22), Paul speaks of it as a "fruit of the Spirit," that is, an essential spiritual quality. Thus, joy is a sure index of spiritual progress. If this quality is not manifested, greater spiritualization of thought is needed. Joy is a quality which inspires, guides, encourages, and sustains; it is invariably associated with peace, patience, gentleness, courtesy, and kindness. Mrs. Eddy associates joy with love, showing it to be essential where she writes on page 304 of Science and Health: "This is the doctrine of Christian Science: that divine Love cannot be deprived of its manifestation, or object; that joy cannot be turned into sorrow, for sorrow is not the master of joy."

The joy which Jesus possessed, and which he communicated to his followers, came from what he knew of God and man, and from his conviction that this true knowledge is the gift of God. Let us rejoice, as did our Master, knowing that joy will be ours as we realize that God created man to be His constant expression, and that, being ever in His presence, man is unceasingly supplied with love, inspiration, and protection. Sooner or later all will understand the necessity of acquiring this spiritual quality called joy. In the Christian Science textbook we are told (p. 390), that "Truth will at length compel us all to exchange the pleasures and pains of sense for the joys of Soul."

Joy attracts; melancholy tends to repel. In his first epistle to the Corinthians, the Apostle Paul, specifying what love does and does not do, says (13:5) that love "is not easily provoked," indicating that he who truly loves manifests joy, good humor, and kindness. The world in general is apt to consider the lack of kindliness as a natural shortcoming, a quite excusable matter of temperament. But this lack is something more serious; and to judge by the effects of unkindness it is no exaggeration to say that, so long as it lasts, it beclouds for all concerned the presence of God, divine Love.

Ill-humor results from wrong thinking, and tends to beget bitterness, disrupt communities, bring desolation to homes, and break the bonds of friendship. Kindness, on the other hand, is the expression of loving thoughts. It is the touchstone of genuine love. Kindliness and friendliness to those in need of help always give confidence, courage, and strength to the weary and depressed. A friendly smile often helps to lift the burden of care, to ease grief, and to restore confidence to one who is discouraged. The smile of kindness is understood by all peoples, and has no need of an interpreter. Kindness, in fact, may be the first and the simplest manifestation of universal Love.

Conscious of the need to prove their faith in good, Christian Scientists endeavor to follow and obey the exhortations of the Master to let their light shine before men, that is, to radiate the truth which makes free, the truth which, through the teachings of Christian Science, they have the privilege of knowing and practicing. They express joy by endeavoring to receive with loving-kindness all those who in sincerity come to them for help. The attitude of the true Christian is described in these words of Paul (I Thessalonians 5:16-18): "Rejoice evermore. Pray without ceasing. In every thing give thanks: for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

## Joie et Amabilité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DES observateurs sérieux constatent que certains groupes ne manifestent plus la sérénité, la joie et la bonne humeur qui jadis étaient la marque distinctive de leur caractère. On voit souvent des visages soucieux et tourmentés; on entend des paroles qui laissent percer l'impatience et l'irritation.

Quelle est la cause d'un tel changement? Il n'est pas très difficile de la discerner. Les difficultés économiques, politiques et sociales, le manque de travail et de ressources, s'ajoutant aux menaces de conflits, au mécontentement, à la nervosité, à la mauvaise humeur, sont la source de bien des dissentiments familiaux et sociaux. Il existe cependant par le monde des gens qui apprennent à se protéger contre les suggestions du matérialisme, à exprimer la joie et la sérénité. Ce sont les Scientistes Chrétiens. Quelle est donc la voie qui conduit à ce calme? C'est la compréhension et la mise en pratique du concept purement spirituel de Dieu en tant que Vie; de l'homme, créé à Sa ressemblance; de l'existence spirituelle; de la joie et du bonheur véritables—concept que présente la Science Chrétienne, fondée sur les enseignements du Christ Jésus.

Au fur et à mesure qu'il progresse sur le chemin de la compréhension spirituelle, le Scientiste Chrétien reconnaît la vanité, l'instabilité de tout ce qui est matériel. Il a tôt fait de comprendre que la matérialité ne saurait apporter aux humains la vraie joie ou le bonheur; il se réjouit de ce que les idées spirituelles sont substantielles, abondantes et permanentes.

La Science Chrétienne a comme point de départ cette vérité: Dieu est Esprit ou Entendement infini, Principe divin, la seule cause, l'unique intelligence divine. La nature de Dieu est d'ailleurs précisée par Mary Baker Eddy à la page 465 de son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, où l'auteur déclare: "Dieu est l'Entendement, l'Esprit, l'Ame, le Principe, la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour, incorporels, divins, suprêmes, infinis."

Puisque Dieu, le Principe divin, est le seul créateur, l'univers et l'homme qui constituent Sa créatiton ou Sa réflexion doivent être spirituels. Reflétant Dieu en essence et en caractère, l'homme est spirituel, parfait. Comme idée ou image de Dieu, il ne saurait être matériel et mortel. De ce qui précède, il faut logiquement conclure que chaque enfant de Dieu est spirituel, parfait, complet, harmonieux, aimant, aimable et joyeux.

A en juger par les nombreuses exhortations à la joie que la Bible contient, la joie est sans aucun doute une qualité spirituelle que nous devons exprimer en toutes circonstances. Dans son épître aux Galates (5:22), Paul en parle comme l'un des "fruits de l'Esprit," c'est-à-dire une qualité spirituelle fondamentale. Elle est l'indice certain du progrès spirituel. Si cette qualité ne se manifeste pas, une plus grande spiritualisation de la pensée s'impose. La joie est une force qui inspire, guide, encourage et soutient; ses compagnes sont invariablement la paix, la patience, la douceur, la courtoisie, l'amabilité. Mrs. Eddy associe la joie à l'amour et en fait ressortir la grande importance lorsqu'elle écrit, à la page 304 de *Science et Santé:* "La doctrine de la Science Chrétienne est celle-ci: l'Amour divin ne peut être privé de sa manifestation, de son objet; la joie ne peut être changée en tristesse, car la tristesse n'est pas maîtresse de la joie."

La joie que Jésus possédait et qu'il communiquait à ses disciples, était due à ce qu'il savait de Dieu et de l'homme, à sa conviction que cette vraie connaissance est le don de Dieu. Réjouissons-nous à l'exemple de notre Maître, sachant que la joie sera nôtre dans la mesure où nous réaliserons que Dieu a créé l'homme pour être Son expression constante; qu'étant ainsi toujours en Sa présence, l'homme reçoit sans cesse l'amour, l'inspiration, la protection. Tôt ou tard, chacun comprendra la nécessité d'acquérir cette qualité spirituelle qui s'appelle la joie. Le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien déclare (p. 390) que "la Vérité nous forcera tous finalement à échanger les plaisirs et les peines des sens contre les joies de l'Ame."

La joie attire; la mélancolie repousse plutôt. Dans sa première épître aux Corinthiens, l'apôtre Paul, précisant tout ce que l'amour fait et ne fait pas, affirme (13:5) que l'amour "ne s'aigrit pas"; c'est-à-dire, celui qui aime vraiment, ne peut manifester autre chose que la joie, la bonne humeur et l'amabilité. Le monde en général est assez enclin à considérer le manque d'amabilité comme un défaut naturel, une affaire de tempérament facilement pardonnable. Mais cette lacune est quelque chose de plus grave: à en juger par ses conséquences, il n'est pas exagéré de dire que tant qu'elle dure, elle cache à ses victimes la présence de Dieu, de l'Amour divin.

La mauvaise humeur a sa source dans le faux penser; elle engendre l'amertume; elle tend à désunir les sociétés, à plonger les foyers dans la désolation, à rompre les liens de l'amitié. D'autre part, l'amabilité est l'expression de pensées aimantes. C'est la pierre de touche de l'amour véritable. L'amabilité et l'accueil bienveillant réconfortent toujours ceux qui étaient fatigués ou déprimés, leur donnent courage et force. Bien souvent un sourire aimable allège le fardeau du souci; il aide à calmer le chagrin, à rendre confiance au mortel découragé. Le sourire de l'amabilité est compris de tous les peuples; il n'a pas besoin d'interprète. Au fait, l'amabilité peut être la première et la plus simple manifestation de l'Amour universel.

Sachant qu'ils doivent prouver leur foi dans le bien, les Scientistes Chrétiens s'efforcent d'obéir aux exhortations du Maître; il faut que leur lumière luise devant les hommes, qu'ils fassent rayonner autour d'eux la vérité libératrice que grâce aux enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, ils ont le privilège de connaître et de pratiquer. Ils expriment la joie en s'efforçant d'accueillir avec bonté tous ceux qui d'un cœur sincère ont recours à leur aide. Paul décrit en ces termes l'attitude du vrai chrétien (I Thessaloniciens 5:16-18): "Soyez toujours joyeux. Priez sans cesse. Rendez grâces pour toutes choses; car telle est, à votre égard, la volonté de Dieu en Jésus-Christ."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

## *April in the City*

HAND-ORGAN music
With traffic competes,
Spring-time is calling
The soul of the street.

Push-cart of flowers,
O April has come,
Hand-organ, monkey,
The Spring is so young!

Music enchanting,
The sky of sea blue,
Children are dancing,
The Spring is so new!

LUCIA CABOT

## *Design in Green*

THE fingers of the sun and rain
are weaving on the loom of boughs
the green design of spring.

M. E. G.

## In Provence Spring Comes Suddenly

"WITH one stride came the Spring," to misquote Coleridge. Suddenly my olive grove was starred with scarlet anemones and tiny wild tulips; the aubrieta cuttings taken from the Domaine and pushed in between great rocks had formed flat cushions of verdure, and were now splashed with every shade of mauve and purple; sprays of tender peach-blossom flushed against a sky of vivid blue; wild violets carpeted the rock-garden, and the terrace below became one solid sheet of blue as the Russian violets burst simultaneously into bloom.

Down in the Château garden a golden mimosa shimmered in the sunshine, reflected in the turquoise water of the great swimming-pool, which Giuseppe, Mademoiselle's old Italian gardener, had emptied and sprayed with sulphate of copper during the autumn to kill all weeds and moss. Arum lilies and purple Provençal iris peeped over its brink to look at their lovely forms pictured in the clear blue water. There were even a few early pink roses clustering upon the old grey walls.

In England Spring comes so shyly, heralded by a few tiny aconites and snowdrops who, doubtless, realize that they will very likely have their noses bitten by frost for daring to appear so early. Then all the lovely delicate flowers, wild violets, primroses, daffodils, crocuses, and catkins take courage and blossom in their turn until, sure of a welcoming sun, cowslips and cuckoo flowers spangle the meadows, kingcups fringe the little streams, and woodland glades are ablaze with bluebells.

Even as I write about the slow and rapturous awakening of Spring in England after the long and cruel winter, I can recapture the thrill I always had on finding the first white violets under a fairy silver birch in our garden at home, and knew that Spring was hiding somewhere in the woods and would soon appear.

In Provence Spring comes so suddenly that I always feel as if Nature had gathered all her flowers at once, had massed them into one great bouquet and presented it to me one lovely morning. But out here during the winter there are always flowers of some sort, and the sun never leaves us desolate and dreary for very long, so that the joy of Spring in Provence is perhaps less than in England.—From "Sunset House," by LADY FORTESCUE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

## *End of the Road*

SOMETIME—sometime I shall go dropping down
Over a woody hill crest and my feet
Will know their path; I shall not need to look.

Scarce will they touch the clover blooms that fill
The softly falling road; I shall not know I walk.

Only my singing heart shall bear me on,
Only my wandering thoughts shall smile and come to rest,
Seeing my valley open unto me.

EVA BEARD

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
*An International Daily Newspaper*
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year .....$9.00 Three months .$2.25
Six months .....$4.50 One month ..... 75c
Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 33.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 44.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York .....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ....Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit .....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami .....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis .....1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco .....625 Market Street
Los Angeles .....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle .....824 Skinner Building
London Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris .....56 Faubourg St.-Honore
Geneva .....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass. U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth .....$2.00
Library Edition, cloth..... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper ..... 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper.. 5.00
De luxe Edition, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins ..... 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover.... 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols. .....12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

*Address orders and make remittances payable to*
HARRY I. HUNT
*Publishers' Agent*
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News

Second Section

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1938

# N. E. Restaurant Group Greeted by Mayor Tobin

**In Boston Today**

## Restaurant Men Gather in Boston

National officers joined with hundreds of New England members of the National Restaurant Association at the Restaurateurs regional convention which opened today in the Copley-Plaza Hotel prior to the fourteenth annual New England Hotel Exposition opening at the Hotel Statler tomorrow.

Today's convention, sponsored by the Massachusetts Restaurant Association, a unit of the National, was opened by Paul Mack-Hale, of Worcester, President of the Massachusetts unit. Mr. Mack-Hale introduced Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who stopped in long enough to welcome

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

## U. S. Lines Plan Motorcade Tours

American ships are making a bid for greater patronage by adopting the unusual in maritime service. Latest step is that of the United States Lines in offering a novelty to the traveling public in "motorcade" tours through Europe, whereby the participants drive their own car but have all arrangements and expense taken care of for them.

W. D. Cameron, head of the automobile department of the Boston office of the United States Lines, explains the innovation the line is sponsoring this summer, as "all-expense, conducted tours of Europe for American motorists driving their own cars."

The practice of taking the family car along on a European holiday has shown a mushroom growth in the past decade, but only the braver tourists venture to solve problems like finding their way around in a foreign country; attempting to make themselves understood in a land where the language is different; being sure of keeping the cost within the estimates made before starting.

The "American Motorcade" plan is to overcome the obstacles that are believed to be holding many motorists from touring abroad; and the United States Lines offers specific tours at a fixed price, leaving little responsibility to the individual members save the making up of their minds to go and finding their way to the company's piers in their cars, according to Mr. Cameron.

## Civil Service Probe Gets Aid

Boston University students and members of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform League and other organizations are acting as investigators for the special legislative commission investigating alleged civil service law violations by the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, Warren Patten, special counsel for the group, revealed today.

The students, interested in social legislation and social security laws, and members of various organizations offered to work without salary as investigators and clerks. The only paid workers for the commission, which is headed by Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, are Mr. Patten and a stenographer. One of the unpaid workers is William F. McDonald of Winthrop, original sponsor of the investigation proposal.

The inquiry was ordered by the Legislature after charges were made that Gov. Charles F. Hurley had packed numerous political followers into lucrative U. C. C. jobs in violation of civil service regulations.

## Fog Holds Craft In Outer Harbor

On reaching the confines of Massachusetts, where holiday-making is in progress today, the Eastern Steamships Lines steamer Boston, bound from New York to Boston, took a holiday itself early this morning. Thick fog was the reason.

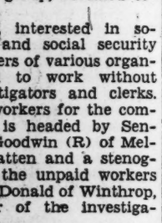
The vessel was forced to anchor at Wings Neck for several hours, starting on its way again at 8 a. m.—the hour it was due at India Wharf—and finally reaching the harbor shortly after noon.

Only one ship succeeded in making port this morning in spite of the fog. It was the Japanese freighter Kanto Maru, in from Portland, Maine.

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Partly cloudy this afternoon; generally fair tonight and early Wednesday, probably followed by showers during Wednesday; moderate temperature tonight, with lowest in the middle 50's; cooler late Wednesday afternoon or evening; moderate westerly winds, shifting to southwest, and to northwest on Wednesday.




**Vermont:** Showers beginning late tonight or Wednesday. Cooler Wednesday.

**New England:** Generally fair tonight, probably followed by showers Wednesday. Cooler in the interior Wednesday.

**Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Moderate westerly winds becoming southwest and increasing, probably shifting to northwest late Wednesday. Generally fair tonight, probably showers Wednesday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 56 | 53 | New York | 58 | 56 |
| Bermuda | 62 | 62 | Norfolk | 62 | 58 |
| Chicago | 58 | 56 | Philadelphia | 59 | 68 |
| Denver | 46 | 46 | St Louis | 62 | 58 |
| Helena | 38 | 38 | San Francisco | 54 | 44 |
| Kansas City | 64 | 64 | Washington | 60 | 54 |
| Los Angeles | 62 | 62 | Minneapolis | 56 | 56 |
| Miami | 74 | 72 | New Orleans | 68 | 68 |

A-7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 19.
B-Minimum, April 18.

**High Tides at Boston**

Tuesday, 2:26 p. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Wednesday, 2:38 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:59 p. m.

## Teachers College Closing Discussed

An economy plan that calls for accepting no more new pupils in Boston Teachers College was proposed last night by Henry J. Smith, chairman of the Boston School Committee.

The plan would permit present pupils at the college to continue until graduation. At the same time, by refusing further admissions, it would bring about gradual closing of the institution in four years. Operation of the school at present costs $200,000 a year, although no jobs are available in Boston schools for the graduates.

Mr. Smith made his suggestion at a four-hour conference with the Board of Superintendents, who are opposed to closing of the school. His plan is in the nature of a compromise with that for immediate closing as advocated by another member of the School Committee, Joseph Lee, Jr., and by the Bureau of Municipal Research, Chamber of Commerce and other groups interested in economy.

## Weather Balloons Play Hooky Today

Getting into the vacation atmosphere of the day instead of the upper atmosphere over Boston—perhaps influenced by the gay holiday antics of their cousins, the multicolored toy balloons—the Boston Weather Bureau's automatic observation ballons played truant this morning.

Released as usual at 5:30 a. m. to go about their daily routine, the two balloons have not been heard of since.

The forecast issued by G. Harold Noyes, chief meteorologist of the bureau, for today and tomorrow, was "slightly cloudy this afternoon. Fair tonight and early Wednesday. Probable showers later on Wednesday and cooler. Lowest temperature tonight in the middle fifties."

Half an inch of rain fell last night at the East Boston Airport.

## Chamber Urges Profit Tax Repeal

The Committee on Federal Taxation and expenditures of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Philip Nichols, Chairman, last night urged outright repeal of the undistributed profits tax and the adoption of Senate amendments of the capital gains tax.

The demands of the Committee were sent in telegrams to Senator Pat Harrison and Representative Robert Doughton, ranking members of the conference committee studying the 1938 Revenue Bill.

## Statehouse Wing Plans Authorized

Construction of a $1,000,000 wing of the Statehouse received preliminary approval from the Legislative Committee on State Administration yesterday when the committee reported favorably a resolve authorizing the State Commission on Administration and Finance to procure architects plans and cost estimates for the proposed wing.

The addition was proposed by the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures, which contended the annual savings of outside rentals would be considerable if various departments now housed outside the Statehouse were brought into the recommended wing. The Commission estimated the cost at $1,000,000.

## Job Compensation

Payments of unemployment compensation benefits totalling more than $347,000 since Feb. 1, leaves a balance of more than $1,433,000 in the State compensation fund, according to figures released by Sterry R. Waterman, Chairman of the State compensation Commission. It was also indicated that the drain on the fund will be considerably less in April than for the preceding month.

The department statement showed that payments have been made to a total of 7,049 unemployed persons, of whom 2,633 have exhausted their benefits. Comparing funds received

Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

## *Revere and Dawes Began a Yankeeland Tradition*

SITE OF HOUSE WHERE FIRST
ALARM WAS GIVEN IN ACTON
MORNING OF 19TH OF APRIL 1775
CAPT. ROBBINS! CAPT. ROBBINS!
THE REGULARS ARE COMING!

By a Staff Photographer

**Old Actors and Scenes Are Re-enacted**

Left—Paul Revere. From a Portrait Made Soon After He Became Master of St. Andrews Masonic Lodge in Boston, About 1794. Right—Mayor Maurice J. Tobin Hands a Scroll to Master Sergeant Leroy A. Davison of the 110th Cavalry, Massachusetts National Guard, Who Impersonated Paul Revere. Lower Left—A Portion of the Letter Paul Revere Wrote to the Rev. Jeremy Belknap Describing His Midnight Ride. This Shows His Signature. The Crossed-Out Line Asks That His Name Not Be Used. Lower Right—Stone Marking Site of First Alarm

## N. H. Man Seeks Tobey's Seat On Novel Platform

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., April 19—On an "abolish poverty" platform, Joseph Moore, Lebanon attorney, announced today that he would run for the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress in the second district.

Mr. Moore, who is seventh to enter the race for Representative Charles W. Tobey's seat, urged "elimination of poverty in America by establishing a minimum income basis for every citizen."

This can be effected, Mr. Moore explained, through "monthly distribution of dividends of citizenship." These dividends will not be forfeited by employment, Mr. Moore said. He argued that instead of forfeiting income because of employment, as is the case in the present relief set-up, amounts to be paid by the Government should be "increased by a graduated bonus percentage on earnings until an approved standard is reached."

His announcement, seen by observers as an effort to attract followers from the citizens of the State now on relief, also advocated the formation of a "safety zone against tax collectors." Mr. Moore said that under his plan farms, homes, and businesses up to $5,000 would be exempt from taxation.

He attacked the Democrats' "regimentist methods of socialism, communism, and dictatorism." Other aspects of his platform were:

A tariff on imports to allow farm and factory to compete successfully for the American market.

Elimination of "anarchy in industry" through establishment of a court of industrial relations.

Elimination of "willful destruction of foodstuffs, harvests, and breeding stock."

In the last election Mr. Moore ran last in a field of five candidates.

## Flood Control Plan for U. S. To Pay Total Cost Gains Favor

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 19—Advocates of the proposal that the Federal Government pay the whole cost and retain control of the proposed Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers flood control projects drew encouragement today from developments this week before the House Flood Control Committee. These included endorsement of the 100 per cent Federal payment principle by Sam Rayburn of Texas, House Leader, and presentation of four communications from New Hampshire, including one from Mayor Caron of Manchester, indicating approval of the plan.

The 100 per cent Federal payment plan has been introduced in a bill by Senator Fred H. Brown (D) of New Hampshire and Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts. But putting the whole cost on the Federal Government it would remove need for the pending interstate flood control compacts under which the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont agree to pay all land and damage costs. President Roosevelt has opposed Congressional approval of the pacts on the ground they violate Federal law by giving the states title to the dams and a veto authority over development and distribution of power. Since New England officials have refused to amend the pacts, the Brown-McCormack bill represents a compromise proposal. Under its terms title to sites and power control would be vested in the Government.

**Federal Policy Being Stated**

The House Flood Control Committee is just concluding hearings on the national situation and plans soon to report out a new flood control measure, carrying a clarification of Federal policy. It is the hope of Mr. Rayburn that this definition will include endorsement of the 100 per cent Federal payment principle for all flood control dam and reservoir projects which give promise of becoming self-liquidating. It is understood he believes the Connecticut and Merrimack projects could produce power and so come under the self-liquidating classification.

Congressman McCormack, testifying this week before the House Committee, noted that he is the author of the pending House resolutions for ratification of the compacts, but added that "apparently the pacts stand no chance of being approved." The same attitude was taken by Mayor Caron who wired Mr. McCormack: "We have been led to believe that the interstate compacts can't be ratified. If this is true we are certainly in favor of your bill." Mr. McCormack asked the Committee to approve the McCormack-Brown bill "because the principle of local contributions has failed to practice. If we are to have flood control the Government must pay 100 per cent for dam-and-reservoir projects."

**New England Front**

The New Hampshire communications constituted the first indication received by Congress that New Hampshire sentiment includes support of the 100 per cent Federal payment principle. Last winter Gov. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts suggested this plan should be considered if the compacts can't be approved, and this month before the House Flood Control Committee spokesmen for Connecticut proposed amendment of the pacts to meet Federal objections, and added that if the pacts are beaten by Congress, study should be given the McCormack-Brown bill.

Happenings along the New England flood control front also include an attack by Congressman William M. Citron (D) of Connecticut upon Governors Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire and George D. Aiken of Vermont "for attempting to sabotage New England flood control." Mr. Citron, after a White House visit, declared that "Governors Murphy and Aiken now propose that the New England states bear the whole cost of flood control and assume entire control. Why did they never propose this before? Why do they block flood control by refusing to change one word in the interstate compacts and then, when the Federal Government seems on the verge of giving New England flood control, introduce this new proposal? However, if they really want the states to pay for the projects, I have no doubt they could raise the necessary money from private utility companies, who would gladly pay the cost in return for use of power to be developed. So far, the Governors have pleased the private utilities by holding out for the compacts which they know can never win approval in Washington."

## Harbor Village Leased to Boston For May Tenancy

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, April 19—The Federal Government will turn over Old Harbor Village, $6,636,000 low-rent housing project overlooking the Boston Harbor, to the Boston Housing Authority on May 1, under a lease signed yesterday.

Tenants will begin moving into the 1,016 dwellings on that date, Nathan Straus, Administrator of the U. S. Housing Authority, announced.

Under terms of the lease which runs until Dec. 31, 1939, the Boston Housing Authority has agreed to pay the U. S. Housing Authority $43,428 per year as rent for a normal year's operation of the project. The Boston Authority also agrees to remit to the City of Boston $15,000 as an annual payment in lieu of all ad valorem taxes.

The base rent at Old Harbor will be $4.39 per room per month. Gross rents including charges for heat, hot water, and electricity for lighting, cooking, and refrigeration range from $22.70 for apartments with one bedroom to $30.70 for those with three bedrooms.

To be eligible for residence in the project, tenants must earn not more than five times the monthly rental, except in the case of families with three or more minor dependents when the income ratio to rent may be six to one.

Old Harbor Village was constructed by the Federal Government with PWA funds. Authority to turn it over to the Boston Housing Authority for operation and management was given in the Wagner-Steagall housing law passed last summer, which also made an additional $500,000,000 available for U. S. low-rent housing construction.

# Letters by Revere Reveal Inside Data Of Famous Exploit

### Critics and Skeptics Are Routed When Confronted With Patriot's Own Handwriting Detailing How He Warned Hancock and Adams at Lexington

### Tells How He Met Prescott and Dawes At Clark House and of His Capture

### Gives Credit in Letter to Founder of Massachusetts Historical Society for Prescott Getting Through to Concord —Heard, Did Not See Lexington Fight

By Robert R. Mullen
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Can it be that we have entered a less skeptical age?

Today as Boston and every Middlesex village and farm observes Patriots' Day there is every indication that the heroes of April 19, 1775, were never closer to the heart of the Nation than now. Yet a glance through the newspaper files of even only a few years back discloses open doubt concerning the qualities of John Hancock, Sam Adams, and Paul Revere.

Hancock, they said, was a self-seeker, a merchant who favored the Whigs because the Port Bill, among other British innovations, had cut his trade. Adams, they charged, was a politician, a professional stirrer up. One journal in Boston even allowed the question to be asked whether Revere ever even made his midnight ride. Others said he did ride, but was merely a paid messenger, a rude fellow, undistinguished.

Such things, it might be noted, had their widest circulation, while America was enjoying what the economists were then (and isn't it fun to remember it?) calling "our ever-rising economic plane." Today we have had our Locust Years, and for some reason our national heroes seem dearer. A philosopher might speculate that, in prosperous times, like the newly rich, we grew a bit apologetic for our forbears, a mite deprecatory of their virtues; but when the ill winds blew they brought some appreciation of the individuals who actually established the democratic privileges we enjoy today.

**Paul Revere Did Ride**

But that is all speculation.

Today we know that Paul Revere did ride, we know his ride played an important part in the events that followed. We know that despite a later start, and despite having to escape two British officers who attempted to head him off, Revere reached Hancock and Adams in Lexington a full half hour before William Dawes.

We know that in the hands of the British, with a pistol pressed against his head, Revere, with nothing more than his sheer Yankee bluff, threw the regulars off the scent almost as they were at Hancock's and Adams's doorway. We know he saved a trunk of Hancock's state papers while under fire of the British.

We know these facts from a variety of sources, some of them not so well known, others, of course, very well known. Among the more interesting documents are those deposited with the Massachusetts Historical Society by William Revere of Canton, Mass., a descendant, and consisting principally of letters written by Revere to members of his family.

For the best factual account of Revere's activities on that night no better source could be found than his own carefully edited letter written to the Rev. Jeremy Belknap who later founded the Massachusetts Historical Society. This letter was sent in response to the Rev. Mr. Belknap's request for a true report of the ride and subsequent events. It is modest in tone and Revere even stipulated that his name should not be mentioned as either the midnight rider or writer of the letter.

If one were to read this letter for historical fact and Longfellow's galloping strophes for the color and spell of adventure there is no reason to suppose one wouldn't gain an accurate sense of Revere's ride. But to appreciate the significance of the times and the real thrill of the ride one must study the full constellation, just as such a scholar as Allen French of Concord has done.

**A Heartening Story**

From the available sources, including the privilege of reading the actual Revere documents in the Historical Society, one can reconstruct the story. It is truly one worthy to elate the heart of every American, as well as the children so beloved of Longfellow.

In the New England of 1775, spring came slowly, even as it has this year.

There were several weeks intervening before the season's green carpet was laid over the earth left bare and brown when winter's white covering was rolled away. It was a period more of promise than beauty, but in that historic year the period had its special uses. The winter had been a time of many meetings beside the fire up in the Beacon Hill library of Dr. Joseph Warren. Sam Adams had scratched out his Whig propaganda. John Hancock had become president of the Provincial Congress. Paul Revere had perfected the organization of the Sons of Liberty, and the famous "Committee of 30" or "Committee of Safety" had become a potent factor in the Boston area.

The first warm days in March and April, interrupted, then as now, by cold ones, were welcome. They gave opportunity for such exploits, as that of William Dawes, in stealing from under the eyes of the guards the cannons belonging to Paddock's Tory company.

**The Time Draws Near**

Those warm days were fine, too, for allowing the Yankees time to move their carefully gathered guns

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

## Middlesex Towns Hold Celebration On Patriots' Day

(Continued from Page 1)

his heart pulse with pride. Nor can he do so without resolving to strive ever and always for better living.

"It is for us to come together on every such occasion as this and by our assembly and by our voices tell the world that we will never tolerate any subversive teachings, any vicious propaganda, or any alien doctrine that has for its aim and purpose the obliteration of truth, the denial of God, or the return of paganism such as the enemies of Christian civilization have succeeded in implanting in other lands."

**"Revere" Starts Ride**

With "Revere" sped on his way, the Mayor hastened to Eliot Square where Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilley already had handed a scroll to First Sergeant Frederick R. Green, also of the 110th Cavalry, impersonating William Dawes.

In a tribute to Dawes, Mayor Tobin remarked: " . . . those men who took part in the events of April 19, 1775, trod the same soil, fought under the same spring sky that canopies us. The only difference is that by their deeds we are today a free, independent and forward-looking people."

**Lexington Celebrates**

In Lexington, festivities began at 6:30 o'clock with a parade, flag raising on the famous Green, and ringing of church bells. At noon, "Paul Revere" and his escort arrived and were greeted on the Green. Shortly thereafter, "Dr. Samuel Prescott," impersonated by Gordon Mercier of Concord, was dispatched to warn the Patriots of the British approach.

The high point of Lexington's observances began at 1:30 p. m., with a parade scheduled to last until 3 p. m., when exercises on the Battle Green, including a short talk by Gov. Charles F. Hurley, was on the program.

"In honoring these heroes," the Governor said, "we honor ourselves, and we pass on to the coming generation of young Americans the rich tradition of self-sacrifice, faith and devotion to the great cause of freedom and liberty which we, in our own youth, received from those who have gone before."

At sunrise in Concord, the Concord Independent Battery fired a 21-gun salute, followed by an outdoor breakfast of battery members and guests.

# Vermont Road Plans Include Building of 11 New Bridges

**The Week in Vermont**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 19—Eleven new bridges will be constructed on the State highway system this summer at a cost of $200,000, according to an announcement by Emery A. Melendy, chairman of the State Highway Board. The work will be financed entirely with State funds.

In 1935 the State took over an additional 735 miles of road from the towns of Vermont and added the section to the State system. With curtailment of Federal aid funds, a growing maintenance and construction burden has been placed on the State Highway Department and need for bridge replacement has become acute. The first step in constructing new and modern bridges has already begun, but each year there arises a heavier demand for new bridges. Most of the new construction will replace wooden bridges with ones of cement and steel. Among the towns in which new bridges will be built are, Irasburg, Jamaica, Stowe, Tunbridge Vershire Waitsfield, Winhall and Woodstock.

## *Close Picking of Mayflower Brings Extermination Threat*

It's now the season for the trailing arbutus or Mayflower as it is popularly known. A native of the eastern United States and Canada, from Newfoundland to Florida, it is a plant of the pine and oak woods, but is often found on neighboring grassy banks exposed to the southern sun. Half hidden among the fallen leaves of the previous season, it may be necessary to rake aside this leafy covering before the white or pink flowers are brought to view. White flowers seem to be the rule in the deeply shaded places, and the pink flowers in the more exposed sunny spots.

Like the Puritan maiden of poetry, it is a delicate though sturdy plant. However, it is so eagerly sought for its fragrant beauty that there is real danger of extermination.

The arbutus requires acid soil; does not transplant well; and is too often torn up by its roots and sold in large cities. Not all flowers are fertilized, and those do not, therefore, set seed.

Massachusetts, whose state flower it is, has a law protecting the arbutus.

The trailing arbutus may have been named Mayflower for the vessel that brought the earliest Pilgrims to our shores, for the Mayflower of England is a hawthorn, and the English arbutus is a shrub of a very different family.

It is also possible that the plant was called Mayflower because it bloomed in May, although the height of the season is usually passed by the middle of April.

We may be sure that the trailing arbutus was a welcome sight to the Pilgrims after the first hard winter, and that the delicate fragrance and abundance of the plants near Plymouth made the flowers probably as acceptable a gift to the John Aldens and the Priscillas of those days, as they do at the present time.

# *Events in and Around Boston Tonight*

## Theaters

**Plymouth—**
"Eye on the Sparrow," by Maxwell Selser. Comedy presented by Girvan Higginson. Starring Catharine Doucet. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30.

**Shubert—**
"I Married an Angel," a Rodgers and Hart musical comedy. With Dennis King, Vera Zorina, Vivienne Segal and Walter Slezak. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

**Colonial—**
"The Women," by Clare Boothe. Comedy presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Lois Wilson, Alice Buchanan, Celeste Holm and Effie Afton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

**Wilbur—**
"The Man From Cairo," by Ivan Noe. Presented by Dan Goldberg. Joseph Buloff, Helen Chandler and Viola Roache. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

## Movies

**Repertory and Medford Square—**
"The Awful Truth," starring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. Also "The Man of Affairs," featuring George Arliss. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m.

**Hub—**

Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "The Plainsman." 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. Also "Hideaway Girl," with Martha Raye. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

**University—**
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 9, 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:15, 8:15.

**Metropolitan—**
"In Old Chicago," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 9 a. m. 12:10, 3:15, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Tip-Off Girls," with Mary Carlisle, Lloyd Nolan and Roscoe Karns. 11:05, 2:10, 5:30, 8:35.

**State and Orpheum—**
"Girl of the Golden West," starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Both theaters: 11:10 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:55. Also "No Time to Marry," with Richard Arlen, Mary Astor and Lionel Stander. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 5:10, 8:45.

**Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—**
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." Special showings today 10 a. m., 1, 3:30, 7, 9:30. Sunday, April 24, two showings, 6 and 8:30.

**Uptown—**
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 1:38, 3:45, 5:42, 7:59, 10:06. "Quintupland." 1:10, 3:17, 5:24, 7:31, 9:38.

**Scollay and Modern—**
"Blueboard's Eighth Wife," starring Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Modern: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Mr. Moto's Gamble," starring Peter Lorre. Scollay: 11:40 a.m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20. Modern: 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

**Fenway and Paramount—**
"Her Jungle Love," featuring Dorothy Lamour. Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Island in the Sky," with Gloria Stuart, Michael Whalen, and Paul Kelly. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

**Boston—**
"Midnight Intruder," with Louis Hayward, Barbara Read, Eric Linden and J. C. Nugent. 11:33 a. m., 2:15, 5:06, 8:01, 10:22. Stage: "French Follies of 1938," with Count Berni Vici.

**Fine Arts—**
Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Mickey Mouse." 1, 3, 5, 7, 9. Tomorrow: "The Dybbuk," a Yiddish film with English titles.

**Exeter—**
Adolphe Menjou, and the Ritz Brothers in "The Goldwyn Follies." 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. Also "The Jury's Secret," with Fay Wray and Kent Taylor. 1:50, 4:50, 7:50.

**Keith Memorial—**
William Powell and Annabella in "The Baroness and the Butler." 10 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:25, 7:50, 10:20. Stage: Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.

**Brookline Village—**
Wallace Beery in "The Bad Man of Brimstone." 3:20, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Beg, Borrow or Steal," starring Frank Morgan. 2, 5, 8.

**South Station Theater—**
"Film Parade," "Land of the Incas," "Life of the Betta Fish," "Romance of Louisiana," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**Strand—**
Carole Lombard and Fredric March in "Nothing Sacred." Also "I Met My Love Again," starring Joan Bennett. Tomorrow: "Big Town Girl," with Clare Trevor. Also "Hawaiian Buckeroo."

**Coolidge Corner—**
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 2:30, 4:17, 6:14, 8:11, 10:08.

**Tremont—**
"Manhattan Melodrama," starring William Powell and Myrna Loy. Also Robert Montgomery in "Ever Since Eve." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

**Radio Programs—Page 10**

## In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

## Other Events

**Boston City Club—**
Veterans of the Sixth Infantry of the Mass. National Guard will hold a reunion meeting, followed by dinner. 5:30.

## Tomorrow

**Rotary Club of Boston, Hotel Statler—**
F. Alexander Magoun will speak at the weekly meeting and luncheon on Education in Human Relations. 12:15.

**Museum of Fine Arts—**
Mrs. Tanner will give another of her guidance lectures on Modern Paintings. 11 a. m.

# A Romantic Comedy Opens at the Wilbur

The Arts in Boston

A new vitality was brought into our spring theater when "The Man from Cairo" opened last night at the Wilbur with Joseph Buloff in the title role. The piece is a romantic comedy adapted by Dan Goldberg from the French of Yvan Noë. It is true comedy because it has the undertone of tenderness and pathos. It profited by the gusto of the performance directed by Harry Wagstaff Gribble.

When Mr. Buloff appeared last fall in Ben Hecht's "To Quito and Back," he ran away with the show, leaving Leslie Banks and Sylvia Sidney struggling along in the rear. The difficulty was that his style of acting was so far removed from that of his associates as to throw the performance out of focus. Mr. Banks is said to have remarked afterwards, "The trouble is that we act from the neck up, while Buloff acts with his whole body."

The comment did credit to Mr. Banks's acumen. In the present production that difficulty has been largely overcome by toning up Mr. Buloff's colleagues. This middle-aged government clerk who seeks romantic liberation in the night life of Budapest is companioned by players who have learned to fit believably into their relations with him. In particular, Helen Chandler as the dissatisfied worldling who attracts the masquerader and Viola Roache as his wife complement his impersonation.

The mental transition from the first act, in a Budapest restaurant lounge, to the clerk's drab living room of the second and third acts is accomplished with surprising success. The Istvan of the first act, well-groomed and mysterious, still has enough uncertainty and even crudeness in his manner to make you doubt his authenticity as a man of the world. And when he is seen as the Léon of the second act there clings to him enough of the glamour of Istvan to make you understand and sympathize with him.

The theme is subtle and hard to render in the theater. It needs sophistication and sympathy and a touch of the fantastic. The present production goes a long way toward fusing the several elements. The cast is well chosen and well trained. The atmosphere is well established and the difficult transitions well accomplished. There is a little looseness at present in the last act. There are moments when the situation seems to elude the company. These passages can readily be tightened up with further rehearsal and performance. Even now the production is outstanding among the season's offerings for its humor and its underlying humanity.

L. A. S.

### "The Women"

In a foreword to the printed edition of "The Women," Claire Boothe, the author, calls it "a satirical play about a numerically small group of ladies native to the Park Avenues of America. . . . They are vulgar and dirty minded, and alien to grace, and I would not if I could—which, I hasten to say, I cannot—gloss their obscenities with a wit which is foreign to them, and gild their futilities with a glamour which by birth and breeding and performance they do not possess."

It would be difficult, after last night's performance of "The Women" at the Colonial Theater, to know exactly how far Miss Boothe succeeded in her satirical portrait. Certainly she has not done any glossing over. An evening spent in a Paris sewer would have been clean fun by comparison.

The playing, moreover, emphasizes the vice of bad taste without the accompanying virtue of good satire. Its point, however slight, seems to have been completely lost because the special examples have been generalized by the actresses until they suggest anything but Park Avenue. The road-weary settings did not help the illusion.

Noteworthy acting was confined principally to the smaller roles. Lois Wilson, though pleasant enough, did little to redeem the ungrateful role of Mrs. Haines. Deserving of mention, however, are Doris Packer, Marion Weeks, Jane Marbury, Dorrit Kelton and Effie Afton. A striking thing about "The Women," of course, is that there are no men in the cast, and it is Miss Boothe's clever manipulation of this situation which accounts for most of the play's originality.

These are nasty, unhealthy people, however, and a play about them cannot help being the same. While completely in favor of protecting minority rights, we wonder whether Miss Boothe hasn't wasted too much time and wit on this group.

J. D. B.

Composer and Soloist

Leo Sowerby (Left), Whose Concerto for Organ and Orchestra, in C Major, Will Have Its First Performances at This Week's Boston Symphony Concerts, With E. Power Biggs (Right) as the Organist

### Monday Symphonies Concluded

The final evening concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Monday-Tuesday series was given last night in Symphony Hall before the customary large and applausive audience.

Dr. Koussevitzky had chosen for this concluding concert the First Symphony of Beethoven, Debussy's Nocturnes, "Nuages" and "Fêtes," and the Second Symphony of Brahms. The mastery of the conductor and the orchestra in these familiar masterpieces is too well known to need emphasis.

It is pleasant to report that this series (which ends this afternoon) has been markedly successful this year. The policy of devoting these programs to outstanding works of the Friday-Saturday series of subscription concerts appears to have met with cordial public approval.

### Boston Stage Notes

"Eye on the Sparrow" continues this week at the Plymouth, with Catherine Doucet.

The new Rodgers-Hart musical, "I Married an Angel," opens tonight at the Shubert.

"Pins and Needles," the Garment Workers' musical, will probably reach Boston about the middle of next month.

Maxwell Anderson's "The Star Wagon" is scheduled for May 30, at the Shubert, with Burgess Meredith, Lillian Gish and the rest of the New York cast.

The Harvard Poets Theater will present the "Alcestis" of Euripides as its second annual production, May 19-21, at Sanders Theater. The translation by Dudley Fitts and Robert Fitzgerald will be used.

Pauline Chellis and her Dance Group will appear in John Hancock Hall next Monday evening.

The Little Theater Company of the Ford Hall Forum Players will present a program of "Three Plays of Social Significance" by Mary Curran, at the Barn, 36 Joy Street, from Wednesday to Saturday evenings, this week and next. The plays are "It's Your Move," "Individualism at the Crossroads," and "Passive Resistance."

The Hans Wiener Workshop Group will give a program of new dances in Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse, a week from Friday evening, for the benefit of the scholarship fund.

The San Carlo Opera Company will begin a week's engagement at the Boston Opera House on May 16. The eight bills will be "Traviata"; "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci"; "Butterfly"; "Hansel and Gretel," followed by a ballet; "Rigoletto"; "Aïda"; "Carmen," and "Trovatore."

The Symphony Hall Pop Concerts will begin their fifty-third season on May 4, with Arthur Fiedler conducting as usual.

### Hoskins to Radiocast

Prof. Halford L. Hoskins, Dean of the Fletcher School of Diplomacy and International Relations, and Dr. Philip W. Ireland, member of the Department of Government, Harvard University, will be the speakers on Wednesday, April 20, at 3:30 p. m. at the fourth of the series of radiocasts on "How I View the News," presented by the Massachusetts Branch of the League of Nations Association over Station WORL.

# The News in Boston Today

## Tobin Praised And Criticized

Mayor Tobin's fiscal policy for Boston was both praised and criticized today by the Joint Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Real Estate Exchange.

The Committee complimented the Mayor for reducing the City and County maintenance budget below 1937 expenditures "contrary to expectations in many quarters," but fulfilling a campaign pledge.

Referring to the anticipated rise by the Mayor of $3 in the tax rate to $41.70 this year, the Committee said:

"Many of us to whom the distress of real estate is so real, may feel that a policy of barring more drastic pay-roll cuts will prove in the long run to be unwise to all concerned."

The Committee, however, did not directly ask the Mayor to introduce pay cuts.

## Another Arrest In Alleged Fraud

Irving Rochlin, of Dorchester today was arrested on two counts of larceny and one of conspiracy, as the result of alleged false claims against the Lumberman's Mutual Casualty Co. of 260 Tremont Street.

He is one of nine persons connected with this claim, and is the fourteenth to be arrested in the 30 indictments against persons who allegedly have defrauded insurance companies during the past year. Implicated in the cases are alleged victims, witnesses, doctors, and lawyers.

According to the police, the total frauds to date amount to $17,000. So far, seven insurance companies have been defrauded and it is expected that further investigations will prove that other companies have been victimized.

(Continued from Page 9)

the group to Boston as "an excellent city in which to hold conventions," wished them good fortune and hurried away to perform his multitudinous Patriot's Day duties.

A long list of speakers headed by Henry I. Dunnock, National President, who spoke on "Efficiency, the Key to Profit," filled the morning and afternoon sessions of the meeting. This evening, it is expected that more than 500 will attend the dinner dance.

An Early Bird's Breakfast will precede the opening at noon tomorrow of the three-day exposition at the Hotel Statler. This year's exhibition is claimed to be the largest ever held in New England with 137 exhibitors, 26 more than a year ago. Wednesday will be Restaurant Day, Thursday, Steward's Day and Friday, Dietitian's Day.

## 'Paul Revere' To Be Interviewed

By a species of "dramatic license" which will "turn back the clock," shortwave Station W1XAL tonight at 8 o'clock, will "interview" Paul Revere after his thrilling ride "yesterday" "through every Middlesex village and farm." A "spot news" story of events on April 18, 1775, will tell what happened on the original Patriots' Day.

Music appropriate to the occasion and incidents revealing many little-known sides of the historical event will be retold. W1XAL will transmit this special program on a frequency of 6.04 megacycles.

## Berkshire Fete Seeking Members

The Berkshire Symphonic Festival, whose concerts by the Boston Symprony Orchestra conducted by Serge Koussevitzky have become a summer institution of significance, announced the opening of its annual campaign for membership this week. The campaign will extend through May 15.

In addition to representing a saving in admission to the concerts, one of the privileges extended to members and to patrons will be admission to a rehearsal of the orchestra.

As in 1937, there will be six concerts, Aug. 4, 6, 7, 11, 13 and 14. The Sunday concerts will be at 3:30 p. m. The other concerts will be at 3:30 p. m. Olin Downes, critic, will lecture Aug. 4 and 6, Aug. 11 and 13, at the Berkshire Museum in Pittsfield.

Of added interest this summer will be the inauguration of the new music shed. The steel structure has been completed by the Bethlehem Steel Company and contractors are now busily engaged building the roof and the walls. The shed, to seat more than 5,000 people, is shaped like a half-open fan. Located near the historic Hawthorne pines, it commands an impressive view of Lake Mahkeenac and the range of mountains to the south.

## Boston to Have WPA Conference

More than $7,000,000 is being spent every month in Massachusetts by the WPA. But even that is not enough to employ the thousands of idle workers who seek employment throughout the Commonwealth. So early next month, Aubrey Williams, Assistant WPA Administrator in Washington, will come to Boston for a three-day conference with State Administrators in an effort to increase the Massachusetts allotments for WPA projects.

The conference will be held in the Hotel Bradford, May 4, 5 and 6. While it was not revealed how much more Federal funds would come to Massachusetts, State officials were optimistic.

## Maine Man Asks If He's in the U. S.

Although operators of American flag steamships are finding difficulty in complying with Federal legislation requiring 75 per cent of their unlicensed personnel to be American citizens a Maine resident who wrote to inquire about a job at sea expressed apprehension as to the effect upon his application of his State's stand in the last national election.

Writing to Harrington Pike, in charge of the Sea Service Bureau of the U. S. Department of Commerce office in Boston, this State of Maine man said: "I am a stationary engineer with 20 years experience. Although I am a resident of Maine, if eligible how do I go about applying for a fireman's position on an American vessel?"

A very serious shortage of firemen for coal-burning American vessels at North Atlantic coast ports—under the new ruling that 75 per cent of them must be American citizens—was reported recently.

## Vermont Includes 11 New Bridges In Highway Program

(Continued from Page 9)

with payments to the unemployed, it was shown that since Feb. 1, $279,169 has been collected and $347,104 paid out.

An increased number of persons on WPA has aided considerably in reducing demands made upon the unemployment compensation funds. Harry W. Witters, State WPA Administrator reported an increase of 28 on the rolls last week, raising the total number of persons employed on WPA projects in Vermont to 4,961.

### Grocers to Meet

Vermont State Grocers' Association will hold its fourth annual convention and grocery trade exhibit at the armory in St. Johnsbury on May 3 and 4. Charles E. Smith, President of the National Association will be the guest speaker. A maple sugar party will be held at 3:30 p. m. on the second day of the convention and at 7 o'clock in the evening the annual banquet will be held at the St. Johnsbury House.

### Apple Growers

A resolution asking the Federal Government for more funds for orchard protection was adopted last week by the Vermont Apple Growers' Association meeting in Rutland. The resolution asked that senators from Maine, New York and Massachusettst join with those of Vermont in seeking additional funds for the expansion of rodent control activities in New England, New York and Pennsylvania districts.

William Darrow, of Putney, Albert Thompson, of Shelburne and Shermand Allen, of Fair Haven, were named to confer with federal officials on administrative problems contained in the provisions of the 1938 agricultural conservation program as it affects the apple growers.

### New Vermont History

The Federal writers' project has prepared a tentative outline of a new Vermont history for use as a textbook in the schools, which has been submitted to Washington and an advisory group of interested Vermonters, it has been announced by Dana Doten, State Director of the project.

Mr. Doten said that a large number of school superintendents and principals had agreed that there is a demand for a Vermont history dealing more with the social and economic development of the State, than at present is available.

### Political Pot Boils

Gov. George D. Aiken and Lieut. Gov. William Wills, of Bennington, held a two-hour conference on Wednesday which stirred the imaginations of the politically minded at the State House. After the conference, however, both officials declared they "talked everything but politics," and refused to make any statement concerning their political intentions.

With another gubernatorial campaign approaching, the political atmosphere has been exceptionally serene, it being generally accepted as a fact that Governor Aiken will seek a second term and Lieutenant Governor Wills be content to remain second in command.

## 'The Monitor Views the News'

**For Wednesday, April 20**

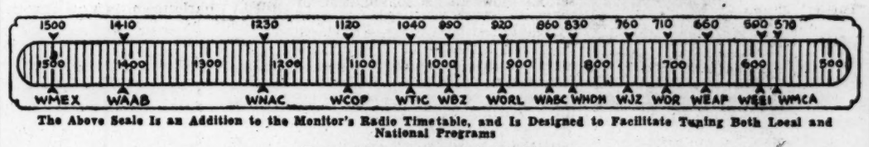
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 12:45 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| 3:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 6:00 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| 10:45 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| **Shortwave** | | |
| 2:30 | W1XAL | 15.25mc |
| 3:30 | W1XK | 9.57mc |
| 6:00 | W1XK | 9.57mc |
| 6:00 | W1XAL | 11.79mc |

### Christian Science Program

**For Wednesday, April 20**

2:30 p. m.—WORL (930kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

## The Monitor's Radio Timetable




The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 Boston Hour | Dance Interlude; news. | "Dick Tracy"; sketch. | Sport matinee | Variety sports review. |
| 5:15 Boston Hour | "Don Winslow" | "Terry and Pirates". | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 5:30 "Stepmother" | "The Singing Lady". | "Jack Armstrong" | Sport matinee | Sport reports |
| 5:45 "Hilltop House" | King's Jesters' Orch. | "Little Orphan Annie" | Baseball School | "Reading the Comics" |
| 6:00 News: sport review | News; Dance Revue | News Service | Dinner concert | "The Monitor News" |
| 6:15 Dinner music | "Dance Revue" | Fred Hoey's Roundup. | Dinner concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Boake Carter, news | Sports commentator | Musical Rendezvous | Dinner concert | Sport reports |
| 6:45 "Rhythm Revue" | Lowell Thomas | Musical Rendezvous | Sport reports | Vin Vincent's Orchestra |
| 7:00 Variety program | "Easy Aces"; sketch. | "Amos 'n' Andy" | News Service | Jimmy McHale's Orch. |
| 7:15 Hollywood news | Dramatic sketch | Vocal Varieties | Harvard speaker | "Five Star Final" |
| 7:30 Helen Menken in | Dorothy Thompson | Commentator | Dramatized news | Detective Drama |
| 7:45 "Second Husband" | Vivian Chiesa, soprano. | Garden Club | Jack Fischer's Orchestra | Detective Drama |
| 8:00 Edw. G. Robinson; | Madriguera's Orchestra. | Russ Morgan's Orch.; | Morton Gould's Orch. | "The Wordcaster" |
| 8:15 Claire Trevor; sk. | Madriguera's Orchestra. | vocal group | Morton Gould's Orch. | Success stories |
| 8:30 Al Jolson; Martha | "Beyond Dark Hills." | Wayne King's Orchestra | Green Hornet: drama | Vocalist; orchestra |
| 8:45 Raye; orchestra | dramatic sketch | Wayne King's Orchestra | Green Hornet: drama | News commentator |
| 9:00 Al Pearce's Gang: | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | "Vox Pop"; informal in- | "Melody Land" | Variety Hour |
| 9:15 comedy; soloist; or. | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | terviews | "Johnson Family"; sk. | Variety Hour |
| 9:30 Benny Goodman's | NBC Jamboree | Fibber McGee and Comp- | "Music by"; Jay Free- | Variety Hour |
| 9:45 Orch.; quartet | NBC Jamboree | pany | man; Benay Venuta. | Variety Hour |
| 10:00 "Time to Shine"; | NBC Jamboree | "Tales of Great Rivers"; | Banquet speakers | Jimmie McHale's Orch. |
| 10:15 Hal Kemp orch. | NBC Jamboree | Lower Mississippi | Banquet speakers | Jimmie McHale's Orch. |
| 10:30 Interview | Ricardo's Music | "Hollywood Gossip" | "The Witch's Tale"; | Jimmie McHale's Orch. |
| 10:45 Studio speaker | Ricardo's Music | Talk, Dale Carnegie | dramatic sketch | "The Monitor News" |
| 11:00 Forecasts; news | News; Roundelay | News Service | Development of Music | Bobby Hackett's Orch. |
| 11:15 Abe Lyman's Orch. | Music As You Desire It | Yankee Weather Service | Billy Losser's Orchestra | Bobby Hackett's Orch. |
| 11:30 Happy Felton's Or. | Music As You Desire It | Irwin Gilbert orchestra | Leo Reisman orchestra | "Road to Fame" |
| 11:45 Happy Felton's Or. | Music As You Desire It | Irwin Gilbert Orchestra | Leo Reisman orchestra | "Road to Fame" |

### Wednesday's Programs

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Popular variety | News; "Musical Clock". | Organist | "The Breakfast Smiler" | |
| 7:15 Popular variety | "Musical Clock" | News Service | "The Breakfast Smiler" | |
| 7:30 Comment | "Musical Clock" | "Good Morning" | "The Breakfast Smiler" | |
| 7:45 News Service | "Musical Clock" | "Good Morning" | The Morning Watch | |
| 8:00 Forecasts; music | "Musical Clock" | "George and Juanita". | News Service | Musical Timetable |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot | "Musical Clock" | Weather Service | Organist | Musical Timetable |
| 8:30 Radio Almanac | "Mac and Moore" | Nursery talk | Jacobson's Rhythm | Musical Timetable |
| 8:45 Music; fashions | "Musical Clock" | "Musical Roundup" | Jacobson's Rhythm | Musical Timetable |
| 9:00 Organist | "As You Like It" | "Houseboat Hannah" | Food talk | Farm and Home News |
| 9:15 Jimmie and Dick | "As You Like It" | Household talk | Merry-Go-Round | Piano lessons |
| 9:30 "Road of Life" | Breakfast Club: popular | Food news | Merry-Go-Round | Italian Echoes |
| 9:45 Bachelor's Children | variety; news | "Widder Jones" | Studio interview | "Songs of Italy" |
| 10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch | Drama; music | "Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch. | "Singing Strings" | Studio speaker |
| 10:15 Myrt and Marge | "Margo"; sketch | "John's Other Wife" | "Choir Loft"; organ. | Al McCullough, songs |
| 10:30 Talk; organist | "Attorney-at-Law" | "Just Plain Bill" | "Get Thin to Music" | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 Organist | Home Forum: talk | Dramatic sketch | Earl Lawrence, songs | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 Studio speaker | "Mary Marlin"; sketch. | David Harum; sketch. | Rhythm Orchestra | Geraldine Dell, songs |
| 11:15 "Musical Moments" | "Women and News" | Backstage Wife; sketch | "Melody Strings" | Charity news |
| 11:30 "Big Sister"; sk. | "Vic and Sade" | "How to Be Charming" | Highlights, Halftones | Cooking School |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Edward MacHugh | "Hello, Peggy"; sketch | Vocalist; orchestra | News commentator |
| 12:00 Commentator | News; Feature; Dance | Talk, Rev. Stidger | News Service | "Italian Airs" |
| 12:15 "The Goldbergs" | Revue: music; stocks | "The O'Neills" | Agricultural talk | Italian radio review |
| 12:30 Helen Trent | National Farm and | "Singin' Sam" | Italian music program. | Music; forecasts |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Home Hour | "Dan Harding's Wife" | Italian music program. | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 "Betty and Bob" | National Farm and | News Service | Women's club news | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 "Betty Crocker" | Home Hour | "Joyce Jordan"; sketch | "Treasures in Melody" | Kiwanis Club Luncheon; |
| 1:30 Grimm's Daughter. | "Matinee Melodies" | Marjorie Mills Hour | Rex Battle's Orchestra | speakers |
| 1:45 "Valiant Lady"; sk. | Jack and Loretta | Marjorie Mills Hour | Voice of Experience | Organ melodies |
| 2:00 "Ma Perkins" | "Swingtime Trio" | "Way Down East" | Piano soloist | Song team |
| 2:15 "The O'Neills" | "Let's Talk It Over" | "Musical Roundup" | BBC Symphony Orch. | "Cabbages and Kings" |
| 2:30 National Student | "Waltz Favorites"; con- | "Rhyming Minstrel" | from Guild Hall, Plym- | "Melody Express" |
| 2:45 Congress | cert orchestra | "Julia Blake"; sketch. | outh, England | "Melody Express" |
| 3:00 News Service | Continental Varieties | Pepper Young's Family. | Vocal duet | Joe Erickson, songs |
| 3:15 'Your Government' | "Four of Us" | "Ma Perkins"; sketch. | Organ; piano | Sport reports |
| 3:30 Commentator | M. Spitalny's Orchestra | "Vic and Sade" | Harold Stokes' Orch. | Studio program |
| 3:45 C. Hector's Orch. | M. Spitalny's Orchestra | "The Guiding Light" | "Musical Journal" | Studio program |
| 4:00 C. Hector's Orch. | Stocks; comment | "Lorenzo Jones" | Ed Fitzgerald, talk | "Rhythm and Stuff" |
| 4:15 Dramatic winners. | Club Matinee: variety | "Mary Marlin"; sketch. | West and Matey, duet. | "Song Styles" |
| 4:30 Organ; vocalist | Club Matinee: variety | Commentator | "Between Bookends" | Variety Sports Review. |
| 4:45 "Dance Time" | Club Matinee: variety | "The Road of Life" | Popular orchestra | Variety Sports Review. |
| 5:00 The Boston Hour | Dance Interlude; news. | "Dick Tracy"; sketch. | High School drama | Sport reports |
| 5:15 The Boston Hour | "Don Winslow"; sketch | "Terry and Pirates" | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:30 "Stepmother" | The Singing Lady | "Jack Armstrong" | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:45 "Hilltop House" | High School Glee Club. | Little Orphan Annie | Sport reports | "Reading the Comics" |
| 6:00 News; sportshots | News; Dance Revue | Yankee News Service | Dinner concert | "The Monitor News" |
| 6:15 Rhythm Revue | Revelers: male quartet. | Fred Hoey's Roundup. | Dinner concert | Italian radio review |
| 6:30 Boake Carter, news | Sport commentator | "Musical Rendezvous" | Dinner concert | Sport reports |
| 6:45 "Lum and Abner" | Lowell Thomas | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sport reports | Vin Vincent's Orchestra |
| 7:00 Variety program | "Easy Aces"; sketch. | "Amos 'n' Andy" | Colonial News Service | Jimmie McHale's Orch. |
| 7:15 Network speaker | Dramatic sketch | "Uncle Ezra"; sketch. | Al Jahn's Orchestra | "Five Star Final" |
| 7:30 Barry Wood's Or. | Rose Marie, songs | "Songsmiths" | "The Lone Ranger"; | Vocalist; piano duo |
| 7:45 Comment; music | Commentator | "Let's Celebrate" | dramatic sketch | Harper's Varieties |
| 8:00 Cavalcade of Amer- | "Midweek Function" | "One Man's Family"; | U. S. Marine Band | "The Wordcaster" |
| 8:15 ica: sketch | "Midweek Function" | dramatic sketch | Studio speaker | Miss Gerry's Swing |
| 8:30 Ben Bernie and All | Commentator | Tommy Dorsey's Orch.; | "Let's Visit"; informal | Vocalist; orchestra |
| 8:45 the Lads | Barry McKinley, songs | vocalists | network interviews | "Movie Stardust" |
| 9:00 Grace Moore; com- | "Tune Types"; variety | Fred Allen in "Town | Bob Crosby's Orchestra | Federal Theater; "His- |
| 9:15 ment; orchestra | "Tune Types"; variety | Hall Tonight"; quartet; | 'Johnson Family"; sk. | tory in Action" |
| 9:30 "The Word Game | "Under Western Skies"; | Players; guest; vocal | "Jazz Nocturne" | Fifth Estate Club; Citi- |
| 9:45 With FPA"; talk | dramatization | trio; orchestra | "Jazz Nocturne" | zens' Forum |
| 10:00 "Gang Busters"; | Choir Symphonette | Kay Kyser's Musical | Coolidge Quartet | Vin Vincent's Orchestra |
| 10:15 dramatic sketch | Fire Prevention, talk | Class and Dance | Coolidge Quartet | Jimmie McHale's Orch. |
| 10:30 "It Can Be Done"; | NBC Minstrel Show | Kay Kyser's Musical | Melodies From the Sky | Jimmie McHale's Orch. |
| 10:45 dramatic sketch | NBC Minstrel Show | Class and Dance | Melodies From the Sky | "The Monitor News" |
| 11:00 Forecasts; news | News; Roundelay | Yankee News Service | Melodies From the Sky | "Amateur Night in Har- |
| 11:15 B. Goodman's Or. | Music As You Desire It. | Weather Service | Billy Losser's Orchestra | lem"; variety |
| 11:30 George Olsen's Or. | Music As You Desire It. | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | Irwin Gilbert's Orch. | "Amateur Night in Har- |
| 11:45 George Olsen's Or. | Music As You Desire It. | Horace Heidt's Orchestra | Irwin Gilbert's Orch. | lem"; variety |


Dial KEN 3870
It's Time to Store FURS
Our many years of experience in the expert handling of furs qualifies us to give you the best cold storage service.
Spaulding - Riedel
FURRIERS
376 Boylston Street Boston

UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE
The Bailey Process of cleaning and mothproofing upholstered furniture, rejuvenates the fabric and brings back all the original beauty.
BAILEY'S CLEANSERS and DYERS
26 West Street BOSTON Han. 8176
608 Beacon Street BOSTON Ken. 3838

NORGE
GIVES YOU 10 YEAR PROTECTION
MORE ELECTRIC AGE MORE TODAY THAN EVER
NORGE ROLLATOR COMPRESSION UNIT WARRANTED UNTIL 1948
Model shown is the R-71-8, $239.50
• The 10-Year Warranty on the Rollator compression unit you buy today will still be in effect in 1948! Only Norge has the surplus-powered Rollator compressor that makes cold by revolving slowly in a permanent bath of protecting oil . . . That's why the Rollator compression unit—exclusive to Norge—carries a 10-Year Warranty. ®REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
THE ROLLATOR® COMPRESSOR
★ GOOD NEWS! ★
NOW NORGE OFFERS YOU A MODERN ELECTRIC RANGE
Speedy, thrifty, economically priced.
Generous Terms
to Edison Service Customers.
SWITCH TO ELECTRIC COOKING WITH NORGE!
Liberal Terms to Edison Service Customers
MODELS AS LOW AS 14¢ A DAY PAYABLE MONTHLY
NO DOWN PAYMENT
Up to 3 years to pay
AT YOUR Edison Shop AND ELECTRICAL DEALERS

English Tea Room
Luncheon, tea and dinner served in an atmosphere of charm with really delicious food.
31 Newbury Street Boston

Genuine Scotch Tweeds
For Your New Spring Coat, Cape-Coat or Suit
Excellent qualities, beautiful colors and patterns, and selection is so varied that you are certain to find just what you want.
For Instance, there are 30 different brown materials, 15 blues, 20 greens, and so on through all the colors with a total of 500 tweeds for your choice.
Come in, See and Handle These Tweeds, or Write for Samples of Your Favorite Colors
ROMANES & PATERSON
581 Boylston St., Boston

Amusements
BOSTON
KEITH MEMORIAL—Now!
WILLIAM POWELL and ANNABELLA
The BARONESS and the BUTLER
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
On the Stage
GUY LOMBARDO and his Royal Canadians
WILBUR Tonight 8:30
The MAN FROM CAIRO
Helen Chandler - Viola Roache
A Romantic Comedy
with Joseph Buloff
Eve. $2.75-55c, Wed. Mat. $1.65-55c, Sat. Mat. $2.20-55c (Tax included)
STATE and ORPHEUM
2—SMASH HITS—2
Jeanette MacDonald—Nelson Eddy
The Girl of the Golden West
Also: "NO TIME TO MARRY"
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500
Now Showing Through Wednesday
Walt Disney's
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs"
4 shows—1:30, 4:00, 6:15, 8:15
Saturday and Tuesday—Cont. from 9 A. M.
WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
Wellesley Hills . . . April 14 thru 30
Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs
Apr. 19 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 7, 9:30 P. M.
NEW YORK CITY
NOW AT POPULAR PRICES!
'IN OLD CHICAGO'
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 'til 1 p. m. ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.
JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE IN SUSAN AND GOD
A Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
Plymouth Thea. 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40 No Mat. Perfs. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2:40

# 'Audience Participation' Reaches High Point in Radio Quiz Periods

*Contestants and studio listeners all anxious to show 'how much they know' — Boris Karloff proves outstanding microphone actor in new series — Boston boy 'makes good' on Pacific coast.*

**Behind the Microphone**

After sitting in on one of "Professor Quiz's" question-and-answer programs, as we did recently in New York, we found out what that solemn phrase, "audience participation" means. It's simply hard to be a disinterested spectator at this show, even if you don't happen to be one of the six people chosen to answer the "puzzlers."

Next to knowing something is to have the world know that you know it. That trait of human nature probably accounts for the popularity of the "Professor Quiz" show and why there is a constant stream of people willing to get up in front of a microphone and answer questions fired at them by him.

It is only five minutes or so before radio time on Saturday evening when a small group of people in the concert hall of the Barbizon-Plaza Hotel in New York rise and file up on the stage and seat themselves on a row of chairs. Three men and three women, they come from a score of suburban communities near New York City and an occasional one from farther away. The choice of near-by communities is obvious, inasmuch as the sponsor provides transportation to the contestants.

**Ready for the Program**

As the contestants seat themselves, Bob Trout, CBS announcer, comes out just before radiocasting begins and gives a little humorous curtain speech to set the mood of the program. Then a tense moment of silence while "control" is shifted from somewhere else on the network to this point. As Mr. Trout announces the "Professor," a short stocky man with glasses and beaming countenance comes out and takes his place in front of a music stand at right of the stage as you face it. In the background the production crew are busy with the various little bowls containing the question slips while the "Professor" explains the rules of the contest.

After a few moments of script badinage with Mr. Trout, the contest gets seriously under way. A production man beckons to the first contestant, who steps forward, picks out a question and hands it to the "Professor," who opens it and reads it. Thereafter the production man is seen keeping the contesants parading in turn before the microphone so that the whole program will go forward smoothly.

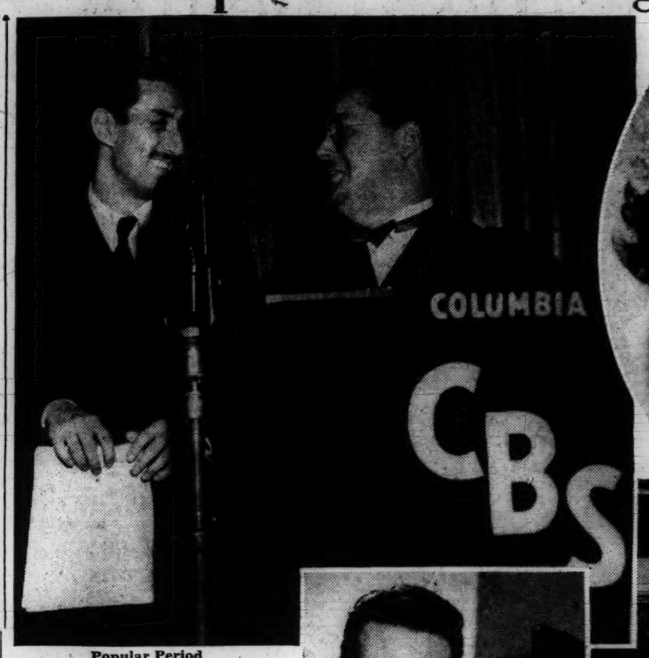
**Audience Joins In**

From the moment the questioning begins the studio audience "joins" the contestants on the stage. When a contestant hesitates one has but to listen carefully for whispers from the audience to get the answer. It is no wonder, therefore, that the "Professor" occasionally has to say, "Let's have no coaching, please." This is not because the audience wants to tell the contestant, but rather because it so vicariously takes part. And if one can visualize family groups or congenial groups all over the country doing the same thing, one has a small idea of the elements of the program's popularity.

Other adaptations of the question and answer formula on the radio have brought forth such new angles as a "True and False" "quiz" on one network and a musical "quiz" on another.

### New Radio Star

A rise to stardom in a little over a year is the progress of Fredda Gibson, 18-year-old NBC songstress. She's heard in the show headed by Tim and Irene with George Olsen and his orchestra every Friday evening over the NBC-Blue network.




Popular Period

Bob Trout, Columbia Announcer, and "Professor Quiz" Indulge in a Little Repartee Before the Mike in Their Saturday Evening Show (CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.)



Thomas Conrad Sawyer

Bert Lawson; CBS; NBC

Along the Radio Waves

Upper, in Oval—Fredda Gibson, Young NBC Vocalist, Now Being Heard With Tim and Irene and George Olson's Orchestra Each Friday at 9 p. m. Over the NBC-Blue Network; Upper Right—Mercedes McCambridge, NBC Chicago Dramatic Player, and Boris Karloff, Motion Picture Star, in "Lights Out" Dramas From NBC Chicago Studios. Below—Linton Wells, Right, in Radio Interview With Jack Starr-Hunt, Newspaper Correspondent, at Left, While Mexican Radio and Newspaper Executives Listen In. Mrs. Fay Gillis Wells Sits Beside Her Husband. "Connie" Sawyer, Shown at Left, Started His Radio Career on WEEI, Boston, and Made Good on the Pacific Coast

### Study in Contrast

"Trouper" is what Boris Karloff, the noted "horror" actor of the movies, is called by his NBC associates in Chicago. Mr. Karloff is currently being heard in the NBC's "Lights Out" drama which is radiocast at 12:30 a. m. This is high praise in the theatrical world.

To C. L. Menser, production manager, Gordon T. Hughes, producer of "Lights Out" and Maurice Lowell, who directed the presentation of "Cat Wife" recently, Mr. Karloff is one of the greatest troupers with whom they have ever worked.

Prepared to rehearse with a possibly "temperamental" star, Mr. Hughes found instead a most affable individual who, when he began reading his lines, proved to be a fine microphone actor, most co-operative and personably likeable. An agreeable contrast, indeed, to his movie characters.

### Success Story

Thomas Conrad Sawyer, commentator heard every Wednesday and Friday morning from WEEI, Boston, is another example of a "local boy" who followed the Greeley advice to "go west" where he met with success.

Mr. Sawyer is Boston's own "Connie" Sawyer, who first got his start in radio at WEEI back in 1933. A native of Malden, Mass., "Connie" started with "Vic" Whitman in dramatic parts on WEEI's former "Tattler" show.

In August, 1935, shortly after WCOP came on the air, "Connie" was drafted by Gerald Slattery, manager, as a regular announcer, where he remained until November, 1935. He then went to WORC, Worcester, Mass., where he radiocast a daily news comment for more than a year for one of the large department stores in that city.

Late in 1936 Mr. Sawyer set out for the Pacific Coast to see what radio and the movies had to offer. Almost immediately he was drafted as a master of ceremonies in a show originating in Hollywood and coming as far east as Denver. Now by means of recording this same show is heard over WEEI.

### Wells to Tour

In a little over two weeks, Linton Wells, "Magic Key" commentator, who has done quite a bit of interviewing from Radio City with distant commentators, will himself be on the "receiving end" when he begins a four-month tour of Central and South America. Mr. Wells left last Sunday on his tour. He expects to travel through 12 Central and South American countries by airplane, native canoe and mule train.

The first program by Mr. Wells will originate in Managua, Nicaragua. On May 15 he will speak from Panama, and on successive weeks will be heard from Rio Bamba, Ecuador; Lima, Peru; La Paz, Bolivia; Santiago, Chile; Montevideo, Uruguay; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Caracas, Venezuela; Santo Domingo; Port au Prince, Haiti; Havana and Bermuda. Mrs. Fay Gillis Wells, his wife and well-known aviator, will accompany him.

A. D. H.

# Letters by Revere Describe Facts of His Famous Exploit

(Continued from Page 9)

and stores off to Concord where alert Minutemen could guard them.

By the middle of April, the lines had been drawn. The Whigs were in the ascendency in the countryside about Boston. The Tories had taken refuge in the city where Governor-General Thomas Gage was under pressure from Lord Dartmouth to do something, anything, to quell what any day might turn into an armed attempt to drive the British out.

For General Gage there appeared to be but two alternatives. He could seize the leaders, Warren, Adams, Hancock and the rest, or he could capture their meager war supplies. Either step, he thought, would be a serious blow, and a combination of them should quench forever that spark glowing in the torch of liberty.

But, of course, such things were much easier thought about than accomplished. Gage had good reason for knowing the cannons would not be surrendered without a fight. In February he had sent Colonel Leslie to Salem to seize the cannons known to be in the hands of the merchants there. As the regulars marched over from Marblehead, vigorous old Richard Derby had tramped down to the bridge to fling his challenge: "Find them if you can. They will never be surrendered."

**Not a Simple Proceeding**

Colonel Leslie had tactfully withdrawn in the face of Minutemen arriving by the score.

Capturing the leaders might seem a simple exploit. Adams and Hancock were seen frequently, although they lately held their meetings in Concord or Lexington, and Dr. Warren never deigned to leave Boston. But 'though there were Tories in Boston, there were Whigs, too, and a smouldering lot. They were armed to the teeth with no less than 1778 flintlocks, 634 pistols, 973 bayonets and 38 blunderbusses. All of which Gage knew about from his spies. Taking the leaders might precipitate anything, and Gage was a cautious man.

But move he must, and it was limpidly clear to the Committee on Safety just what he would do. He would try to take the war stores in Concord and capture Adams and Hancock with them.

For reasons best known to himself, Gage chose the night of April 18. He went through the motions of secrecy, but to the alert eyes of the Committee there were signs of something doing. Revere, himself, in his letter descriptive of the events of the night, written to Belknap, related that during the day he had noticed some movements of preparedness aboard the British men-of-war in the harbor.

**The Moment Arrives**

Gage chose Colonel Smith to lead the detachment. The men were waked and they crept without fanfare across the Common. Almost before they were under way, Doctor Warren was informed. Some reports had it that Gage's wife had told Warren even before the soldiers were awakened.

But no matter. Boys were sent for Revere and Dawes. Dawes arrived first. It seems possible that he was clothed in the rude ginghams of a farmer's wife, a disguise he had used previously to slip by the sentries on the Neck.

Then Revere came. There was deep affection between him and Dr. Warren who was brave, sincere and probably the outstanding hero of the pre-Revolutionary days. No one accused him of selfish purposes. It was well known that his practice had lagged because of his politics. He had made fiery speeches under the very noses of the Tories. He was an inspiring leader. He was Master of St. Andrews Masonic Lodge. Revere was secretary of the same lodge.

For years and for months they had talked of liberty. For weeks and for hours they had known that such a moment as this must come. There in the thoughtful, candlelit gloom of Warren's library. Both men stood. Few words were needed.

Revere was a man of 40. He had a family, a prosperous business. No one could know better than he and Warren what risks he was taking that night. None could know better the necessity for arousing the Patriots and warning Hancock and Adams. There was a handclasp, Revere slipped out the door. It was one of the last times he was to see Warren, for only two months later the Doctor fell at Bunker Hill.

The rest of the story we know. How Revere arranged for the lanterns to be hung in old North Church. How he rowed across the Charles, shimmering in a full moon, under the very prow of His Majesty's ship Somerset. How he landed at Cambridge, how he borrowed a good horse; how he was headed off by two British officers near Prospect Hill in Charlestown, now in Somerville, how he escaped as one of his pursuers mired in the mud, how he gave the alarm through Medford, Menotomy (now Arlington) and how he awakened Hancock and Adams, asleep in Parson Clark's house.

Dawes arrived as Hancock and Adams finished dressing. The men refreshed themselves and discussed what should be done. Soon Dawes and Revere were on their way to Concord to alarm the Minutemen and protect the war stores.

**Prescott Meets Them**

They were overtaken by young Samuel Prescott, of Concord, high in the Sons of Liberty. The three rode together. Suddenly they were confronted—but let Revere tell it, as he did in a letter found not long ago in the family archives:

". . . When we had got about half way from Lexington to Concord, the other two (Dawes and Prescott) stopped at a house to awake the man, I kept along. When I had got about 200 yards ahead of them I saw two officers as before. I called to my company to come up, saying here was two of them (for I had told them of what Mr. Devans had told me and of my being stopped). In an instant I saw four of them, who rode up to me with their pistols in their hands, and said, "You stop, if you go an inch further you are a dead man."

But Revere stopped only for a moment. Dawes remained behind, but Prescott rode up. Just as soon as he was abreast he pulled to the left and Revere to the right. Prescott escaped and rode into Concord, but Revere was captured.

His captors said they were only looking for deserters. Revere told them he knew better, that the regulars were coming and that the Patriots had been warned and were at the moment mobilizing. If this detachment was out to take Hancock and Adams, as Revere evidently supposed, they were dissuaded by his glowing accounts of the prowess of the Yankees.

The British turned him loose and he made his way back to Hancock and Adams by cutting across a burying ground and a few pastures afoot.

With the regulars coming and with the Patriots assembling it must have been clear to all in Parson Clark's house that history was to be written that day. Hancock wanted to stay and fight. Adams, the dynamo of the Patriots' cause, knew better than to stay. It became his task and that of Revere and Lowell, Hancock's secretary, to convince Hancock that discretion was, indeed, the better part of valor.

Hancock, after sending his famous message to Dorothy Q. regarding the fresh salmon for supper, assented and Revere escorted the party to a safe farmhouse. With Lowell he then returned to Parson Clark's to secure the trunk of Hancock's papers. They carried it out of the house which was up the Bedford road from the Green just as the regulars marched up from Boston.

Evidently Lowell and Revere passed by the Green under fire as the Patriots—impressed with the futility of resistance at that moment—dispersed, for he reports hearing the shots as the Patriots retired, although he reports a house blocked his view of the proceedings.

## Worcester Police Bribe Case Ends Testimony Taking

WORCESTER, Mass., April 19 (AP)—Joseph V. Ladner (R) Alderman, and Elias Burwick, an attorney, both took the stand yesterday and denied they had conspired to accept gratuities from six candidates for appointments to the police force.

Earlier John S. Sullivan (D), former Mayor, said both men had conferred with him regarding appointments in general but could recall no specific discussion of police appointments.

Mr. Ladner denied he sent the six to see Burwick, who, according to testimony last week, asked $200 apiece from them. Mr. Ladner testified that when one of the six asked the name of his lawyer he merely told him it was Burwick.

Mr. Burwick admitted asking for the money but said it was for legal fees to represent the six.

Taking of testimony ended yesterday, with recess today. The case may go to the Superior Court jury Wednesday.

# Frankfurter Lauds Holmes' Stand on Taxes and Labor

Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, late of the United States Supreme Court, continued to take on new light and new importance last night as Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School delivered the second of three lectures on "The Court and Mr. Justice Holmes." Entitled "Civil Liberties and the Individual," this lecture was under the auspices of Harvard's Committee on Extra-Curricular Reading in American History.

Any analysis of Mr. Justice Holmes, said Professor Frankfurter, is an analysis of the major problems which the Supreme Court has faced. This is particularly so with regard to labor problems, which in the last decade have skyrocketed into increasing importance.

"During the whole of his 30 years on the Supreme Bench," Professor Frankfurter declared, "every variety of legislative endeavor to subject economic power to social responsibility encountered the judicial veto, and in every significant instance over the protest of Mr. Justice Holmes. As late as 1905 a majority of the Court denied New York the right to limit a working week to 60 hours. Indeed, until a few months after the 1936 election, five member of the Court still adhered to its decision of 1923 that women workers can only get such wages as their bargaining power can secure for them and that the State may not step in to safeguard them against sweating."

Taxation problems were another field in which Mr. Justice Holmes' original legal thinking contributed much new philosophy which is coming into its own in the Court decisions of today.

"Taxation is perhaps the severest testing ground for the objectivity and wisdom of a social thinker," continued Professor Frankfurter. "The enormous increase in the cost of society and the extent to which wealth is now represented by intangibles, the profound change in the relation of the individual to government and the resulting widespread insistence on security, are subjecting public finance to the most exacting demands. Mr. Justice Holmes never yielded to finicky limitations or doctrinaire formulas, drawn from the general language of the Constitution, as a means of circumscribing the discretion of legislatures in the necessarily empirical process of tapping new revenue or stopping new devices for its evasion. Nor did he believe that there was anything in the Constitution to bar even a conscious use of the taxing power for readjusting the social equilibrium."

It was the down-to-earth quality of Mr. Justice Holmes' reasoning which made it so highly respected, Professor Frankfurter believes. "Mr. Justice Holmes," he said, "had no exaggerated notions about the role of the Supreme Court. It can do much. But much also depends on local functionaries, on the police and prosecutors, on the skill and public spirit of the bar. But neither court, counsel, police, nor prosecution are the ultimate reliances for the liberties of the people. These rest in ourselves."

### Press Depicts Battle

The indignation and resentment of the American colonists over "brutalities" of the British at the Battles of Concord and Lexington is revealed in original newspaper accounts of the opening hostilities of the Revolutionary War, now on view at the Harvard University Library.

In their famous retreat back to Charlestown, during which they were constantly harassed by the colonists, the British "pillaged almost every house they passed by, breaking and destroying doors, windows, glasses, and carrying off clothing and other valuable effects," the Gazette continued to inform its subscribers.

In describing actions of the colonial troops, however, the Gazette laid itself open to suspicion of partiality. "We have the pleasure to say that notwithstanding the highest provocation given by the enemy, not one instance of cruelty, that we have heard of, was committed by our victorious militia; but listening to the merciful dictates of the Christian religion, they 'breathed higher sentiments of humanity.'"


Delightful to Serve—
Delicious to Taste

MITSUBISHI CO.
120 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

Packed Aboard Floating Canneries

THREE DIAMONDS
FANCY CRABMEAT

DALOZ
EST. 1863
CLEANSERS DYERS
To Intelligent Buyers
Clothing, Curtains, Blankets, Rugs
Storage
PLANT: 11 Humphrey St., Dorchester, Col. 2400-1-2
BUREAUS: 37 Temple Place, Boston; 1052 Beacon St., Brookline

DEERFOOT FARMS
Special Milk
• Metal-Sealed
• Pasteurized in the bottle
• Richer—Tastier—Safer
• Phone Highlands 1837 for further information. Deerfoot Farms Company, Roxbury, Massachusetts

First National Stores
GETS PRICES DOWN
..and Keeps them there

It has always been First National Stores' policy to keep living costs down. Look these prices over. Most of them are foods you know and you can get them every day of the week at these prices. Make big savings at your nearest First National today.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gorton's | CODFISH CAKES | 2 | 10 Oz. Tins | 25c | B & M Beans | Oven Baked | 2 28 Oz. Tins 27c |
| R & R Chicken | or Elmwood Boneless | 6 Oz. Tin | | 45c | Friend's Beans | | 2 28 Oz. Tins 27c |
| Dainty Jell | 6 Pure Fruit Flavors | 3 | Pkgs. | 10c | Bisquick | Makes Light Biscuits | 2½ Lb. Pkg. 27c |
| Crisco | 3 Lb. Tin | 49c | 1 Lb. Tin | 17c | Rolled Oats | WHITE SPRAY Quick or Regular | 3 Lb. Pkg. 15c |
| Spry | 3 Lb. Tin | 49c | 1 Lb. Tin | 17c | Corn Flakes | WHITE SPRAY | Pkg. 5c |
| Preserves | Mirabel Raspberry, Str'wb'ry | 1 lb. Jar 19c | 2 lb. Jar | 33c | Wheaties | Breakfast of Champions | 2 Pkgs. 23c |
| Preserves | Mirabel—All Other Pure Fruit Flavors | 2 | 1 Lb. Jars | 35c | Baker's Cocoa | | ½ Lb. Tin 7c |
| Gulden's Mustard | | 8½ Oz. Jar | | 10c | Hershey's | COCOA | 1 Lb. Tin 13c ½ Lb. Tin 7c |
| French's Mustard | | 8½ Oz. Jar | | 10c | Campbell's | TOMATO SOUP | 3 Tins 20c |
| Rinso | Washes Clothes Better | | Lge. Pkg. | 19c | Campbell's | ASS'T SOUPS Except Chicken and Mushroom | 3 Tins 25c |
| Oxydol | | | Lge. Pkg. | 19c | Sugar | Confectioners or Brown | 1 Lb. Pkg. 7c |
| Lux Flakes | | | Lge. Pkg. | 19c | Crabmeat | GEISHA or CHATKA | No. ½ Tin 25c |
| Lux Toilet Soap | | 4 | Bars | 25c | Tuna Fish | Light Meat | No. 1 Tin 28c 2 No. ½ Tins 29c |
| Cut-Rite Wax Paper | | | 40 Ft. Roll | 5c | Grapefruit | FINAST Fancy Sections | No. 2 Tin 10c |
| Toilet Tissue | RICHMOND | 6 | Rolls | 19c | Grapefruit | 46 Oz. JUICE Tin | 23c 3 18 Oz. Tins 25c |

Golden Bantam Corn
Both fancy grades . . Grown and packed in Maine
FINAST 3 NO. 2 TINS 29c
RICHMOND 3 NO. 2 TINS 27c
Special prices this week only

SAVE with TICK

Rubless WAX
FULL PINT TIN 25c
COSTS LESS . . . Goes Further!

Extra Specials This Week

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FINAST PEARS | Bartlett in Heavy Syrup | Variety | Lge. Tin | 19c | FLUFF | MARSH-MALLOW | 12 Oz. Tin 19c 2 6 Oz. Tins 17c |
| BROADCAST | Corned Beef Hash | 2 | 16 Oz. Tins | 29c | DUFF'S | GINGER BREAD MIX | 14 Oz. Tin 25c |
| MARSHMALLOW | BUDS N. B. C. | | Lb. Bulk | 17c | WYANDOTTE | CLEANSER | Tin 9c |

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

For 80 Years Under One Family Management

COLD STORAGE and the BEAR FACTS about Kakas

Storage each year means extra wear, added value and appearance far in excess of the small expenditure involved

3% OF FAIR VALUATION WITH MINIMUM CHARGES

Call KENmore 8640 Kakas OF 93 NEWBURY STREET BOSTON

# News of Art, Music and the Theater

## Honored Artists of Bennington

By Margaret Lloyd

Three young women of the modern American dance have recently received awards without medals, diplomas not inscribed on parchment, but none the less invaluable in the recognition they convey and the opportunities they offer. They are Eleanor King and Louise Kloepper of New York and Marian Van Tuyl of Chicago, recipients of the three Bennington Fellowships for 1938.

It was only last season that The Bennington School of the Dance inaugurated the practice of bestowing three fellowships a year on promising younger dancers in the field, when José Limon of the Humphrey-Weidman company, Anna Sokolow of Martha Graham's Concert Group and Esther Junger, independent worker descended from the late Bird Larson line, were the chosen ones. That all proved worthy of the honor was evinced by their brilliant joint recital in the Bennington Festival of 1937.

A Bennington Fellowship means six weeks of freedom to work, to experiment, to compose and finally to direct and produce a new composition, in a plant completely equipped with every facility for studying and presenting the contemporary dance in all its phases, and in an atmosphere saturated with dance.

♪ ♪ ♪

Such a prize is not to be won without the winning. Each dancer elected has developed her talent by consecrated work. Each has studied with a master teacher. Each represents a different part of the country. And each has an individual background and approach to the dance.

Eleanor King, formerly a student of Doris Humphrey and featured member of the Humphrey-Weidman Dance Group, is already widely known in New York as dancer and choreographer. She has appeared with the Humphrey-Weidman Company in concert and on tour, in their theater productions and with the Philadelphia and New York Philharmonic Orchestras. She has to her credit performances in the League of Composers' production of Stravinsky's "Sacre du Printemps," conducted by Leopold Stokowski; the Philadelphia Orchestra-Opera presentation of Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis"; Delos Chappell's pantomime of the Bach "Christmas" Oratorio with Lillian Gish; and in the Philharmonic and Philadelphia summer concerts. Hers was the role of Elektra in Miss Humphrey's projected dance-drama to Milhaud's "Orestes." Her Cunegonde in Charles Weidman's ballet-pantomime adaptation of Voltaire's "Candide" was highly praised, as have been her later performances in both solo dancing and composition.

For the past three years she has worked independently and organized a group of men and women dancers known as the Theater Dance Company. Her latest important composition is "Icaro," a pre-Hellenic dance-drama based on four choruses and two scenes from the poetic drama by Lauro de Bosis, the Italian airman who, thus celebrating in literature flight for freedom of thought, speech and action, met in actuality, and in like cause, a fate similar to Icarus's own. It concerns the legend of Daedalus and his invention of wings in the hope of escape from despotism for himself and Icarus, his son; how when forced by Minos to remain in Crete, he gave the wings to Icarus, and how Icarus, making the ascent toward freedom, later fell into the sea.

♪ ♪ ♪

The drama was awarded the Olympic prize for poetry in Amsterdam in 1928 and has since been translated by Ruth Draper into English prose. Miss King's production, which she directed as well as choreographed, is said to be a subtle interpretation of the heroic drama through a synthesis of movement, words and music, a fusion of rhythms.

Miss King comes to Bennington an established artist of the dance as a theater art, with a distinct contribution to make to a student body largely made up of dance teachers from the physical education field.

Louise Kloepper, a tall girl with a remarkable elevation, has attracted widespread attention as soloist in Hanya Holm's Concert Group. In Miss Holm's refreshingly different technique-demonstration, she shines for her spectacular leaps, traveling turns in air and vigorous, clean-cut attack and release. Her solo, "The Effete," was a notable episode in Miss Holm's massive "Trend." She has been a teacher in Miss Holm's school since 1932.

Miss Kloepper's training, by choice and aptitude, fits her naturally into the niche she has made for herself. She was the first American girl to receive a diploma from the Mary Wigman School in Dresden, completing the usual three-year course in two years by permission from Miss Wigman, since that was all the time she could spend in Germany. She used her stay to excellent advantage, for she also studied the German language and literature and looked into the history of German art.

This preparation in German culture places her properly with Hanya Holm. Miss Holm, herself a product of the Wigman School, is a link between the German and American methods. In no wise an imitator of the great German artist, she brings a fresh approach to the modern American dance, enlarging its spatial concepts, bringing out its three-dimensional quality (the audience for "Trend" is placed in the balcony to this end) and endowing it with a wealth of accentual and dynamic detail.

Miss Kloepper is from the spacious West. Her home is in Tacoma, Wash. There and in Seattle, she studied ballet prior to her preparation in German technique.

Except for a short sketch or two for Miss Holm's demonstration programs and her solo, "The Effete," Miss Kloepper has done little with choreography and never yet handled a group. The Bennington Fellowship will mean for her new paths in group choreography and the longer solo form. She has taught groups and danced in groups, so that she already has the feeling for group movement. It needs only to come to crystallization through the respite from teaching and time for thought and experiment that the Fellowship will give.

♪ ♪ ♪

Marian Van Tuyl is the first non-New York dancer to be honored by a Bennington Fellowship. She is a native of Michigan, has taught dance in the University of Chicago's department of physical education for the past 10 years and has spent every summer of the four consecutive sessions at the Bennington School, taking part in Martha Graham's Workshop production of "Panorama" in 1934. She became a pupil of Martha Graham and of Louis Horst (composition in dance form) after an early training in rhythmic dancing, natural dancing and "a bit of Dalcroze." More than a bit of Dalcroze is not amiss for the modern dancer, for eurythmics is a worthy complement to modern technique. Its rhythmic affluence is an asset, promoting musicality and enriching the dancer in accuracy and variety.

Miss Van Tuyl is experienced in choreography. She has shown her solo work in technique-demonstrations at Bennington and made concert appearances with her group in Chicago and thereabouts.

Chicago is an active dance center. Its audiences not only welcome with largesse all visiting dancers but attend and nourish their own. In support of ballet it is second only to London. But it likes tap and variety and social dancing and is not allergic to modern dance. Ruth Page, Berenice Holmes, Grace and Kurt Graff, Berta Ochsner, are only a few of the dance names whose fame has spread far beyond their immediate circle.

Miss Van Tuyl wanted to dance from childhood. She has lived and worked in a dance environment. She will bring to Bennington another viewpoint, that of the lively metropolis of the Middle West. Her appointment serves as a spiking reminder that New York is not the whole of America—even in the dance.

Both Miss Kloepper and Miss Van Tuyl, rejoicing in the freedom for original work that the fellowship grants them, bewail the shortness of time for accomplishment. Actually the working time amounts to only five weeks, as the sixth week will be given over to the festival, when nightly from Aug. 8 to 13, inclusive, the State Armory in Bennington will become a mise en scène for concerts by the artists who have made and sustained the high reputation of the School. Martha Graham, Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman and Hanya Holm will occupy the last four evenings. Their honor students, as individual artists, will furnish the proof of the Fellowship pudding, in the first evening.

Marcus Biechman
Eleanor King

Sidney Bernstein
Louise Kloepper

Marian Van Tuyl

## A Walter Gay Memorial Show

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

The Metropolitan Museum is holding an intimate and charming display in memory of Walter Gay, the American artist who lived for the greater part of his life in Paris. Most of the 34 pictures selected are oils of the eighteenth-century interiors he loved to paint, and with which he made a distinguished reputation. Some of them are portraits of New York interiors, but for the most part the display is devoted to French rooms, including the fascinating interiors of his residence in the rue de l'Université and of his chateau du Breau near Melun.

In the intimacy of the smaller of the two special exhibition galleries at the museum the mood is just right—for there is nothing of the spectacular in these Walter Gay productions that invites detachment. On the contrary the pictures are best to be enjoyed through a close-up appreciation of his textures and colors and the crisp, suggestive statements of the accomplished brushman.

Gay was not in the broadest sense a popular painter, whose reputation reached out to the remotest fringes of the art loving public. He attracted a generous circle of admirers in France as well as Boston and New York, where he returned from time to time to visit and give exhibitions of his latest work. But he painted, it would seem, as much for his own enjoyment, with an amateur's ardent liking for his work, as for others; and seldom made competitive advances in the world of professional showmen. A romanticist at heart, no doubt, he specialized in an art which kept in close contact with the spirit of the past. As this pleased him so it pleased the connoisseurs of the fine things and especially of the refinements of the eighteenth century in France which he incorporated in his paintings.

♪ ♪ ♪

Gay was born at Hingham, Mass., in 1856, and received his early encouragement toward an art career, so it is believed, from his uncle, Winkworth Gay, who had studied with Troyon in Paris and was painting in Boston during Walter's formative years. It is recorded that a painting of flowers was sent by the young artist to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, but soon after, he embarked for Paris and the studio of Léon Bonnat, where he began the cultivation of the sound technique he ultimately acquired in his painting. In the night school at Bonnat's he met Sargent, and among his comrades were Manet, Boldini, Puvis de Chavannes and Daubigny, with whom he went to paint at Auvers-sur-Oise. For a time he covered the usual field of genre, showing little indication of the devotion to the eighteenth century that was his ultimate goal in painting.

As for his figure paintings Gay made progress enough in them to win him official recognition. "La Bénédictité" went to the museum at Amiens, "Las Cigarreras" to the Luxembourg, and in due time the Metropolitan acquired "The Spinners." Gay explains the transition to his more intimate manner in his "Memoirs," which he published privately in 1930. "About 1895," he says, "I began to give up painting large figure pieces. Medals and honors were all very well, but to obtain them I was obliged to make too many concessions to the public in the way of subject and of treatment. Besides I felt that I could be more personal in small ones. Added to this I had a sentiment for the past: it meant much to me. So I painted many studies of the Chateau de Fortoiseau, without exhibiting them, showing them only to sympathetic people who could understand what I was trying to do. I was searching for the spirit of empty rooms—interiors."

♪ ♪ ♪

The search's result is accurately and lovingly illustrated in the Metropolitan's exhibition. Gay painted with an exquisite touch, neither too sturdy nor too slight, but excellently suited to the realization of his intimate objectives. The graciousness of his work, which is reflected not only in the quality of his colors, which is charming, but in his subtle methods, is shown throughout the display. One of the most delightful, though there are many such interiors, is that of the "Fragonard Room" at the Frick Collection, now open to the public here, showing the details of tapestry-like panels, vibrant with light and color and affectionately painted; yet nowhere has the brush lingered so long over the minutiae of things that the power of imaginative suggestion is lost.

There have been in recent years attractive shows of the work of Walter Gay, notably those given by the Wildenstein Galleries in their old quarters on Fifth Avenue; though none of them has been perhaps quite so completely representative as the present one. While no dates are specified in the catalogue, and there are some slight variations of style perceptible among the pictures, it is evident the museum has chosen its display from Gay's more mature and fully accomplished works.

C. B.

## George Abbott at High School

By Arthur Pollock

New York

With three failures this season to forget — and George Abbott never lets such things rankle in the memory—Mr. Abbott in his fourth attempt now succeeds in keeping an audience laughing in that hearty way that marks the advent of a successful comedy. He presents "What a Life" at the Biltmore Theater. The life of the title is school life, and Clifford Goldsmith, the author, pictures it with sympathy and good humor.

"Brother Rat," one of the Abbott successes, was a comic projection of life at a military academy. "What a Life" lays before us without elaborate plot complications a view of activities in a public school, one the author calls Central High School. In sharpest focus in the picture is a young man of the junior class whom life perplexes extremely. Moving about him are all the evidences that this is the typical education factory.

The scene is the principal's office, through which move teachers complaining of the heating system or of the conduct of their pupils, parents coming in to be consulted about their children, the children themselves, summoned to the office to be commended or scolded or just happening in to contribute their share of the evening's entertainment. Out of all this, looked at by the adult eye, emerges a good deal of hilarious fun.

As usual in the plays Mr. Abbott chooses, no attempt is made to go to any depths in the problems of life. The producer and his dramatists see the comicalities on the surface, make of them popular entertainment. As is usual in the plays Mr. Abbott chooses, too, the fun is smart and sprightly, the direction crisp, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner.

♪ ♪ ♪

The boy whose muddled adventures keep the play moving is not a bad boy, merely unable to cope with his environment, in spite of the fact that he has a large share of native wit. The trouble is that his father won a Phi Beta Kappa key at college and insists that his son be a chip of the old block. Being a chip of the old block makes it difficult. The boy's mind wanders, he cannot concentrate. But he can draw pictures. And he does. Since the pictures are caricatures of his teachers they only add to his troubles.

The comedy is a merry account of the complications caused by one of his caricatures, the dodging and twisting and turning it leads to. He has no more than caused the excitement resulting from his first misconduct to subside when he is involved in something else: a history examination, one he must pass because he wants to take a little girl to a dance. To be sure to pass, he cheats. And he has hardly caught his breath after his crime has been discovered when he is accused of stealing all the brass instruments from the school band.

All this happens because he feels the necessity to follow in his father's footsteps and is unaware that he has a nature of his own. The assistant principal tells him of the need to be himself, sees in his drawings indication that he should be in art school and not where he is. The play ends with him a much happier boy than he has been for a long while.

♪ ♪ ♪

In the meantime his boyish predicaments have provided an audience with food for compassionate laughter and his fellow students, his teachers and a comic detective have completed nicely the amiable picture of high school life.

Ezra Stone makes a small masterpiece of his portrayal of the ingenious but befuddled student, and the others in the cast complete the story with great competence.

At the old Empire Theater Robert Henderson and Estelle Winwood presented briefly a revival of "The Merry Wives of Windsor." They intended it to be unconventional, frivolous, playful, lusty in its horseplay. But to be free and gusty and frolicsome in Shakespearean farce requires talent on the part of those who would be playful. Unfortunately there seemed to be no such peculiar talent visible.

## Maria Edgeworth Novel Staged

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Dublin

Maria Edgeworth flourished about a century ago and her novels deal with conditions in Ireland following the Act of Union which was passed by the Irish Parliament by methods of corruption. The immediate sequel was the creating of new peerages, known even today as "Union peerages," and the departure to London of many who, as landlords, drew their incomes from estates in Ireland. These came to be known as absentees and, not infrequently, the leaving of the management of their property in the hands of agents resulted in disaster, while the agents themselves lined their pockets. Bitter hostility sprang up between landlord and tenants and, eventually—in the 'eighties—lawlessness became rampant all over Ireland and led to the various Coercion Acts which only fanned the flames of hatred.

Lady Longford's adaptation of Miss Edgeworth's novel, "The Absentee," has now been staged at the Gate by the Longford Productions. It is a picture of the contemptuous treatment given by English society to the family of an Irish peer whose lady, ambitious of social prominence, had insisted on living in London, and of conditions in Ireland as a result of her extravagance and folly.

The period lends itself to beautiful settings and costumes. The dialogue is also of the period and, strange to say, except in spots, it does not in any way sound stilted. Lady Longford has chosen some of the main incidents of the novel for her general theme, and she interweaves the various characters so that we get at once the atmosphere and the snobbishness of the London set in contrast to the characteristic friendliness and lavishness of the Irish. The incident at Covent Garden Opera House in which Lord Colambre, son of Lady Clonbrony, overhears members of fashionable London society talking contemptuously of his mother even as they accept her hospitality, is staged in full. In contrast to that, later, when Colambre visits Ireland, the attitude of the Irish gentry and their courtesy are charmingly brought out. Finally, Colambre, having discovered the dishonesty of his father's Irish agent, takes command and manages to straighten out the family fortunes and to induce his mother to return to Ireland where their true happiness lies.

In these days, when Jane Austen, the Brontës, etc., are finding their way into the theater to charm audiences, the dramatization of a work by Maria Edgeworth is a welcome addition. In "The Absentee," there is ample opportunity for good acting and for charming stage pictures and, if the tale has the happy ending which most novels of the period had, it takes nothing from the feeling that Lady Longford has given us an evening of delightful entertainment.

The acting was on the whole good, but there was a certain restraint noticeable throughout that suggested a lack of ease. It is difficult to determine whether this was due to the style of the period or to underproduction. A little more freedom would have removed the impression without any risk of making the production too modern.

J. J. Hayes

## The Late Period of Renoir

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The late period of Auguste Renoir, French master of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, is being presented to the public at the Philadelphia Museum of Art through the first American showing of some 50 canvases from the collection of Philip Gangnat of Paris.

The Gangnat Renoir collection, once numbering approximately 160 items, was developed by Maurice Gangnat, father of Philip, who was a friend of the artist.

A majority of these canvases are small, several of them having been taken from the studio just as Renoir's brush left them, and before the application of varnish, a fact that adds materially to the technical interest of the collection.

Although a few larger paintings from New York sources supplement the display, its flavor is intimate, bespeaking the personal intercourse of artist and collector.

As an aggregate it shows the logical progress of Renoir's art toward pure color creation. To those who think of the late period as devoted primarily to the shaping of nudes, the many delicate landscapes will come as a surprise, although they hark back to and carry to final fruition much that the painter absorbed in brush stroke and color range during apprenticeship days in a porcelain manufactory.

The earlier Renoir interest in draughtsmanship, fanned by his respect for Ingres, gives place in the late nudes to a process of color welding and color modeling. The edges of things disappear. Body forms are soft and rounded, often almost fusing with the brushing of their environments. Colors are pulled, almost like candy, with yellows, pinks, blues and greens predominating. Two aspects stand out—the lusciousness of the pigments, and the tactual inference of the forms.

♪ ♪ ♪

So strong was the form concept in the late Renoir art that the painter, although handicapped physically, often thought in terms of sculpture, schooling the hands of others to produce figures in the round. Two examples of his sculpture are included among the supplementary exhibits.

In choice of subject matter Renoir favored the delicacy of childhood, and the full forms of womanhood. His children are as chubby as his women. For him there were no sharp angles, no crude verticals and perpendiculars. His forms flowed, one into another, one answering another.

In some of the late figure compositions there is a hint of the cheap and the tawdry, as in the arrangement of drapery and flowers, approaching clumsiness, in the two standing figures of dancers, "Dancer with a Tambourine" and "Dancer with Castanets," both produced in Paris in 1909, probably as murals.

Both the late landscapes and the late nudes partake of a pigmental welding that blurs all outlines, and achieves a peculiarly soft color quality. In several of the landscapes the tiny figures, like the garden flowers, exist not as entities, but as part of the color flow.

♪ ♪ ♪

The paintings in the Gangnat Collection range in time from 1900 to 1917, two years before the artist's passing, the latest being "Woman and Flowers, Cagnes, 1917."

Although on canvas the artist delighted in the female form, painting again and again the nurses of his children, his family consisted of boys—Pierre, Jean (now a motion picture director) and Claude, who as "Co-Co" appears frequently on canvas.

Typical of Renoir's sensitive handling of baby forms is "Child with a Spoon, Paris, 1905" (possibly Co-Co), and various tiny pictures of children with flaxen hair.

Renoir's preoccupation with his own palette and the dominance of feeling over thinking in his art render his development magnificently logical. His was an art that needed no exterior stimulus, that neither troubled nor was troubled by events of the day. What he felt is an open book to posterity. But of what he thought his art leaves scarcely a trace.

## Leinsdorf Conducts 'Parsifal'

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

"Parsifal" has dominated recent music in New York. The Metropolitan company, returning from its spring tour for three supplementary performances, has seen fit to devote two of them to Wagner's last work, and, as if that were not enough, the Philharmonic-Symphony Society has had recourse to excerpts from "Parsifal" for the second half of the program presented at three successive Carnegie Hall concerts. In the case of the Metropolitan the public has responded with capacity houses.

Special interest attached to the Metropolitan's "Parsifal" of April 13—one of the few evening performances of the "consecrational festival stage play" in all of its local history—because Erich Leinsdorf conducted. Only the third man to do so at the Metropolitan, his predecessors being Alfred Hertz and Artur Bodanzky, he assumed the task for the first time in his life and without rehearsal at a mere 24 hours' notice. Yet no apology had to be made for the result.

♪ ♪ ♪

Indeed, the young Viennese added to the golden opinions he had won earlier in the year through his conducting of "Die Walküre" and "Elektra." His beat was authoritative, his care unflagging, and the zest and drama he instilled into the performance noteworthy and gratifying. His coolness and presence of mind even averted disaster when the trombones made a false start in the first Temple Scene.

Altogether, this "dark horse" of the baton, who had been unknown here only a few weeks previously, gave fresh and convincing proof of his uncommon value. If one observed that his tempi were distinctly on the quick side, as compared in particular with the "Parsifal" tempi of Karl Muck and Arturo Toscanini, this was hardly a fault in a relative novice. At least there was no dragging, nor was there, on the other hand, a lack of sufficient breadth and majesty.

The cast was adorned again by the Parsifal of Lauritz Melchior, the Kundry of Kirsten Flagstad, the Amfortas of Friedrich Schorr, and the Gurnemanz of Emanuel List. Both Mr. Melchior and Mme. Flagstad surpassed in passages calling for power of utterance, and Mr. List, in especially good voice, proved once more that the music of Gurnemanz is eminently suited to his abilities.

John Barbirolli, for his Philharmonic-Symphony tribute to "Parsifal," selected the Prelude, followed by the Transformation and the Temple Scene from Act I. The orchestra had as collaborators the choir of the Schola Cantorum, the St. Paul's Choristers of Flatbush, and two Metropolitan singers—Richard Bonelli, baritone, and Norman Cordon, bass. Most of the orchestral and vocal work was technically satisfactory, and the latter part of the Prelude, which Mr. Barbirolli, as it happened, took at an exceedingly slow pace, was done with notable eloquence.

♪ ♪ ♪

However, the concert room is distinctly unfavorable to the poetry and feeling of the Temple Scene and the nuance and perspective of the choral singing involved, even though different choirs were stationed in various parts of the house. Mr. Cordon, an unseen Titurel whether at the Metropolitan or in Carnegie Hall, sang impressively, and Mr. Bonelli delivered Amfortas's monologue with earnestness and dignity, though without quite the character of voice or the intensity of feeling for the part.

The first half of Mr. Barbirolli's program comprised a Trumpet Voluntary in D for organ, brass, and percussion by Purcell, as arranged for orchestra by Sir Henry Wood, and Delius's "Appalachia," which, seemingly, had never been offered before in New York. The jubilant brevity of the Purcell piece, whose trumpet part was spendidly played by Harry Glantz, was for some listeners the outstanding feature of the entire evening.

"'Appalachia" sprang from Delius's Florida experience in the eighteen-eighties, though he did not complete the score till 1902. It is described by the composer as "variations on an old slave song with final chorus," and he himself has written in the preface that the composition "mirrors the moods of tropical nature in the great swamps bordering on the Mississippi River, which is so intimately associated with the life of the old negro slave population." The slave song, by the way, resembles the first theme of the "Rigoletto" Quartet.

To one listener it was easy to understand why "Appalachia" took so long to arrive in New York. Though some pages unquestionably are steeped in poetry and instrumental beauty, others run perilously close to the commonplace, and the work as a whole is long and diffuse to the point of boredom. At least so it seemed on the evening of April 14, in spite of the excellence of the orchestra.

Another novelty was made known to New York on the evening of April 12 by the Philadelphia Orchestra on the occasion of its last visit of the season but one to Carnegie Hall, Eugene Ormandy conducting. This was a new symphony, the fourth, by Harl McDonald, of the University of Pennsylvania, which was composed only last summer. A well-written score, agreeably concise, it disclosed at a single hearing little individuality except in the third movement, a Scherzo "in the tempo of a fast cakewalk."

The program's other instrumental numbers were the F major Divertimento, No. 10, of Mozart and Kodály's "Háry János" Suite. And there was a distinguished soloist in John Charles Thomas, who exhibited divers sides of his art in "Eri tu" from Verdi's "Ballo in maschera," Grieg's "Eros" (sung in English), Duparc's "Phydilé," and Herod's "Salomé" aria from Massenet's "Hérodiade."

Mr. Thomas was lavish of voice, but of a voice controlled by rare technical accomplishment and a no less rare command of style. The French numbers, in particular, were done as though to the manner born. Seldom has the gifted baritone been heard here to such excellent advantage.

Carnegie Hall was sold out on the afternoon of April 9 and the evening of April 10 for two recitals by Josef Hofmann, the program being the same on both occasions, and one may say with reasonable assurance that never had this master of the keyboard played with greater fluency and finish or a more cunning sense of adjustments, though much of his performance was small in scale.

## Pictures of the Past

By Harold Hobson

London

An American journalist, Miss Janet Graves, recently classified the output of some of the chief cinema studios in the United States. She found that the strong point of Warner Brothers productions was the general excellence of their stories, whilst Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer shone in the celebrity of their stars and the effectiveness of their publicity, and in spectacle and directing skill Paramount led.

It is not so easy to divide up the principal British companies, even though each has a distinctive line in which it enjoys practically a monopoly. Gainsborough, in the Will Hay comedies and other pictures of the same type, has profitably exploited the resources of provincial and local humor; Gaumont-British is famous for the elaborateness of its Jessie Matthews musical entertainments, and London Film Productions have marked themselves out from competing organizations both in Britain and America by their readiness to discuss, in cinematic terms, the problems of large-scale sociology. This was shown most notably in their version of H. G. Wells's "The Shape of Things to Come."

In some other ways, however, the chief companies tend to overlap. Mr. Alfred Hitchcock's thrillers are an important part of the assets of Gaumont-British; but thrillers, as witnessed by "Dark Journey," are produced also by London Films. The picture that first brought fame to London Films was a historical effort, "The Private Life of Henry VIII"; and this was followed up not long ago by the remarkably intense "Fire Over England," which introduced to the screen a striking realization of the insecurity which the Elizabethans must have felt when threatened by the might of Spain. But Gaumont-British, too, has made some admirable historical pictures, including "Rhodes of Africa," "The Iron Duke," "Tudor Rose," and "The Great Barrier."

♪ ♪ ♪

In a sense British films might almost wish to stake their reputation on their historical pictures. They have invariably striven to make them worthy of a country that produced Sir Walter Scott. The results have been commensurate with the efforts put into them. The chief British pictures in this kind have a fine sense of period, an accuracy of costume and detail, and a feeling of poise and dignity that would do credit to the production units of any nation anywhere.

No films, however, are perfect; and British directors are constantly watching out, in the multitudes of pictures that enter Great Britain every year, for hints and suggestions that, by judicious incorporation and development, might help to improve their own work. Since the vast majority of foreign films shown in the United Kingdom are American, it is natural that American pictures are those most closely studied with this purpose in view.

In general American historical films are much longer than their English counterparts. "Rhodes of Africa" was about 7,500 feet long, "The Iron Duke" being slightly shorter, and "The Great Barrier" and "Tudor Rose" shorter still. Paramount's "Wells Fargo" was 10,355 feet long, and the same company's even more recent "Buccaneer" ran to a thousand feet in excess of this. Such generosity of footage rapidly skyrockets expenses, and some people maintain that there is no virtue in mere size. A pumpkin magnified to the dimensions of Mount Everest, they assert, would still be only a pumpkin. But it would be a very unusual pumpkin. One cannot help feeling in watching a film like "The Buccaneer," which takes over two hours to unroll, that its great length produces an impression of scale which undoubtedly adds to its total effect.

♪ ♪ ♪

For one thing, it allows the director to put in the geographical background of his story in a much fuller way than is possible when he has no more than 6000 or 7000 feet to play around with. This is a factor of immense importance to a film, which gains enormously in interest when it can relevantly bring to cinemagoers glimpses of strange and picturesque places. "Fire Over England" was one of the best pictures to come out of a British studio, but it gave remarkably little impression of what England and Spain looked like three and a half centuries ago. Most of the scenes were interiors. Its most impressive moment was when Miss Flora Robson, sitting on the back of a somewhat restive horse, magnificently spoke the address of Queen Elizabeth to her soldiers at Tilbury. Yet this was not really cinematic at all; the speech could have been quite as effectively delivered in a theater.

The marshy river, the swamps and forests and sea coast of "The Buccaneer," on the other hand, are genuine cinema. Nothing but camera and screen could have reproduced them. They give life and energy to the story of the pirate, Jean Lafitte, who helped Jackson to save New Orleans from the English in the War of 1812.

JOAN AND BETTY RAYNER—TROUBADOURS
are now open for engagements in theatres, clubs and schools in the East and Middle West.
Address: 6 Quaker Centre, Scarsdale, New York
These young artists have delighted audiences in London, Paris and New York with their gaily-costumed folk-tales, songs and dances collected during recent caravan tours of Europe.

ELEVENTH EXHIBITION
BOSTON SOCIETY OF INDEPENDENT ARTISTS
Grace Horne Galleries
71 Newbury Street
May 4 thru May 26
Apply to MISS J. G. SHERMAN, President, 231 Bay State Road, Before April 20.
Tel. Kenmore 1476 Membership $5.00

PILCHER
Organs Write for literature. Henry Pilcher's Sons, Inc., Louisville, Ky.

ALBERT WOOD & FIVE SONS
Decorators and Architects for
COMPLETE MODERN INTERIORS
Address Port Washington Long Island N.Y.
THE GUILD MARKED FURNITURE WE DESIGN AND MAKE IN OUR OWN WORK SHOP STUDIO MERITS YOUR INQUIRY "Every piece an original"

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

# Founded to Modernize the System It Illustrates

Parents—Teachers
Students

*A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page*

## A Public School That Stands For Changes in Public Schools

### Stowe Is a Youngster Among Graybeards But Stands Independently for Certain Revisions in System

By Peter Spencer Thomas
(Stowe 1933-)
School Prefect and Head Prefect of Walpole House
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

London

Stowe is practically England's youngest public school. When it was founded only fifteen years ago it was composed of ninety-nine boys and was regarded by many as an experiment that had little hope of success. In its second term, however, it doubled its numbers—and ever since it has been as full as its growing accommodation would allow. Thus, when Stowe celebrated its tenth birthday with a visit from the Prince of Wales, it had for three years been a school of five hundred boys.

Yet this product of the twentieth century is not without an aura of tradition. Its home is the great eighteenth century mansion of the Dukes of Buckingham, famous for its association with English writers and statesmen and for its works of art. Pope wrote verses at Stowe and Horace Walpole letters; the Earl of Chatham chose his bride there.

Within the 700 acres of grounds stand the remains of temples and pavilions built according to the classical taste of the eighteenth century Whig magnates. Happily the conversion of the old house has not resulted in a loss either of character or beauty.

**How Does It Differ?**

The first question a visitor will ask is "How does Stowe differ from other public schools?" To outward appearances the work and organization are traditional. There is a sixth form and a body of school prefects and monitors; games are played as universally and keenly as anywhere else; and there appear to be no very unusual methods on the scholastic side.

But several things may strike those brought up in the older schools as modern—even perhaps revolutionary.

Stowe was founded to "modernize, liberalize and humanize" the public school sysem. It has fostered no artificial tradition.

The new boy does not spend his first term learning what he must do or how to do it; there are no laws governing the way he must wear his hat or button his coat. He is given a fortnight to "learn the ropes." After that he gets no additional privileges and no extra hardships; he is a member of the school.

Fagging is run on a more equitable system than the traditional one. It is not called fagging, but "officing." The officer has certain rights—unheard-of thing!—as well as duties. He is not liable to be summoned at any hour of the day, nor is he attached to one individual as his personal servant; there are tasks which he cannot be asked to perform, such as cleaning uniform buttons or shoes. These are his rights, and when he has reached a standard grade in the school he need office no longer.

**Rules Are Few**

The rules of the school are few, and are governed by common sense. Every boy is given a copy of these rules to study, so that no excuse for ignorance of them can be offered.

Perhaps the spirit in which they are imposed is best illustrated by the foreword to the "Red Book" in which they appear: "It is often possible, but always a pity, to disobey a reasonable rule; and good order, though easily secured by force, is better when it results naturally from the good sense and good feeling of everybody in the School."

All the rules are based on common sense, but every boy is not sensible, and the rules therefore must be enforced. The task is entrusted to the School Officials. This body, recruited from the senior boys of each of the eight houses, is responsible, not only for discipline, but also for the organization and management of the many out-of-school activties such as games, physical training, and the numerous societies which have sprung up. These officials have power to inflict punishment for minor offences; but the punishments are standardized, and any offence which cannot be dealt with in the standard way is referred to the boy's housemaster. There is no room for injustice under this system.

"Modernizing" is most apparent on the scholastic side. Stowe has tried to fuse the public school and university system of work. This means that as soon as a boy has passed his School Certificate examination—the turning point in his secondary education—specialization, of whch he has already had a taste, begins in earnest. He chooses which group of subjects he will take.

From then on he is no longer a member of a form, but his work is controlled by a tutor, who arranges it to conform to the boy's needs. If he is going to a university, he may begin preparing for a degree course or a scholarship. One section of the Upper School, called "Geography, Economics and General," caters for those who are going into business either through a university or direct. It provides them with a brief outline of economics and political science, a thorough knowledge of geography and at least one modern language.

The timetable of the Middle and Lower Schools is necessarily restricted by the demands of the School Certificate. Yet there is no cramming. Musical appreciation, carpentry, art, forestry, and any hobby he may choose have their place in the timetable of the Lower School boy.

**Hobbies And Games**

In the playing fields Stowe is more or less traditional. Rugby football and cricket are the ruling games. In the summer ten members of each house may play tennis instead of cricket, but they have to play that game very hard and very well to be allowed the privilege. The school is legitimately proud of its fifteen tennis courts, and it has a golf course for use at odd times.

One day each week is different from the others. On Thursday there are no compulsory games, but everyone is free to pursue his own hobby, whether it be squash, natural history, golf, forestry, "soccer," athletics, boxing or workshops. At Stowe no one need be at a loss to know how to occupy his spare time.

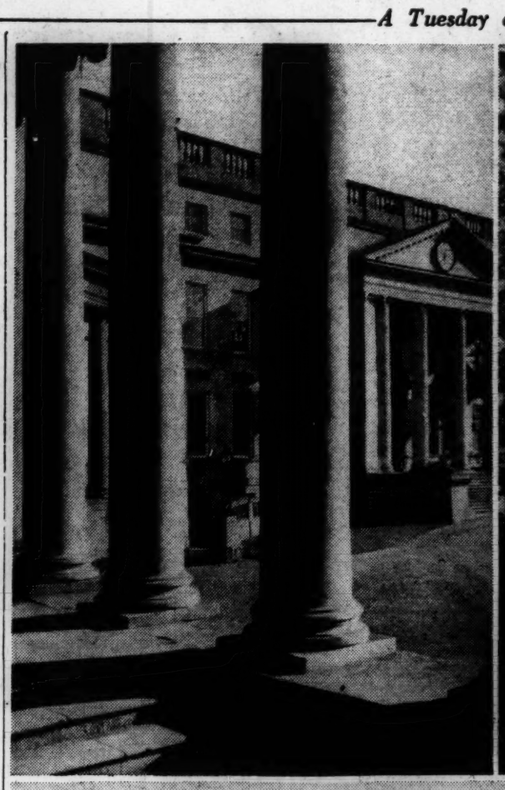
An American boy, who is at Stowe under the scheme for exchanging scholars between English and American schools, once said, "I find everyone so friendly at Stowe. Why, the Headmaster knows the Christian names of every boy in the school. It's not as democratic as an American school, but it's the nearest I've seen to it in England."

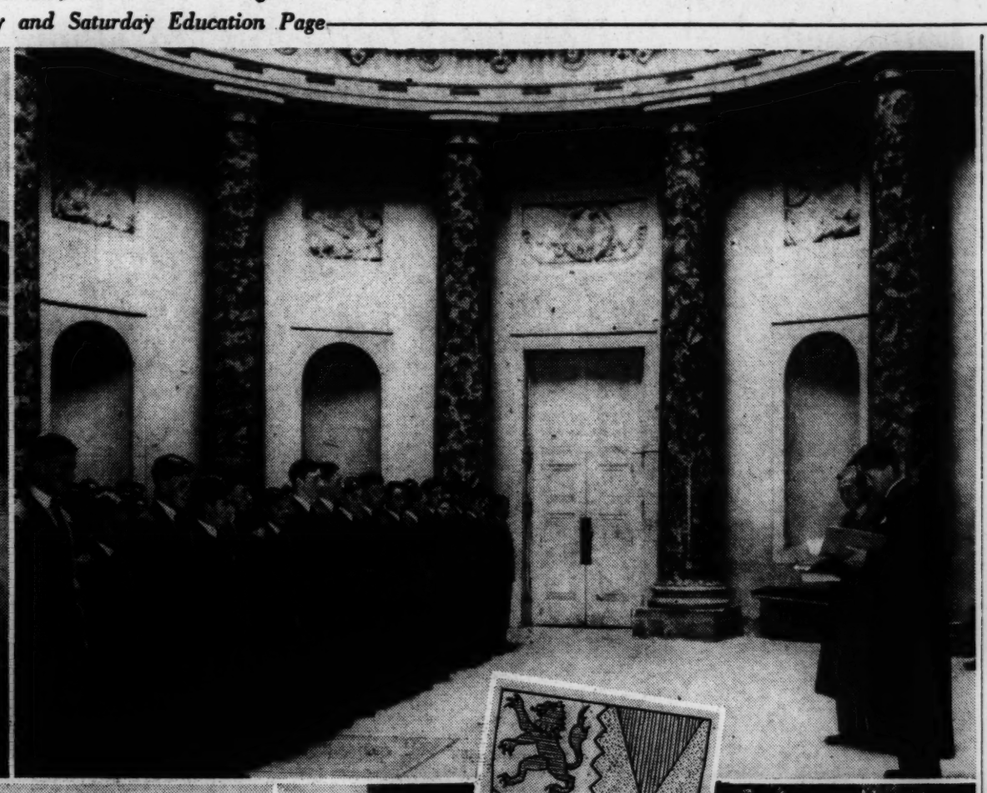
Stowe is presented in three articles on this page.

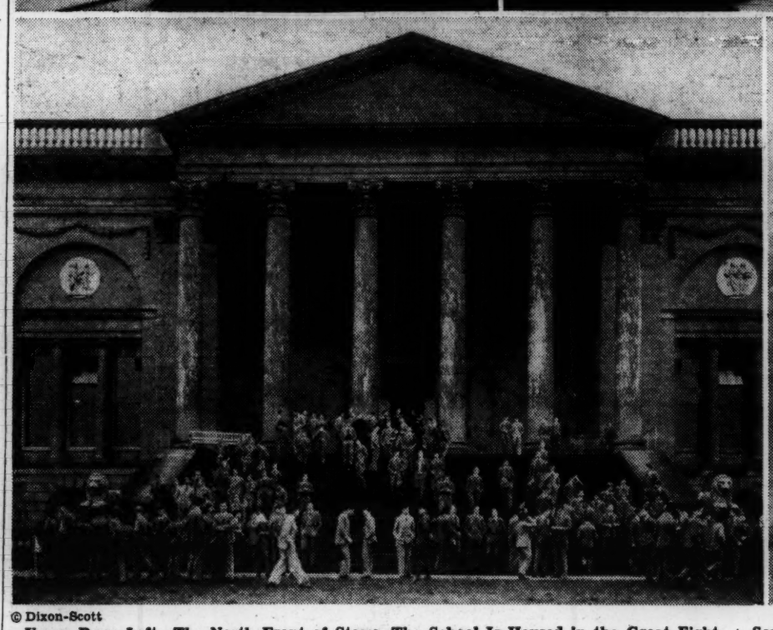
**Series on the Public Schools of England**

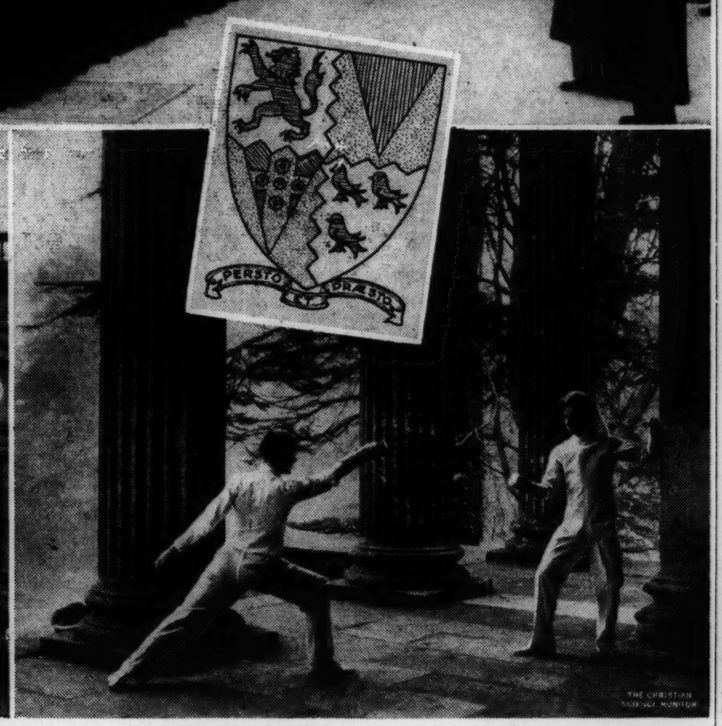
This series of 14 articles has comprised an introductory presentation of the Public School idea and 13 outstanding schools pictured and described by way of illustrative material. The schools have been taken up in the order of the year of their founding, beginning with Winchester (1394).

The series, published weekly since Jan. 18, concludes today with Stowe (1923).









© Dixon-Scott

**Upper Row: Left—The North Front of Stowe. The School Is Housed in the Great Eighteenth-Century Mansion of the Dukes of Buckingham, With Seven Hundred Acres of Grounds. Right—The Headmaster "Reading Over" in Assembly. Lower Row: Left—The South Front Steps at Morning Break (Recess). Right—Fencing on the Steps of the Temple of Concord, One of the Classical Reminders That the Place Was Once a Famous Eighteenth-Century Seat. Inset—The School Coat of Arms**

## An American Boy at Stowe

By N. C. Eddy
Of New Britain, Conn., Formerly at Pomfret School, Pomfret, Conn.
(Stowe 1937-)
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

After the rumors one hears of the strictness of English schools, Stowe seems very liberal indeed. I am impressed with the amount of extra time, the freedom of dress as compared with other English schools, and the freedom allowed for wandering about the grounds and going down to the village.

The spare time is put to good use, for, at least at Stowe, there are quite a number of clubs and societies which meet regularly, although any such organization as a weekly or monthly paper edited exclusively by the boys is conspicuously lacking.

Another detail in which Stowe shows its liberality is in its attitude toward the Officers Training Corps: no one is compelled to become a member. Of course an American finds the whole idea quite new, as there is no real counterpart in his country. The fact that so many boys intend to go into the army is also rather a surprise to him.

Besides the O. T. C., I found a number of other institutions which no American school has. In the United States there is no such thing as regular afternoon tea. Neither is there a school shop actually within the grounds, except one for athletic clothes. House matrons are both unnecessary and unknown.

At Stowe the prefect system serves the double purpose of teaching boys to rule and of administering discipline. In the United States there are not many parallels to the system, for boys are given power by the vote of their classmates, and what authority they do exercise is far short of that of an English monitor or prefect.

An American at an English public school is naturally impressed with the authority wielded by the boys themselves, who have power to administer punishment for petty offenses.

The attitude of spectators toward a Rugby match is entirely different from that of Americans, for the sole word used in cheering is the name of the school—"Stowe!" Clapping takes the place of American cheers.

## The Founding of Stowe

### As an Expression of Progressing While Preserving

By John Boyd-Carpenter, B. A. (Oxon.)
(Stowe 1923-1937).
Barrister-at-law
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

London

The founding of Stowe in the summer of 1923 was both a challenge and an expression of faith. It was a challenge in that it questioned the value of the weight of traditionalism which, it seemed to the founders, marked and marred the older English public schools; it was an expression of faith in that the whole venture was based on the belief that the English "public school" system was fundamentally sound. It was an example in the educational sphere of what is England's greatest political gift: the capacity to renovate while preserving, to conserve while modifying ancient institutions. The school's founders felt that the educational die-hards who religiously preserved everything in the schools as it always had been were just as wrong as the scholastic revolutionaries who ruthlessly scrapped everything in favor of some passing psychological fad.

But it was a formidable task which Stowe faced on that May evening of 1923. The Englishman is nowhere more guided by prejudice than in his attitude to his child's education. His attitude is that what was good enough for him is good enough for his son. So to challenge existing schools was an action which demanded courage.

**Leadership Of the Headmaster**

But Stowe had, as the event proved, two great assets. Its then—and present — Headmaster is counted an outstanding personality in contemporary English education. John Fergusson Roxburgh, tall, always perfectly dressed, writer, scholar, traveler, gourmet, with a fine war record, was just 35 when he was chosen for the post from over 100 applicants. From the start he took the view that the old idea of a headmaster as dwelling in a kind of academic Sinai, emerging occasionally to wield a scholastic thunderbolt, was an anachronism. He made it his business to know everybody and everything; he was always present to rouse the idle, to encourage the faint-hearted, and to persuade the fool of his folly.

The school's other asset was the unexpected stimulus to the individual boy of knowing that he was a partner in the enterprise of founding a new school; it gave him the feeling that what he did or did not might affect the future of the place, and that it was therefore extremely worth while for him to make an effort to do well whatever he must.

**Pioneer Stoics**

The first term—the summer term of 1923—had much of the atmosphere of a picnic. The contractors had not finished the work in time. And there was much to do. The classical palace of Stowe, in which the Dukes of Buckingham had entertained with more than regal magnificence, in which Queen Victoria had held court, and in which a claimant to the throne of France had spent much of his life, possessed when the school took it over precisely one bathroom. So the ninety-nine original Stoics existed in happy confusion amidst a riot of pipes and scaffolding, and with something of the freedom of pioneers.

But the freedom they had was not the result of the scaffolding or the contractors. It was deliberate policy to permit everything which there was not good reason to forbid. And despite the elaboration of buildings and organization which has taken place since then, I learn from a colleague who is there today that this attitude still endures.

## Mount Holyoke Will Hold Summer Speech School And Alumnae College

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*
South Hadley, Mass.

Mount Holyoke College will be host this summer to two different educational groups. Alumnae and their friends will take over the campus for the fifth annual Alumnae College as soon as members of the class of 1938 depart with their sheepskins. From July 5 to Aug. 12 the Summer School in Speech will hold its second co-educational session.

Alumnae College, open to former Mount Holyoke students, their friends and husbands, will be devoted to the general theme, "Behind and Beyond the News." In a series of lectures and round tables, running from Monday evening, June 13, through Friday, June 17, the adult students will focus their attention on present-day trends in the arts and sciences in a serious effort to look beyond the headlines and understand modern tastes and interests.

The courses in Mount Holyoke's second co-educational summer session are planned for teachers of speech and of English, for undergraduates wishing to supplement the work of the regular college year, for college graduates wishing to establish candidacy for advanced degrees in graduate schools of speech, and for graduate students who are already working in the field of speech education.

A faculty group including speech experts from Mount Holyoke, Smith, Queens College, Columbia, Amherst, Boston University and Connecticut College will be in charge of the summer classes.

## Four Corners for Our 'Table'

**Our Youth Round Table**
Meets Every Tuesday

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Sometimes a letter brings out such helpful thoughts that it is a shame to cut it down. Such a one is this from our friend Mr. W. N. C. of the province of Manitoba, and although it runs long, we are letting you have all of it.—Chairman.

Manitoba, Canada

Dear Youth Round Table Members:

I like to think of our Youth Round Table as standing for such qualities as happiness, friendship, beauty, and, of course, youth. It is qualities, such as these, for which the world is today striving. We sometimes hear a lament like this: "I wish I had an abundance of money." But is it money that is really desired? No! It is the happiness and friendship which one feels he will receive, if he has money. But does money itself give one this much desired happiness?

I once heard of a successful business man, who complained to associates that in spite of his financial success, he was not really happy. His business associates advised him to go to the local railway station and look for an opportunity to help someone. "If you do that," they assured him, "you will find happiness." The businessman laughed at the idea—and to show them that they were wrong, he went to the depot. He looked around—and there, in the corner, he found an elderly woman weeping quietly. She had come to the city to visit her daughter. But, in some way, she had lost the address. His services were offered, and he soon found the desired address in the City Directory. He then called a taxi, and proceeded with her to the daughter's home. On their way, he stopped and bought some roses for her. After he had left her safely at the daughter's home, he rushed to a telephone to call his business associates to tell them that their theory was successful. He had found happiness! But contrary to his thinking, this happiness did not come from the accumulation of money. It was a change of thought. His thoughts were now focused on the opportunities of services, instead of dollars and cents.

How often, I have heard people say: "I never seem to have the opportunity to be of service." Yet every time we are friendly, obedient, kind, loyal, or helpful, we are being of service. Many, many people have received friendship and happiness through writing a letter, which they feel would help. How many Round Tablers have written such letters, and received lasting happiness and true friendship? Undoubtedly, the French motorist, who helped Miss Y. B. who "spoke" at our meeting of March 15 received a sense of friendship and happiness, when he helped Miss Y. B. by fixing the tire, which was "as flat as a pancake."

Hugh Black summarizes what I have been trying to say in these words: "Attention to detail is the secret of success in every sphere of life and little kindnesses, little acts of consideration, little appreciations, little confidences, are all that most of us are called upon to perform, but they are all that are needed to keep the friendship sweet." Yes, if we would remember to do our little acts of consideration, we would find friendship. And, if we have friends, we have every reason for true pride, for did not Robert Louis Stevenson write: "Of what shall a man be proud, if he is not proud of his friends?"

But what of youthfulness and beauty? One question, of which I am very fond, was written by the former opera singer, Madame Edith Helena to Charles Chapin, once Editor of the New York Evening World. It runs like this: "To me beauty is something pertaining to the mind. A beautiful and highly enlightened mind is far more attractive than any youthful or beautiful face. I shall never envy youth. I'm rather glad if it's behind me. I'd like to go to Africa where the Bedouin of the Desert knows not when he was born, he lives not by years. The older one grows, the wiser; and wisdom is respected." (The Constance Letters of Charles Chapin, page 212, footnote.) We have true happiness, friendship, beauty, and youth with us always. Let us claim them!

It seems to me that the activities of the Youth Round Table are limitless. I was thinking the other day of holidays, and the thought came to me of the great service our meetings could render along that line. For example, I am hoping next autumn to visit Milwaukee, Chicago, Cleveland, and Toronto. I have visited all these cities before, but I am sure that I have missed most of the truly interesting sights. Now wouldn't it be grand to hear from Round Table readers about their "discoveries" in these cities? Likewise, if there are Youth Round Table members planning a visit to Winnipeg, I could tell them of interesting places, here.

I am afraid that I have already "talked" too long. I hope, however, that at some future time that I may again have the privilege of taking part in another meeting, and tell of our Ropia Club, of which I am founder and president, and which is devoted to the educational study of The Christian Science Monitor and to higher social and cultural activities.

Until then, best wishes,
(Mr.) W. N. C.

Pennsylvania

Dear Chairman:

Certainly I should and do feel chagrined for not having done my bit in expressing gratitude for the Youth Round Table. Of course, my experience in corresponding dates back to high school days when I found many new friends through The Mailbag, so I just felt that before I got to be an "over-thirty" I should certainly say "thank you."

The first friend I "met" through The Mail Bag was from Bangor, Maine, and since then I have "traveled to most all the states in New England, the Middle West, and some of the western states. Not only have I "met" them in letters, but I have had such thrilling traveling experiences in going to these different places and really meeting these folks in person. It has been proven to me over and over again that in order to have friends, we must be a friend, and it is as we learn to understand and see the other person's point of view that we can love all the world.

Then, too, I have had the joy of knowing friends in the so-called "foreign" countries, and they have shared with me so many beautiful experiences, and I just can't help but say that if it were not for the letters I get almost daily from my pen-friends, my life experience would be most uneventful. Writing letters is truly a delight, for don't we all lose a lot of "self" in making others happy, and who is there who doesn't get more or less of a thrill when the postman stops at our door and behold, a letter from one of our dearest pen-friends?

Need I say more—my enthusiasm for The Youth Round Table and what it is trying to promote is unlimited! (Miss) F. A. G.

We are all for letter writing; and recommend that some of them—the short, meaty ones—be sent to this column.

Cheerio. . . .

Chairman

## North Dakota Schools Sponsor Broadcasts

The Bismarck (N. D.) public schools in January launched their second year of radio broadcasting with a new series of historical sketches known as "Stories Out of North Dakota's Past." The 15-minute broadcasts at 9 a. m. every Saturday over station KFYR will depict in dramatic form the history of the State from the early explorations of the fur traders in the 1700's to admission into the Union in 1889.

The scripts are written by teachers in the schools, two teachers being assigned to each topic. A general committee of five supervises their preparation, revising when necessary. High school students do the broadcasting under the direction of a faculty production manager.

Last year the programs were known as "Our Bismarck Schools" and an effort was made to acquaint the public with the various phases of work carried on in the schools. Faculty committees wrote the scripts, chose the cast, and supervised the broadcasting of their own programs. The plan followed this year of leaving production details to a central committee is proving more efficient.—From Education by Radio.

## Sketches From Young America

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A group of sketches drawn from the experiences of an educator who believes that teaching people by means of the arts is of greater importance than merely teaching the arts.

I

**Peter Petersen**

Peter Petersen was directly descended from the Vikings of early years, but he was not thinking much about that when he exchanged the rigors of Scandinavia for the rigors of northern Minnesota. He was in his early twenties. It was his first year in America. He had worked all summer in the wheat fields and appeared in the late fall at a normal school in the Northwest. His appearance compelled attention. His yellow hair lay in casual curls low on his shoulders—for all the world like the statue of his Viking ancestor in the city park! His bright blue suit was unpressed, his socks showed above his boots. He shuffled into a classroom, took a back seat and stared into space.

His living arrangements were modest. He lived in an attic room containing a bed, a chair, a table and a "sheet iron" stove. Certain of his companions, in deference to the Scandinavian custom of adding "son" to the last name, had christened the little stove, "Kindlechunck Stoveson." Peter studied evenings by a dim kerosene lamp, his stockinged feet close to "Kindlechunck." On top of the stove cooked a tin pail of oatmeal. The last thing before Peter retired for the night, he wrapped the hot pail in multiple layers of newspapers with a blanket around the outside. In this fireless cooker, the oatmeal kept hot for his next day's lunch. He found it a great saving of fuel and light to get a cold breakfast—dark bread and dried fish—and get to the school building at seven o'clock in the morning. One could study there in the light and warmth.

Weeks passed without much change in Peter, then came the day of transformation! An erect, handsome youth with a fresh collar, a haircut, a shine and a well-fitting dark suit, took a FRONT seat in the classroom and began offering voluntary answers. The final "spring into action" came when Ibsen and the "Peer Gynt" music were mentioned. Peter fairly shouted: "Ibsen is OUR poet! I know Ibsen. I'll tell about Ibsen! I'll tell about Peer Gynt too! Ibsen himself said that some day the world would know Peer Gynt as one of its greatest masterpieces!"—and on and on flowed the Ibsen-inspired eloquence.

The "Peer Gynt" music seemed to open channels for interest in other music. In one of these musical experiences, the work of Edward MacDowell, Peterboro, and Mrs. MacDowell's valiant efforts to establish the Peterboro Colony were discussed. The following day Peter laid upon Friend-Teacher's desk a 50-cent piece and a 10-cent piece, saying quietly, "Please send to Mrs. MacDowell for Peterboro."

Peter and Friend-Teacher became fast friends and often took long walks together across the prairies. On one occasion they were passing a Norwegian institution. From its flagstaff floated two flags, the flag of the United States from the top, the flag of Norway below it.

"What do those flags mean to you, Peter?"

Peter answered promptly, "The one below means more to my parents, but the one above is MY flag"—and Peter stopped, clicked his heels together and saluted HIS flag, the flag of the United States of America!

Inez Field Damon

SCHOOLS—British Isles

CLAREMONT
ESHER, SURREY
(14 miles from London)
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Recognised by Board of Education. Boarders and day-pupils. Sound education based on modern methods. Extensive grounds. Open-air swimming pool.
Apply Principal Tel Esher 810

FAN COURT
Longcross, Surrey, England
Prepares Boys 7-14 for Public Schools.
60 acres park lands and playing fields.
20 miles from London.
Experienced Staff—Individual Attention
Apply Headmaster Tel. Longcross 3126

OXFORD
Coaching in all subjects for School and University examinations by experienced graduate schoolmasters.
*Suitable residence arranged if desired.*
G. F. Nelson, 1 Banbury Rd., Oxford, Eng.

*Look for*
Camp Advertisements
on the
Children's and Young Folks' Pages Each
MONDAY and THURSDAY

DRAMATIC ARTS
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The foremost institution for dramatic training.
Spring Term Begins April 1st
Catalog from Secretary, Rm. 250
Carnegie Hall, New York

BUSINESS & SECRETARIAL
Baldwin Secretarial School
SMALL—EXCLUSIVE
Central Location, Cheery Quarters
Personal Attention. Limited Registration.
Plan Bldg., Park St., near Washington
PORTLAND, OREGON

COEDUCATIONAL
"PROGRESS at PRINCIPIA"
An interesting, illustrated periodical which will, upon request, be sent regularly without charge.
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Senior College
Lower School / Junior College
Coeducational

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
SEA PINES SCHOOL
on Cape Cod
Regular and Special Courses
Spring term particularly desirable for beginning of home-school life and aligning of studies toward fall placements.
*Hundred-Acre Estate*
*Horseback Riding Private Beach*
*Summer Camp*
Miss Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.
Box 11

See Also
Saturday's Education Page for advertising of schools.

# Bright Sunshine Greets Baseball and Marathon Crowds—Dr. Hart Trophy to Shore

## Youth Program Launched By Cronin at Fenway Park

By Edwin Rumill
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

An accent on the youth program has been launched at Fenway Park.

As the Red Sox continued in their search for higher fortunes in the American League, at Fenway today against the Yankees, they had at least two confident youngsters. Bobby Doerr, 20-year-old second baseman starting his second season in the majors, and 22-year-old Jim Bagby, Jr., starting his first.

Manager Joe Cronin's confidence in these youngsters left the critics wondering in some quarters, but after that opening-day exhibition on a wet field in competition with the world champions, there arises a suspicion that Joe knows what he is doing.

Despite Eric McNair's season in 1937, when he batted .292 in 126 games and drove in 76 teammates, young Doerr has been on his own at second base since the beginning of spring training. It was Bobby's without argument—his to win or lose. The boy's remarkable defensive ability prompted the manager to trust youth in preference to the more experienced and better offensive McNair.

The Cronin strategy looked immense yesterday as the Red Sox captured the American League opener from the Yankees, 8 to 4. Doerr was probably the star of the afternoon with a single and double, two runs driven in and another run scored himself. His ringing double off the fence in the sixth inning was the spark that touched off a six-run rally and put the Sox back in the ball game. The hit let Cronin and Pinky Higgins score with the tying runs. When Cramer later singled, for his third hit, Doerr crossed the plate with what proved to be the winning run.

Bagby won the acclaim of the fans by holding the powerful Yankee sluggers to five hits during the first six innings and striking out five. He was wild, but who wouldn't be in his first major league game, particularly against the champs? Above Bagby's nervousness, that caused his wildness, was apparent a courage that he must have gained from his dad, the one-time Cleveland pitching star.

With Bagby able to take a regular turn on the mound, and Marcum, Grove and Wilson also in the front line, Cronin has enough pitching—along with his offense—to crash the first division of the American League. In pre-season reckoning, only pitching and catching figured to hold back Tom Yawkey's high-priced outfit.

Bagby's trouble in the early innings may have been caused by fast pitching. Later, however, Cronin had him taking more time between pitches.

Jim, Jr., throws a good fast ball. It is his best pitch. His curve and change of pace are big league. Jim also has a screwball that is effective against left-handers.

The confidence built up by this first game should carry both Doerr and Bagby many milestones over the major trail. It may work that way with the entire Red Sox team.

The Yankees did not look like the Yankees without Joe Di Maggio in center field. The spark was missing. The usual hustle in Joe McCarthy's clubs was gone.

Tomorrow is an open date in Boston, caused by the two games today. On Thursday the Red Sox and Yankees will play another single at Fenway Park.

To Ben Chapman, the right-fielder, goes the honor of the first home run of 1938. Ben hit into the netting above the left field fence as lead-off man in the second inning.

The Sox treated Charley "Red" Ruffing like a "cousin." Roger Cramer contributed three hits, one a double, and Cronin, Foxx and Doerr had two.

There were two strikes on Doerr when he came through with that big two-bagger in the sixth.

After Leo Nonnenkamp pinch hit for Bagby in that big sixth, Archie McKain entered the game and side-armed those Yankee left-handers. Arch is tough on lefties, being one himself. It was a smart stretch of relief pitching.

### Morning Game

| New York | AB | R | H | O | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crosetti, ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Rolfe, 3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Powell, rf-cf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Gehrig, 1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Dickey, c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| *Dahlgren | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Glenn, c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hoag, cf | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Henrich, rf | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Selkirk, lf | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Gordon, 2b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Knickerbocker, 2b | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gomez, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| †Ruffing | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| †Vance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Murphy, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | 29 | 5 | 5 | 27 | 14 | 1 |

*Ran in place of Dickey in ninth.
†Batted in place of Gomez in ninth.
‡Ran in place of Ruffing in ninth.

| Boston | AB | R | H | O | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cramer, cf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Vosmik, lf | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Foxx, 1b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Cronin, ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Higgins, 3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Chapman, rf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Doerr, 2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Desautels, c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| *Galfke | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Berg, c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| †Nonnenkamp | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grove, p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ‡McNair | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wagner, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Marcum, p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 31 | 3 | 5 | 27 | 8 | 0 |

*Batted in place of Desautels in seventh.
†Batted in place of Grove in seventh.
‡Batted in place of Berg in ninth.

| Innings | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| Boston | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 |

Error—Crosetti. Runs batted in—Gordon 2, Ruffing 2, Crosetti, Foxx, Cronin, Higgins. Two-base hits—Selkirk, Foxx, Chapman. Sacrifice hits—Rolfe, Selkirk, Vosmik. Double plays—Gomez, Crosetti to Gehrig; Doerr, Cronin to Foxx. Left on bases—New York 6; Boston 6. Bases on balls—Off Gomez 4, Grove 3, Wagner 2, Marcum 1. Strikeouts—By Gomez 3, Grove 6. Hits—Off Gomez 5 in 8 innings; Murphy 0 in 1; Grove 4 in 7; Wagner 0 in 1 (none out in 9th); Marcum 1 in 1. Winning pitcher—Gomez. Losing pitcher—Wagner. Hit by pitcher—By Wagner (Crosetti). Umpires—Quinn, Rue and Summers. Time—1:54. Attendance—10,000.

Both Grove and Gomez had occasional wild streaks and showed the effects of not having pitched nine innings in spring training.

Foxx's timely single drove in Cramer, who had walked, with the tying run in the eighth. Jimmy moved to second while Cronin was being tossed out by Gomez, and the big first baseman scored when Higgins lined a single to the right of center.

## Souvenir Hunters Find Only Shells In Roosevelt Box

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Souvenir hunters scouted through the boxes at Griffith Stadium seeking Presidential leftovers from the season's first baseball game.

Grandstand gossip had it that President Roosevelt kept a box score of the Washington-Philadelphia game yesterday, but if he did, he either took it to the White House or gave it away.

Dozens of scribbled score cards were found near the President's box. None bore anything faintly resembling what might have been Presidential writing.

The score, by the way, was 12 to 8 for Washington. The same teams tangle today, but not with the President as an added attraction.

The only known Presidential souvenirs from yesterday's game:

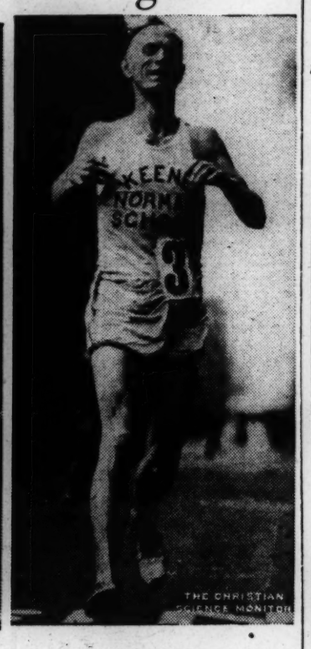
The first ball—caught by Pitcher Jimmy De Shong of Washington.

Lots of peanut shells—the President ate a bagful of nuts.

## Hopkinton-to-Boston Marathon Again

By a Staff Photographer
**Pat Dengis**
One of the Pre-Race Favorites

**Johnny Kelley**
Winner in 1935



**Clarence De Mar**
Winner Seven Times

### 180 Start

(Continued from Page 1)

yards behind the leaders. Then came Gregory, Russell George, Nedrow, N. Y.; Walter Hornby, Olympic Club, Hamilton, Ont.; Anthony Paskell, Cambridge; Mel Porter, Millrose A. A., N. Y., and Cote.

At this point the first half-dozen runners were only about 10 yards apart, with Cote about 75 yards behind the leaders.

At the half-way point, Wellesley, Pawson led with Kelley right on his heels. The timew as 1h. 14m., 2 5-10s.

**Falling Behind Record**

There was a gap of about 20 yards between Kelley and the third runner, McCallum. Then came Paskell and Gregory about 10 yards apart. The runners were falling farther behind the record, their time at Wellesley being about seven minutes over.

At Auburndale, where the toughest four miles of the course begins, Pawson and Kelley, both apparently in good shape, were running abreast.

**McCallum Third**

Their time was 1h, 36m. 25s., about five minutes behind the record to this checking station.

McCallum was running smoothly in third place, about 300 yards behind the leaders. Fred Ward of New York was about 40 yards behind McCallum.

Pat Dengis, Millrose A. A., N. Y., was 15 yards behind Ward. Then followed Cote, Walter Hornby, Olympic Club, Hamilton, Ont.; Michael Mansula of Brockton, and Kyriakides, in that order and closely bunched.

Ahead of the runners lay the difficult Newton Hills.

**Pawson First at Lake Street**

Puffing into the Lake Street checking station, the man-killing hills behind, Pawson led Kelley by 200 yards. His time was 2h. 2m. 37 4-5s., nearly three minutes behind the record.

Three hundred yards behind Kelley came Dengis, then McCallum, Mansula, Porter, Cote, Clarence De Mar of Keene, N. H., and Hornby in that order at about 100-yard intervals.

Pawson was running strongly and all of the leaders appeared to be pushing along easily.

Pawson led again at Coolidge Corner, the last checking station. His time was 2h. 18m. 55 2-5s., about one minute behind the record for the distance and almost equal to his own for the distance in 1933 when he broke the course record.

Kelley came into the station 500 yards behind Pawson. Dengis was 150 yards farther back and McCallum trailed Dengis by 400 yards.

### Former Marathon Winners

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1897—J. J. McDermott, New York, N. Y. | 2 | 55 | 10 |
| 1898—R. J. McDonald, Cambridge, Mass. | 2 | 42 | |
| 1899—L. J. Brignoli, Cambridge, Mass. | 2 | 54 | 38 |
| 1900—J. J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ont. | 2 | 39 | 44⅖ |
| 1901—J. J. Caffrey, Hamilton, Ont. | 2 | 39 | 28⅗ |
| 1902—S. A. Mellor, Yonkers, N. Y. | 2 | 43 | |
| 1903—J. C. Lorden, Cambridge, Mass. | 2 | 41 | 29⅘ |
| 1904—Michael Spring, New York, N. Y. | 2 | 38 | 4⅖ |
| 1905—Fred Lorz, Mohawk A. C., Yonkers, N. Y. | 2 | 38 | 25⅘ |
| 1906—Timothy Ford, Hampshire A. A. | 2 | 45 | 45 |
| 1907—Thomas Longboat, West End Y. M. C. A., Toronto, Can. | 2 | 24 | 24 |
| 1908—T. P. Morrissey, Yonkers, N. Y. | 2 | 25 | 43⅕ |
| 1909—Henri Renaud, Nashua, N. H. | 2 | 53 | 36⅘ |
| 1910—F. L. Cameron, Amherst, N. S. | 2 | 28 | 52⅘ |
| 1911—C. H. De Mar, North Dorchester A. A. | 2 | 21 | 39⅗ |
| 1912—M. J. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., New York, N. Y. | 2 | 21 | 18⅕ |
| 1913—Frit Carlson, Minneapolis, Minn. | 2 | 25 | 14⅘ |
| 1914—James Duffy, Rambler Bicycle Club, Hamilton, Ont. | 2 | 25 | 1⅕ |
| 1915—E. O. Fabre, Richmond A. C., Montreal, Can. | 2 | *31 | 41⅕ |
| 1916—A. V. Roth, Dorchester Club, Dorchester, Mass. | 2 | 27 | 16⅗ |
| 1917—W. J. Kennedy, Morningside A. & S. C., New York, N. Y. | 2 | 28 | 37⅕ |
| 1919—C. W. A. Linder, Hurja A. C., Quincy, Mass. | 2 | 29 | 13⅗ |
| 1926—Peter Trivoulides, New York, N. Y. | 2 | 29 | 31 |
| 1921—F. T. Zuna, Paulist A. C., New York, N. Y. | 2 | 18 | 57⅗ |
| 1922—C. H. De Mar, Dorchester Club | *2 | 18 | 10 |
| 1923—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L. | 2 | 23 | 47⅗ |
| 1924—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L. | 2 | 29 | 40⅕ |
| 1925—C. L. Mellor, Illinois A. C. | 2 | 33 | ⅗ |
| 1926—J. C. Miles, Sydney Mines, N. S. | †2 | 25 | 40⅗ |
| 1927—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L. | 2 | 40 | 22⅕ |
| 1928—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L. | 2 | 37 | 7⅘ |
| 1929—J. C. Miles, Olympic Club, Hamilton, Ont. | 2 | 33 | 8⅘ |
| 1930—C. H. De Mar, Melrose Post 90, A. L. | 2 | 34 | 48⅕ |
| 1931—J. P. Henigan, North Medford Club | 2 | 46 | 40⅘ |
| 1932—Paul De Bruyn, German-American A. C., N. Y. | 2 | 32 | 7⅗ |
| 1933—Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I. | ‡2 | 31 | 1⅗ |
| 1934—Dave Komonen, Frood Mines, Sudbury, Ont. | 2 | 32 | 53⅘ |
| 1935—John A. Kelley, Arlington, Mass. | 2 | 32 | 7⅗ |
| 1936—Ellison M. Brown, Alton, R. I. | 2 | 33 | 40⅘ |
| 1937—Walter Young, Verdun, Que. | 2 | 33 | 20 |

*Record for the 25-mile course. †Record for the 26-mile 205-yard course run in 1924, 1925 and 1926. ‡Record for present course of 26 miles 385 yards.

### Baseball Probables

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—Probable pitchers, probable crowds and weather prospects for the major-league opening games today:

**National League**

Boston at New York—MacFayden vs. Melton; 50,000; partly cloudy, possible showers.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia—Mungo vs. Walters or LaMaster; 10,000; cloudy.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis—Blanton vs. Weiland; 20,000; fair.
Chicago at Cincinnati—Bryant vs. Grissom or Schott; 34,000; fair.

**American League**

Detroit at Chicago—Lawson vs. Whitehead; 20,000; fair.
St. Louis at Cleveland—Newsom vs. Allen; 30,000; fair.
(Other American League openers played yesterday.)

### Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**A Year Ago Today**

Walter Young, outsider from Verdun, Que., won 40th Boston A. A. Marathon with favored Johnny Kelley second.

**Three Years Ago Today**

Darrell (Cy) Blanton, rookie right-hander from Albany, pitched one-hit 3-0 shutout for Pirates against Cardinals.

**Five Years Ago Today**

Johnny Frederick of Brooklyn, with .500, and Sam West of Browns, with .480, were early big league batting leaders.

### Eddie Shore Awarded Hart Trophy for Fourth Season

**Dr. David A. Hart Trophy Winners**

1924—Frank J. Nighbor, Ottawa.
1925—H. Wilfrid Burch, Hamilton.
1926—Nelson R. Stewart, Montreal.
1927—Herbert M. Gardiner, Canadiens.
1928—Howarth W. Morenz, Canadiens.
1929—Roy B. Worters, Americans.
1930—Nelson R. Stewart, Montreal.
1931—Howarth W. Morenz, Canadiens.
1932—Howarth W. Morenz, Canadiens.
1933—Edward W. Shore, Boston.
1934—Aurel Joliet, Canadiens.
1935—Edward W. Shore, Boston
1936—Edward W. Shore, Boston.
1937—Albert C. Siebert, Canadiens.
1938—Edward W. Shore, Boston.

**Lady Byng of Vimy Trophy Winners**

1926—Frank J. Nighbor, Ottawa.
1927—H. Wilfrid Burch, Americans.
1928—Frank X. Boucher, Rangers.
1929—Frank X. Boucher, Rangers.
1930—Frank X. Boucher, Rangers.
1931—Frank X. Boucher, Rangers.
1932—Joseph A. Primeau, Toronto.
1933—Frank X. Boucher, Rangers.
1934—Frank X. Boucher, Rangers.
1935—Frank X. Boucher, Ranger.
1936—Elwyn Romnes, Chicago.
1937—Martin J. Barry, Detroit.
1938—Gordon Drillon, Toronto.

MONTREAL, April 18 (CP)—Eddie Shore of Boston Bruins, one of the National Hockey League's all-time greats, was awarded the Hart trophy today as the most valuable player to his club during the 1937-38 season.

At the same time Frank Calder, league President, announced Gordon Drillon, Toronto's ace right winger, as winner of the Lady Byng trophy as the "most gentlemanly" player.

It was the fourth time in his 12-year career that Shore, placed on defence with Babe Siebert on the Canadian Press All-Star team, has been chosen as the league's most valuable player. He came back to lead Bruins to the American section title after a poor season in 1936-37.

**Was Sparkplug**

Shore was the sparkplug of the ponderous Boston defence which featured the Bruin drive to the sectional championship with 30 victories and only 11 defeats. In the play offs for the league championship, when Boston fell three-straight to Toronto Maple Leafs, Shore was an outstanding figure in defeat.

Drillon, also a "CP" All-Star, was adjudged the player best combining technical ability with highest qualities of sportsmanship in his second big-league year. He won the N. H. L. scoring championship with 52 points, half of them through goals, and led all scorers in the play offs as well.

Both awards were made in a poll of hockey writers around the circuit. Drillon, who had only two minor penalties all season, was chosen ahead of Clint Smith and Cecil Dillon, both of New York Rangers, and Syl Apps, center of the line of which Drillon is right wing.

**Thompson Runner-up**

Paul Thompson, left wing of Chicago's Stanley Cup champions, was runner-up to Shore for the Dr. David A. Hart trophy with Babe Siebert, Montreal Canadien defenceman, third in the voting. Siebert and Shore were Boston's first-string defence for several seasons before the former was traded to Canadiens.

The trophy was awarded first in 1923-24 to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Hart, father of Cecil Hart, manager of Canadiens. Only the late Howie Morenz and Nels Stewart of New York Americans besides Shore have won the trophy more than once.

Shore first won the award in 1932-33, gave way to Canadiens' Aurel Joliat the next season, then won it again in 1934-35 and 1935-36. Siebert won it last season while on the Canadien defence.

**Up From Syracuse**

Drafted in the midst of the 1936-37 rebuilding of Leafs, after Charlie Conacher was injured, Drillon fitted in perfectly on a line with Apps and Harvey Jackson. He came up from Syracuse Stars of the International-American League and got 33 points in his first crack at the majors.

Until Jackson was replaced in mid-season by Bob Davidson, the trio was one of the most-powerful offensive units in the N. H. L. Drillon, native of Moncton, N. B., was not hindered by the replacement, continuing his brilliant play right into the final play-offs against Chicago Hawks.

### Faunce Beats Lott

PINEHURST, N. C., April 19 (AP)—Johnny Faunce, young Californian, was a factor to be reckoned with today in the $1,000 North and South pro tennis tournament as the result of his surprising victory over George Lott, veteran internationalist of Boston, Mass., in the opening round.

Faunce, gained confidence as the match progressed yesterday, and exhibited a masterful backhand. The scores were 2—6, 2—6, 8—6, 6—1, 6—0.

The other favorites advanced easily. Karel Kozeluh, the Czechoslovakian ace, eliminated Jess Baker of New York, 6—0, 6—1, 6—1 in a second-round match. Vincent Richards of New York beat Capt. Valerian Yavorsky of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., 6—4, 6—2, 6—1.

Richard E. Skeen of Burbank, Calif., advanced over Malcolm Hill of Boston, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1. Joe Whalen of Miami, Fla., trounced Ed Kenney of Pinehurst by the same scores. Jan Kozeluh, of Czechoslovakia beat J. Harbett of New York, 6—0, 6—1, 6—4. Herman Peterson of New York eliminated Ed Stillman of St. Augustine, Fla., 6—1, 6—0, 6—1.

**Cancel Junior Races**

YARMOUTH, N. S., April 19 (CP)—The international junior yacht races will not be held this summer Commodore G. D. Raymond of the Canadian Yacht Club, announced last night. Uncertainty of conditions in the United States, where most of the entries come from, was given as the reason for the postponement, first time in eight years the competition has not been staged.

**American Association**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indianapolis | 3 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Kansas City | 2 | 1 | 1.000 |
| Louisville | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Toledo | 2 | 1 | .667 |
| Milwaukee | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| St. Paul | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Columbus | 0 | 2 | .000 |
| Minneapolis | 0 | 3 | .000 |

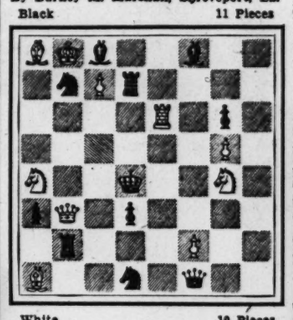
**Results April 18**

Toledo 16, Milwaukee 6.
Indianapolis 4, Minneapolis 3.
Other games postponed.

## Chess

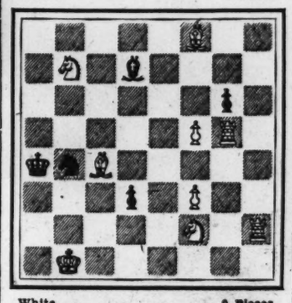
By Frederick R. Chevalier
*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*
April 19, 1938

**Problem No. 2029**
By Burney M. Marshall, Shreveport, La.
Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Cincinnati Enquirer, April 18, 1937)

**Problem No. 2030**
By R. Cheney, Rochester, N. Y.
Black 5 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(British Chess Magazine, 1937. Interesting continuation strategy in the Cheney Theme.))

These two problems conclude the series of problems by two well-known living American composers. The editor's grateful indebtedness is herewith acknowledged to E. W. Allen, who prevailed upon Messrs. Marshall and Cheney to make this selection of their best work, and to the composers themselves for their splendid problems.

**Solutions to Problems**

No. 2027. R-QB6
No. 2028. 1. K-B7 threatens
2. P-Kt4
1. ——— RxBP
2. Kt-B6
1. ——— QB any
2. Q-Q6ch
1. ——— KBxKt
2. BxBch
1. ——— R-KKt8
2. BxR

End-Game No. 404. White wins: 1 B-Kt3, P-QR7; 2 P-Kt8(Q), P-QR8(Q); 3 Q-B4ch, K-K7; 4 Q-K4ch, K-Q7; 5 B-B4ch, K-B6; 6 B-K8ch, and wins.

**End-Game No. 405**

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
Black to play and win
(Gunsberg-Tchigorin Match, 1890. Black initiated a combination that won in eight moves.)

**Notes**

The H-Y-P-D tournament has been the highlight with the National championship. Harold L. Crane, Princeton '40, has won this annual event with 4½-1½. In second place was John A. Moore, Harvard '38, who won this event last year. Crane is a native of Elizabeth, N. J., where he won the championship of the local Y. M. C. A.

Another championship likely to be overlooked in view of the great prominence given the National championship, is the women's championship, also being played at Rockefeller Center. Eleven women are competing. Mrs. Adele Rivero, previous winner; Mrs. Mary Bain, previous runner-up, both of New York, and May N. Karff, of Boston, are leading.

Here is how Reshevsky disposed of Treysman in the National championship:

**Queen's Pawn Game**

| Reshevsky White | Treysman Black | Reshevsky White | Treysman Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 22 P-Kt5 | Q-Kt |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 23 P-QR4 | PxP |
| 3 P-KKt3 | B-Kt5ch | 24 PxP | B-B |
| 4 B-Q2 | Q-K2 | 25 R-B7 | Q-Kt3 |
| 5 B-Kt2 | Castles | 26 QxQ | PxQ |
| 6 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 | 27 R-B6 | P-Kt3 |
| 7 Q-B2 | Kt-K5 | 28 P-Kt4 | P-R4 |
| 8 Castles | KtxB | 29 P-R3 | RPxP |
| 9 QKtxKt | P-QB3 | 30 RPxP | K-Kt2 |
| 10 P-K4 | BxKt | 31 K-B2 | B-Q2 |
| 11 KtxB | PxKP | 32 RxP | R-QKt |
| 12 KtxP | Kt-Q2 | 33 P-B6ch | K-R3 |
| 13 P-B5 | P-K4 | 34 K-Kt3 | K-R2 |
| 14 PxP | KtxKP | 35 RxR | RxR |
| 15 KR-K | Kt-Kt3 | 36 P-Kt5 | R-Kt3 |
| 16 Kt-Q6 | Q-B2 | 37 R-R6 | R-Kt |
| 17 P-B4 | B-Q2 | 38 B-B6 | B-B4 |
| 18 P-B5 | Kt-R | 39 R-R8 | RxR |
| 19 R-K7 | P-QKt3 | 40 BxR | B-Q6 |
| 20 P-QKt4 | PxP | 41 P-Kt6 | B-R3 |
| 21 QxP | QR-Q | 42 B-Kt7 | Resigns |

Another game from the National championship. Treysman builds up a quick attack based upon Black's pinned KKt.

**Queen's Gambit Accepted**

| Treysman White | Hanauer Black | Treysman White | Hanauer Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Kt-KB3 | P-Q4 | 12 Kt-K5 | Q-B4 |
| 2 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 13 B-KKt5 | R-Q |
| 3 P-B4 | PxP | 14 Kt-K4 | QKt-Q4 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | P-QR3 | 15 BxQKt | QxB |
| 5 P-QR4 | P-K3 | 16 KtxKtch | BxKt |
| 6 P-K3 | P-B4 | 17 BxB | PxB |
| 7 BxP | B-K2 | 18 Q-R5 | K-R |
| 8 Castles | Castles | 19 QxP | PxKt |
| 9 Q-K2 | PxP | 20 Q-B6ch | K-Kt |
| 10 PxP | Kt-B3 | 21 R-R3 | Resigns |
| 11 R-Q | Kt-QKt5 | | |

This game, from the National championship, gave the spectators quite a thrill. Fine almost overstepped the time limit planning a sacrificial combination that won him a close point.

**Queen's Gambit Declined**

| Fine White | Reinfeld Black | Fine White | Reinfeld Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 22 KR-K | P-B4 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-QB3 | 23 P-Kt5 | P-B5 |
| 3 Kt-KB3 | Kt-B3 | 24 BxP | RxP |
| 4 P-K3 | B-B4 | 25 B-B | Kt-B4 |
| 5 Kt-B3 | P-K3 | 26 K-B3 | R-B |
| 6 Kt-KR4 | B-Kt5 | 27 B-K5 | R-R4 |
| 7 Q-Kt3 | Q-Kt3 | 28 R-R | P-R3 |
| 8 P-KR3 | B-R4 | 29 BxRP | PxB |
| 9 P-Kt4 | B-Kt3 | 30 RxP | Kt-B2(a) |
| 10 KtxB | RPxKt | 31 BxKt | KxB |
| 11 B-Kt2 | B-Kt5 | 32 R-R7ch | K-Q |
| 12 B-Q2 | QKt-Q2 | 33 KR-QR | Kt-K2 |
| 13 CastlesQR | BxKt | 34 R-R8ch | Kt-B |
| 14 BxB | QxQ | 35 RxKtch | KxR |
| 15 PxQ | Kt-Kt3 | 36 R-R8ch | K-Q2 |
| 16 P-B5 | Kt-B | 37 RxR | K-K2 |
| 17 K-B2 | K-Q2 | 38 R-KKt8 | K-B2 |
| 18 P-B3 | Kt-K2 | 39 R-B8 | R-R6 |
| 19 P-R4 | R-R3 | 40 RxP | RxP |
| 20 B-K | QR-R | 41 K-Q3 | Resigns |
| 21 B-Kt3 | Kt-K | | |

(a) Subsequent analysis indicates that 30 . . . Kt-K2 might have held the position. Fine was under grave time trouble, having only about four minutes or less for ten moves.

## By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
*Sports Editor*

**The 1938 Major-League Seasons**

Well, today was the day set for the real opening of the two major-league baseball championship races of 1938. True it is that the American League offered two preview games yesterday, when the Washington Senators and Philadelphia Athletics made their debut in the presence of President Roosevelt and other distinguished guests, and the Boston Red Sox had the honor of entertaining the Di Maggio-less New York Yankees at Fenway Park. It has been the custom for some years to have the opening day in the American League take place at Washington a day in advance of all the other cities; but this year, due to the fact that the season was opening on the 19th, which is more or less of a holiday in Boston, the Red Sox were granted the right to open a day early, as they have always played morning and afternoon games April 19th, which would hardly conform to the usual opening-day ceremonies. Now there is almost six months of major-league baseball ahead of the American public, and all things seem to indicate that they are going to patronize the ball parks with as much enthusiasm as has ever before been the case.

Wide World
Ford C. Frick

**Two Close Battles**

We have already named the two clubs which are due to win the pennants in their respective leagues and predicted how the 14 other clubs are going to finish. Now there is nothing to do but sit back and enjoy the two races, leaving it to the 16 clubs to make good our predictions. Some of them will no doubt be most accommodating; but there are others, we suspect, which through one reason or another will bring up in positions which have not been assigned to them. This has always been the case in the past, and there is certainly no reason for expecting that it will not be the case this year as well as in the years to come. In a season which sees teams play 154 games extending over a period of six months there are bound to be many "if's" connected with any forecasts that are made at the start of the season. It is, in fact, this little word which makes the championship races all the more interesting and keeps the fan from knowing just how the clubs will finish through reading the prediction of the expert. As we have said before, the baseball fan certainly enjoys reading the forecasts which are offered him every April, even though he realizes at the time that the chances of their being 75 per cent right are very meager.

**Cubs and Yankees**

And so it is as the season starts off the New York Yankees and Chicago Cubs are being generally picked to win the two pennants and come together in the next World Series. While the Yankees are opening the season without the services of their brilliant outfielder—Joe Di Maggio—they are decided favorites to win their third straight American League pennant and, by so doing, get a chance to do something that no other major-league team has ever been able to do—win three successive World Series pennants. Curiously enough, Di Maggio has never started a season with the Yankees, and as he is due back in the lineup before many more days have passed, the Yankees do look good, although there is little chance of their having any 13-game margin when the curtain is run down next October. With the acquisition of Dizzy Dean, the Chicago Cubs look even better for the National League championship than they did before getting the great "Diz." As the Cubs did not lose any valuable players in the trade, they should be greater favorites than ever. And what is still more, it should make the next World Series a much closer affair than was that of 1937.

**One for the National League**

Those persons who have been trying to tell the baseball public that the National League is a minor when compared with the American League might turn to the result of the games played in this year's "Grapefruit League" and prepare an alibi, in case Manager Terry of the New York Giants or some other National League sympathizer cares to call attention to the fact that of the inter-league games played this Spring, the Nationals won 68, while the Americans won only 53, a margin of 15 games for the senior organization. And, if one wants to carry the controversy any further, he might point to the fact that the Boston Red Sox was the only American League team to win more inter-league games than it lost. And which were the teams to make the best inter-league showing this year? The Cincinati Reds and Pittsburgh Pirates. The showings of the Giants and Cubs, however, are entitled to the most consideration, as they engaged in more inter-league games than any of the other clubs. The Giants won 12 out of 20 such games, while the Cubs won 12 out of 22. No wonder National League followers are looking forward to the 1938 World Series with plenty of optimism this Spring.

## Sporting Around the Hub

The local golf season opened officially today with several of the major clubs holding "guest" day. Ardent golfers pay little heed to the weather and may be seen, rain or shine, touring the respective layouts.

The Commonwealth Golf Club had a gala day today as they staged their grand opening of the season. Each member was invited to bring guests and play over the course was going strong at a late hour this afternoon. Later this evening members and guests will gather in the clubhouse for a buffet supper and entertainment.

The Belmont Country Club will hold another International Open tournament here in September. Whether this tourney will offer $12,000 in prizes is not known, but it is fairly certain that a goodly sum will be named in order to attract the top flight professionals.

Incidentally the September dates correspond with those of the national amateur championship at Pittsburgh. This means that all of the country's leading amateurs will be forced to forgo the Belmont date. Last year the Belmont tournament drew some outstanding amateurs.

Another great amateur hockey year is in store for local fans next season. That is if the enthusiasm of the Boston Olympics is any criterion. Last night at the Hotel Manger the boys gathered for an informal dinner given to them by Manager Walter Brown in appreciation of the successful season just closed.

The team to a man were looking forward to next fall and were declaring that next season would be bigger and better than ever. Frankie Spain, veteran ice star of the Olympics, was singled out as one of the outstanding players of the season.

Several notables attended the dinner including Art Ross, manager of the Bruins, and Charlie Gorman and J. Frank Facey, A. A. U. officials. Gorman presented Manager Brown with the George V. Brown hockey trophy, emblematical of the National A. A. U. hockey championship which title the Olympics hold. All of the players received gold plated pucks.

Among other guests at the dinner were two of today's Marathan runners, Gerard Cote of Canada and George Shaw of London, Eng.

The Harvard varsity and freshman lacrosse teams will open their home seasons tomorrow afternoon at Boston playing against similar Tufts teams on the lacrosse field behind the Harvard Business School. One other Harvard sport team will be in action tomorrow, the Harvard freshman beseball team playing Lawrence Academy on the freshman diamond at 4 o'clock.

Saturday this week is the last day amateur baseball teams may register in the Boston Park Department Association of Baseball Leagues. All signs point to an even greater number of teams participating than in any other previous year. Official opening of the Sandlot Baseball Leagues will take place on Monday, May 9.

Boston's marble championship will be held next Thursday morning at the Boston Common. Two types of champions will be crowned, one in the age-old game of "Popsey," and the other in the modern "Ring" game. Gold and silver championship medals will be awarded the winners by Park Commissioner William P. Long.

## Sports Roundup

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—So Lefty Gomez, who didn't get the call to pitch the opener, has a chance to win the first one for the Yanks . . . and Connie Mack has a chance to back up his hitting with something in the way of pitching—which the A's didn't show yesterday . . . and 14 other clubs have a chance to catch up . . . Yanks can't get over the stuff young Jim Bagby showed in his first Major League start for the Red Sox . . .

Frank Thomas please note: They're tabbing Sam Fox at Ohio State as one of the best pass receivers since Larry Kelley . . . and it seems he passed up Alabama for the Buckeyes . . . Don't look now, but Schoolboy Rowe's arm is going lots better since the Tigers came north . . .

Minneapolis bid $10,000 for Fritz Ostermueller, the Red Sox southpaw . . . Freddie Haas, Jr., will get a civic award from New Orleans for winning a Walker Cup berth . . . Bill Wood, Army's new coach, has ten of last year's eleven first-stringers back as this year's "varsity" . . . Only newcomer to break during spring training is J. B. Maxwell, center from Portales, N. M. . . . they're going to try the new yellow baseball in the Columbia-Fordham game next week . . . Frederic H. Rahr, color engineer, says that color can be seen easier and quicker than the white ones, and so will lessen the chances of injuries to batters . . . Rudy Hulswitt, released as a Brooklyn scout, has hooked up with the Bees in the same job.

**Princeton and Virginia Tie**

PRINCETON, N. J., April 19 (AP)—Lew Oehmig, captain of the University of Virginia squad and Prince Fumitaka Konoye, son of the Premier of Japan, Princeton University captain, battled to a draw yesterday and their teams finished a golf dual meet in a 4½ to 4½ tie.

Where to Go for
*Luncheon · Tea · Dinner*
In Europe

*ENGLAND*

LONDON

LONDON, ENGLAND
PRUNIER
9 RUE DUPHOT

PARIS
*Paris famous fish Restaurant. Oysters. Shell Fish. Lobsters. all kinds of fish and aviar sent

Commerce and Finance

# • Inactive Gold Account Abolished; Ending Anti-Inflationary Policy •

Business and Industry

## Eastern Air Lines Sold for $3,500,000 ByNorthAmerican

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—A group which includes Harold S. Vanderbilt has purchased the Eastern Air Lines properties from North American Aviation, Inc., for $3,500,000. The properties have been vested in a company known as Eastern Air Lines, Inc., of which Edward V. Rickenbacker is president. The purchase is to be financed through the sale of 416,666 shares of $1-par common stock at $10 a share. Kuhn, Loeb & Company and Smith, Barney & Company have underwritten the offering.

A total of 388,888 shares of the New Eastern Air Lines stock was bought by the underwriters from North American Aviation for $9 a share and the new company has issued 27,778 shares of the stock from its treasury and sold them to the underwriters also at $9 a share. The company has reserved 40,000 shares of the stock for issuance to officers and employees at $10 a share.

Paul H. Brattain is vice-president of the new company and Joseph J. Mehl is secretary and treasurer. They held similar positions with North American Aviation. Mr. Rickenbacker was a vice-president of North American Aviation. All of them are directors of the new company.

Included in the other directors of the new company are Mr. Vanderbilt, Paul M. Davis, president of the American National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.; Mr. Harding; George B. Howell, president of the Exchange National Bank, Tampa, Fla.; Hugh Knowlton of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; W. L. Moore, president of the Wofford Oil Company, Atlanta, and Stuyvesant Peabody, president of the Peabody Coal Company, Chicago.

Mr. Vanderbilt is a director of the New York Central Railroad and of Pullman, Inc. Mr. Harding pointed out that the directorate was representative of the points served by Eastern Air Lines.

The Vanderbilt group, it is reported, was formed at the instance of Mr. Rickenbacker after negotiations were opened by the North American Aviation for the sale of the Eastern Air Lines properties to other interests.

North American Aviation, by the disposal of Eastern Air Lines is left a manufacturing corporation. The manufacturing properties were held in the name of the General Aviation Manufacturing Corporation until the dissolution of the latter company in 1934, since when manufacturing has been carried on by an engineering and manufacturing division.

It is stated in the prospectus that Mr. Rickenbacker received $16,640, Mr. Brattain $13,640 and Mr. Mehl a total of $8,050 from North American Aviation in 1937.

Eastern Air Lines provides service between Newark, N. J., and Baltimore, Washington, Savannah, Miami and intervening points.

## Public Service Dividend Reduced For Rest of Year

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Thomas N. McCarter, president of Public Service Corporation, told stockholders at the annual meeting the corporation's dividend rate would be reduced from the annual basis of $2.60 to between $2 and $2.40 a share for the remaining three quarters of this year.

He gave the business recession as the cause and said the net income for the year ended March 31 dropped $1,441,000 as compared with the preceding 12 months.

Edmund W. Wakelee, George H. Blake and Edward C. Rose, all vice-presidents, and William Scheerer were re-elected directors for three-year terms.


BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK

42 Washington St., Boston

*Write for folder "Banking by Mail"*

INTEREST BEGINS APR. 21

**WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS**

*In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts*

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | Apr. 20 |
| Blackstone Savings Bank | Apr. 21 |
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | May 2 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | May 2 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | May 2 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | May 10 |
| Home Savings Bank | May 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | May 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | May 10 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | May 16 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | May 16 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | May 16 |
| Wilder Savings Bank | May 16 |
| *Other Massachusetts Savings Banks* | |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Apr. 20 |
| Grove Hall Savings Bank | Apr. 20 |
| Medford Savings Bank | May 2 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | May 2 |
| Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank | May 7 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | May 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | May 10 |
| North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge | May 10 |
| Stockton Savings Bank | May 16 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | May 16 |


## Bank Deposits Rise In New York State

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

New York

Mutual savings banks in New York State report large increases in deposits for the quarter ended on March 31, as well as for the six months and the year, are revealed in figures released by the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York.

On March 31 deposits were $5,329,443,510, having increased $39,853,697 in three months, including dividends of $24,000,000 credited to accounts. For the six months, the increase was $38,184,269, and for the 12 months, $51,002,485.

At the end of the quarter the number of accounts was 5,953,883, an increase of 15,685 in that period. For the six months there was a gain of 36,685 accounts and for the year, one of 39,470.

## Exchange Studies How to Get Data On Members' Loans

WASHINGTON (AP)—Howland Davis, chairman of the New York Stock Exchange Committee on Business Conduct, told the Securities Commission that exchange officials were studying methods of getting information on "special" loans by members.

Mr. Davis was a witness at the commission's inquiry into the failure of Richard Whitney's brokerage firm. Mr. Whitney, former exchange president, now is serving a prison term for misappropriation of customers' securities.

Mr. Davis said the informal discussions of the desirability of keeping check on members' special loans had been begun since the failure of the Whitney firm on March 8. Mr. Whitney had contracted various unsecured loans.

Gerhard A. Gessell, SEC attorney, had asked Mr. Davis whether efforts were under way to prevent unsound borrowings by exchange members.

Mr. Davis said the discussions had contemplated a "central point of record" on "special loans."

These discussions, he said, had touched on registration of special loans, type of collateral "or lack of collateral," rate of interest and term of loans.

Present at these discussions, the witness said, were staff members of the exchange, representatives of the legal department and Charles R. Gay, president of the exchange.

Asked whether he thought the records of such loans should be "for members generally," Mr. Davis answered, "I should think that would be dangerous."

"I think it would be advisable to have reports made by both lender and borrower," he added.

Earlier, he testified that a member of the exchange could have money lent to his firm and then, provided the firm's partnership agreement did not forbid it, use the money himself for a venture not connected with the brokerage business.

## Net of 47 Concerns For First Quarter Has 29 P. C. Decline

NEW YORK—Earnings of the first 47 companies issuing statements for the quarter ended March 31 show a decline of 29 per cent compared with the opening three months of 1937.

Net income reported by this group totaled $55,308,000 against $77,264,000 in the same quarter a year ago.

This relatively good showing, however, was the result largely of the inclusion of one report, that of the huge American Telephone and Telegraph Company which accounts for more than two-thirds of the total.

Eliminating this statement from the tabulation, profits of the remaining 46 concerns plunged 51 per cent from the first quarter levels a year ago.

Only seven of the 47 reports had higher earnings this year than last, while 11 firms operated in the red. All save one were in the black last year.

## Shipments Decline Further Lumber Orders, Output,

WASHINGTON (AP)—The country's lumber industry experienced a further decline in new business during the week ended April 9, the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reported.

Orders booked by 506 reporting mills amounted to only 147,715,000 feet. This compared with 177,659,000 feet in orders written by 548 mills the preceding week.

Production of the 506 mills during the week ended April 9 was estimated at 173,161,000 feet, and shipments at 157,870,000 feet. The preceding week the 548 mills produced 177,877,000 feet and shipped 188,895,000 feet.

## Chicago Exchange to List Midwestern Firms Free

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Stock Exchange announced that it was inviting large corporations which have entensive business interests and a large number of stockholders in the Middle West to list their securities on the Chicago Stock Exchange without payment of a listing fee.

T. R. Benson, president, said that there were many corporations with large business and stockholder interests in the Middle West who have no Middle-Western market for their securities.

"We are willing to list these corporations free of cost," he said, "because we believe the ultimate result will be of great benefit to all concerned. It will be a big step in the development of Chicago as a financial center and a decided saving to the stockholder."

## RFC Head Asks Banks to Aid In Granting Loans

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, declared last night that confident action to solve recession problems would bring better business.

"So much has been said about fear," Mr. Jones asserted in a radio address in the Washington Star Forum, "that we have all become imbued with the idea that something is wrong with the country, when, as a matter of fact, we have never had a greater abundance of everything needed for a really high standard of living than we have now.

"The basis of prosperity is confidence. We must have confidence in our country and confidence in our Government, and if we demonstrate that confidence by action, better business will follow."

Mr. Jones explained the RFC's new $1,500,000,000 program of loans to combat the depression, and appealed for the co-operation of banks in granting loans to deserving businesses.

Congress recently amended the RFC Act, authorizing public works loans to public bodies and political subdivisons, and long-time credit to industry for such purposes as plant construction and new equipment.

Mr. Jones said:

"The objective of the law is to aid business through increasing employment, and our loans will be made with that in view. The law requires that loans must be secured, but may be upon such terms and conditions and for such length of time as, in the opinion of our board of directors, are appropriate to the particular appropriation.

"While our purpose will be to make business and industrial loans that will maintain or create work, we will not feel authorized to make such loans unless in our opinion the borrower will be able to pay the money back. Too much debt and inflation of values were the principal causes of the 1929 collapse, and prudent borrowing is just as essential as prudent lending. It does no good to lend a man, or a business, money which he will lose. It merely postpones the inevitable readjustment of his affairs. This does not mean that we are not making every effort to lend to deserving borrowers, particularly where employment will be maintained or increased. We try to find a way to authorize every such loan for which we have an application."

Mr. Jones asserted that "in addition to lending for other purposes, we will lend for carrying inventories, thus enabling manufacturers to anticipate trade requirements with the assurance that they will not be forced to sacrifice their products to pay for the cost of production."

To aid in distribution of new securities, especially issues of small businesses seeking capital to increase employment, the RFC "will consider lending to private bankers and underwriting bankers when the loans can be properly secured," Mr. Jones asserted.

## Bank Loans Drop Sharply in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported a sharp decrease in bank loans in the week preceding the Administration's credit inflation program.

Banks in 101 leading cities reported their loans dropped $110,000,000 to $8,567,000,000 in the week ended April 13. The loan decreases included a drop of $27,000,000 in loans for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes and a fall of $64,000,000 in loans to securities brokers and dealers.

The biggest drop in business loans was the $11,000,000 decline in the Chicago district.

## World Production Of Silver Expands

NEW YORK (AP)—World production of silver in February totaled 14,416,000 fine ounces, not including Mexican output, compared with 14,941,000 in January and 15,570,000 in December, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported.

Stocks of domestic refined metal at refineries at the end of February amounted to 4,120,000 ounces, largest since 1934, and compared with 2,606,000 a month earlier.

## Zinc Price Advanced To 4.25 Cents a Pound

NEW YORK (AP)—Zinc was advanced ¼ of a cent a pound to the basis of 4.25 cents East St. Louis basis, it was announced.

A better demand for the metal which developed after a series of small price cuts last week encouraged most producers to institute the new price, the first rise since Aug. 6 of last year.

## Quebec Bill Affects Groups Not Incorporated

QUEBEC (CP)—The Quebec legislative council gave second reading to a bill to permit legal action against all industrial, commercial or professional groups in the province which are not incorporated.

The measure was approved in the legislative assembly after it had been amended and Opposition Leader T. D. Bouchard had charged it was aimed "particularly at international labor unions."

### Maytag Income Slumps

NEW YORK (AP)—Maytag Co. reported net income for the first 1938 quarter of $88,323 after all charges, compared with net income in the comparable 1937 quarter of $616,205. Company manufactures washing machines at Newton, Iowa.

## Cotton Cloth Buying Fervor Continues; Prices Up Sharply

Weekly Cloth Review
By A. A. Talmadge

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Buying fervor continued rampant in primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week and sharply advancing prices seemed only to further stimulate the demand for goods.

Dealings lagged slightly for a day or two, but the President's radio talk expounding his new $4,000,000,000 spending campaign gave renewed impetus to inflation prospects and touched off another scramble for goods.

Regardless of the heavy business done, however, mills went right ahead with their plans for increased curtailment and many of the largest units in the South will reduce output during the next 60 days by approximately a month's normal production. Third shifts in practically all plants have been abandoned, some say permanently. Buyers appeared deeply impressed by the pronounced cut in mill output, and sought to cover their needs for the next three months.

**Trading Broadens**

Estimates of the total business placed during the past 10 days or so range from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 yards or fully three times the current rate of loom output on the present curtailed basis. Furthermore, the trading was much broader in scope this week than last, and affected not only print cloths, but also sheetings, broadcloths, drills, ducks, twills, osnaburgs, sateens and similar heavy goods. There was also renewed dealing in fine combed fabrics as well as continued business in rayons.

Prices on print cloths advanced an eighth, a quarter and even half a cent a yard from the recent lows, but the rising quotations seemed only to stimulate the trading. Not only did prices recover all the loss of the past three weeks, but reached levels higher than anything seen for a month. Once more it was possible to sell goods for forward delivery, even at the higher levels.

As an example of the sharp gains in prices, there were a number of sizable orders for 39-inch 4 yard 80x80s were placed toward the close of the week at 6½ cents, and very heavy dealing was put through at 6⅝ cents, following previous round lot trading at 6¼ cents. Only 10 days ago, however, this same construction was selling as low as 6 cents flat. On the 39-inch 4.75 yard 68x72s there was sizable dealing toward the close of this week at 5⅛ cents, but only two weeks ago sales of this number were made at 4⅞ cents and occasional second hand lots brought only 4¾ cents.

**Print Prices Stronger**

Narrow print cloths were not as active as the standard widths, but prices were stronger in reflection of the rise in the entire list. Sheetings were also increasingly active.

Carded broadcloths were bought to the extent of several million yards of each construction. The 5 yard 80x60s sold at 4¾ cents in huge quantities, and the price later advanced to 5 cents, where it held firm.

Heavy goods such as osnaburgs, drills, ducks and heavy carded sateens also moved in volume at slowly rising prices, and the same was true of three and four leaf twills.

In the combed goods section of the market the dealing was not quite so heavy and prices did not gain as rapidly as in the coarse goods division.

Combed broadcloths were moving on the basis of 9⅜ cents for 128x68s or 136x60s, some of which occasionally moved at 9¼ cents. The slub yarn broadcloths continued to sell at 10½ cents.

Fancies were said to be moving in encouraging volume, particular attention being reported to be directed at fancy shirtings and fancy dress goods constructions.

## *News Notes—South America*

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

**Brazil Coffee**—Brazil exported 12,119,474 bags of coffee during 1937, a slight falling off compared with the 14,185,506 bags exported during 1936. Shipments to the United States during 1937, amounting to 54 per cent of the total volume exported, aggregated 6,577,640 bags compared with 7,983,957 bags exported in 1936. The destruction of coffee in Brazil during 1937 reached the high figure of 17,196,428 bags, bringing the total volume eliminated since June, 1931, to 56,728,914 bags.

**Brazil Cotton**—Continuing the steady upward trend of the last four years, Brazil's raw cotton production in 1937, aggregating 340,000 metric tons, or about 1,568,000 bales of 478 pounds, was greater than in 1936, and established an all-time high record. It is believed that the total output would probably have been considerably higher had it not been for unseasonal rains in the State of Sao Paulo, and a drought followed by heavy rains in the north. In spite of these difficulties, Brazil's exports of cotton during 1937 were the highest in the history of the country.

**Argentine Shipping**—Ships arriving at all Argentine ports during 1937 numbered 3,245 with a net tonnage of 11,420,981, an increase of 479 ships and 1,361,628 tons when compared with arrivals during 1936. Following the usual trend, ships registered under the British flag led in the number of ships as well as tonnage arriving with a total of 1,064 ships and 4,214,165 tons, and represented 36.9 per cent of all arrivals. Ships of Greek registry ranked second, while German and Italian ships ranked third and fourth. American ships ranked fifth.

**Argentine Grain**—Ceremonies inaugurating the construction of what is claimed to be one of the world's largest grain elevators were held recently in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and were attended by the President of that country and other prominent officials. The new elevator will have a capacity of 148,000 tons and the cost of construction, machinery and equipment will approximate $3,065,000. Contracts have also been awarded for the construction of five other grain elevators in Argentina involving an expenditure of about $3,900,000.

**Chilean Garlic**—The amount of garlic which may be exported from Chile during the period from Jan. 20, 1938, to Dec. 31, 1938, has been fixed at a maximum of 5,000 tons by official decree made public in Chile. The quota of 5,000 tons will be divided among the countries of Central and South America, the United States, and Europe by the Chilean Agricultural Export Board. The Export Board will establish the requirements with which the exporters of garlic must comply and the conditions for the purchase of this commodity in the domestic markets as well as its sale abroad.

**Chilean Railroads**—The construction of two new railways has been authorized in Chile. One of the lines is to run from Freire, a station on the southern section of the State Railways south of Temuco, to Tolten, located on the river of the same name a short distance before it empties into the Pacific. The other is to extend from Crucero, a station on the recently constructed Cocule-Lake Ranco Railway, to Lake Puyehue.

**Peru Paper**—A governmental decree providing for the free importation of machinery and materials to be used in the construction of a paper factory in Peru was recently made public in that country. The plan is to encourage and support the establishment of a new industry in Peru which will use native Peruvian products as raw materials. Studies are being made with the purpose of eventually producing all kinds of paper, with the exception of newsprint. Actual production was not expected to begin until 1940.

**Peru Cotton**—Cotton exports from Peru during January and February, 1938, totaled 2,754 metric tons, a considerable decline compared with the 3,815 metric tons exported during the two months of 1937. The outstanding decrease in the exports of Peruvian cotton during January and February occurred in shipments of Pima variety reflecting the 1937 drought in the Piura district.

**U.S.-Colombia**—The value of the foreign trade of Colombia during 1937 amounted to $180,609,000, compared with the $146,790,000 in 1936, an increase of about 24 per cent. Imports into Colombia during 1937 totaled $95,341,000, an increase of 23 per cent above those of 1936. Imports from the United States were valued at about $46,278,000 and accounted for about 48.5 per cent of the total imports. Exports during 1937 were valued at $85,268,000, an increase of about 10 per cent compared with 1936.

**Paraguay Trade Zone**—The Governments of Brazil and Paraguay are studying a plan to establish a foreign trade zone in the port of Santos for the use of the Republic of Paraguay as an outlet for its exports and to facilitate the import trade of that country. Observers are of the opinion that such a zone would be of great advantage to Paraguay in developing that country's export trade.

**Brazil-Bolivia Treaty**—A treaty between Brazil and Bolivia relating to the construction of railway lines and development of petroleum resources was signed recently in Rio de Janeiro. Brazil has agreed to finance, up to a specified amount, the construction of a railway from a convenient point to be selected between Porto Esperanca and Corumba and terminating in the city of Santa Cruz de la Serra. The Bolivian Government agrees to commence the construction of a railway with the co-operation of Brazil from Villa Villa to Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and from there a branch line either to Puerto Grether or some other navigable point on the Ichillo River. The proposed railway will be operated and administered by the Bolivian Government.

**Ecuador Investment Law**—Under the terms of a law recently made public in Ecuador, all foreigners domiciled in that country are required to invest the equivalent of $1,000 in some phase of Ecuadoran agriculture or industry. The new law, which also governs immigration, extradition, and naturalization, was promulgated by Government decree on Feb. 16.

## Treasury Policy Of Sterilizing Gold Abolished

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—The Treasury's "inactive gold account," emptied by last Thursday's decision to use the $1,182,000,000 fund to boost bank credit and to help finance the new recovery program, was formally abolished today.

Prior to last week the metal had been "sterilized"—segregated in such a manner that it could not be utilized for credit expansion.

The new policy, the Treasury Secretary said, may take the form of accumulating foreign gold in the Treasury's general fund or in its secret $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund.

**To Aid Spending Program**

"Sterilization" is a term used by the Treasury to signify segregation of the metal in such a way that it cannot be used as a basis for credit expansion.

Some $1,182,000,000 of sterilized gold was "de-sterilized" last Thursday to inflate credit resources of the nation's banks and to help finance the Administration's new spending program.

This action emptied the old "inactive gold account" of the Treasury, and Mr. Morgenthau disclosed today that this account was being abolished.

The new program would be "partial" because the Treasury apparently would sterilize only a portion of any incoming foreign gold. Mr. Morgenthau made it clear that he was not committing himself to any policy pending developments.

He also indicated future gold policy would depend, to some extent, upon the reaction of European foreign exchange markets to this country's new spending and credit policies. Easter holidays have kept the European markets closed ever since President Roosevelt's message to Congress and officials here are unable to determine, at the moment, which way gold will flow.

**Ready for Withdrawals**

While the Treasury has a deficit, any accumulation of gold in the general fund will be equivalent to sterilization because the Treasury will have to borrow money to pay for the metal. The only difference between this procedure and the sterilization formerly practiced is the name of the fund in which the gold rests. When no sterilization is attempted, the Treasury pays for new gold by issuing currency secured by the metal.

The first storage place, if any, for incoming foreign gold probably will be the Stabilibation Fund, which is the initial purchaser of foreign metal in the course of its dollar stabilization activities in foreign markets To the extent of its $200,000,000 working accounts—$1,800,000,000 of the fund's resources have heretofore remained idle—the Stabilization Fund can hoard foreign gold without diminishing the cash funds needed by the Treasury to pay for governmental expenditures.

Treasury officials, it was learned, would like to accumulate a fund of gold somewhere that could be used to offset the deflationary effect if foreigners should suddenly withdraw their funds from this country.

## C. & O. Stockholders Give Young Support

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Stockholders of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway voted 41.68 per cent of the common stock in support of Robert R. Young in his fight for control of the road. This gave Mr. Young backing of the greater portion of stock held by the public.

Stock not held by the public is owned 30.8 per cent by the Chesapeake Corporation, and 3.3 per cent by the Alleghany Corporation, parent holding company of the Chesapeake Corporation. This stock was not represented in the vote today.

The stockholders, after announcement of the vote, adjourned the meeting until May 10 on motion of Mr. Young.

Represented at the meeting were proxies for 3,172,159 shares of common stock. Officials said this represented the largest number of stockholders by person or proxy at any meeting in the history of the railroad.

The vote represented the response of the shareholders to the proxy solicitation of the C. & O. management and constitutes their expression of endorsement of the present directorate and executives of the road.

## Newspapers to Receive Most of TWA Advertising

NEW YORK (AP)—Newspapers will receive the better part of the advertising dollar of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., during the rest of 1938, it was announced.

Newly appointed as advertising manager for the line, J. C. Roberts, former automobile advertising executive, said: "Newspapers will carry the bulk of TWA advertising for the remainder of the year."

He forecast the company would establish the first four-motored airplane coast-to-coast service this year.

## Tide Water Oil Reports Gain in First Quarter Net

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—William F. Humphrey, president of Tide Water Associated Oil Co., reported to stockholders the company's first-quarter net income this year bettered last year's mark.

Earnings totaled $3,250,264, leaving $2,687,764 or 42 cents a share on common stock after paying preferred dividends. The 1937 quarter earnings were 39 cents a share, or $2,479,662 after preferred dividends.

## Heavy Fee Levied On Super-Markets

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Philadelphia

An ordinance fixing an annual license fee for the operation of self-service food markets at $10,000 per unit, has been adopted by the City of Camden, to go into effect April 25.

There are three self-service food markets in Camden. The measure also requires a $200 annual license fee on all rented or leased concessions in any food market where the number of concessions is more than four. Validity of the ordinance is expected to be challenged in court.

American Stores Co., Union Premier Food Stores, Inc., and the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. each operates a self-service unit in Camden.

## Employment Rises In Most Countries In First Quarter

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

GENEVA—For the first quarter, world unemployment statistics, just compiled by the International Labor Office, show a decline in a majority of countries, as compared with the like period of last year.

However, increase occurred in Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, France, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, and the United States.

Compared with the last quarter of 1937, the statistics show that unemployment rose in all countries except Australia. But officials explain that this trend was for the most part seasonal.

Index numbers of employment, compiled at the same time by the I. L. O., show that, compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, employment increased in all countries except the United States and Belgium.

In the first quarter of 1937 the number of persons in employment in the United States equalled 92.2 per cent of the 1929 total; while in the first quarter of 1938 the number declined to 78.8 per cent of the 1929 figure. This was a drop of 13.4 per cent. The decline in Belgium from the first quarter of 1937 to the first quarter of 1938 was only 0.4 per cent.

Eleven countries, the index numbers disclose, now have more persons in employment than in 1929. These are: Great Britain, with 110.2 of her 1929 figure; Hungary, with 108.1; Latvia, 121.1; Yugoslavia, 117.3; Estonia, 139.2; Finland, 109.2; Italy, 109.3; Japan, 135.3; Norway, 109.0; South Africa, 131.8, and Sweden, 117.3.

Figures for other countries are: Belgium, 87.2; Czechoslovakia, 79.5; the Netherlands, 74.6; Canada, 92.6; France, 81.1; Luxemburg, 75.6; Poland, 84.5, and Switzerland, 78.6.

In making public the unemployment and employment statistics, officials cautioned that since the method of compiling them as well as the dates for which latest figures are available, differ from country to country, they cannot be accepted as accurate measurements, but only as showing trends.

## Wages of St. Louis Shoe Workers Cut

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Following the lead of other shoe manufacturers in the district, five St. Louis shoe companies have announced they planned a wage cut averaging about 10 per cent for all employees.

In most cases, the announcements said, the cut will have the effect of taking away increases granted in 1937.

The companies are the Millus Shoe Co., Boyd-Welsh, Inc., Brauer Bros. Shoe Co., Wolff-Tober Shoe Manufacturing Co., and the Paramount Shoe Manufacturing Co. They employ a total of 5,500 workers.

The Millus company's announcement, representative also of the others, said:

"We are advising our employees in all our factories that the trend to lower-priced shoes has become so marked that we now find it essential to secure a revision of our labor costs if we hope to be competitive and maintain adequately steady employment."

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### AGENTS WANTED

WOMEN, sell Leeds Full Fashioned, fully guaranteed hosiery direct to the consumer; good profits for agents. Leeds Silk Hosiery Mills Inc., 29 Wellington Street, Clifton, N. J.

## Local Classified

### United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N.Y.C., 16 E. 98th St.—Charming one room and bath, complete kitchen, well run house. Superintendant. AT. 9-3609.

### CORSETIERES

NOVOLINE, the only patented Brassiere that gives perfect separation and corrective diaphragm control: Bandeau $2.50; Long Brassiere $3; Corsets from $5 up, fitted by experts. MME. JULIUS, 30 W. 57th St., N. Y. C.

### EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 305 Lexington Ave (62nd St.) New York Regent 4-2290

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Dr (115th); trained nurses; also practical governesses; infants' nurses N Y C Un 4-8243

### FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables Phone Trowbridge 7833 Pettingill & Pear 272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

GOLD CHAIRS and COAT RACKS to rent. JACKSON CHAIRS, 37 Haymarket Square, Boston. CAP. 3632.

### FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

PENS AND PENCILS REPAIRED Average Price, 35c-75c All Makes Sold THE PEN HOUSE 92 Tremont St., Boston. CAP. 5376

### FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repair, Remodel Custom-made and Ready-to-wear COLD STORAGE Garments at moderate prices. Liberal trade-in allowance. Located in the wholesale fur district, 343 Seventh Ave., New York City. Phone Penna. 6-2270.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED — Christian Scientist, attendant-companion to lady of refinement, now in rest home. Write Box G-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave. N. Y. C.

### HOUSES FOR SALE

YONKERS, N. Y.—6-room Dutch colonial; garage, oil burner, plot 67x108, landscaped; convenient to schools, stores trains; near Mt. Vernon; $7500; to close estate. Write Box K-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

### JEWELERS

DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY Reasonable Prices. Personal Attention. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West St., Boston

### JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

FINE Watch Repairing; Mainsprings, $1.00 Buyers of Diamonds, Old Gold MURRAY KAPLAN Room 403, 333 Washington St., Boston

### MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 408 West 156th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

### OFFICE FURNITURE

FIVE floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33rd St., N. Y. C.

### OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, three mornings, three afternoons. Office 1960, 11 West 42nd St.; tel. CO. 5-5939.

N. Y. C., 250 W. 57 St., Fisk Bldg.—Practitioner's office, three mornings and evenings. Write Box G-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

### PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF — Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating. 103 Charles St., Boston, LAF. 4308.

### PIANOS

CUSTOMER has commissioned us to dispose of her beautiful Steinway grand piano at once; always given best of care; we also have 100 good used pianos, all styles, $5 $10 to $485; come in; no obligations. BOYLSTON PIANO CO., 423 Boylston St., Boston; COM 5686

### REAL ESTATE

ALBANY, N. Y., 9 Belvedere Ave.—Ten-room house, $17,000; also for rent, four-room apt., corner Main and Western, $65. Write or telephone John Lindheimer, 944 Myrtle Ave. Tel. 2-4074

### ROOMS TO LET

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Large, comfortably furnished room and bath; desirable location; overlooking Jamaica Pond; private family. JAM. 1627-M.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave. — Sunny room, third floor, $6 week; sunny room, second floor, $5 week. Phone COM. 9323.

N. Y. C.—Attractive suite, private bath, exclusive midtown center apartment building; references required. Phone EL. 5-8182.

N.Y.C., 301 West 108th St.—Delightful doubles, two windows; singles; kitchen privileges; convenient to all transportation. GARRETT.

N. Y. C., 1060 Amsterdam Ave. (111th St.)—Large sunny rooms, near church, good transportation and Columbia. UN. 4-8625 (Apt. 64).

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—Large, light room with small kitchen, furnished; business woman; references. Tel. Virginia 7-0047-R.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

### SUMMER HOMES

FOR RENT—Summer or less, two-story cottage, 4 bedrooms, 2 living rooms, bath, kitchen, 4 fireplaces, furnace, telephone, garage; equidistant from Stonington, Westerly, Mystic 3 miles; house on cleared land with woods. Address Box 85, Stonington, Conn.

### WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4468. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

SEE PAGE 18

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 600,000 |
| Previous Day | 857,160 |
| 1938 Volume to date | 80,823,564 |
| 1937 Volume to date | 178,885,476 |

## Stock Market Is Generally Lower; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—With selling even lighter than in the preceding session, leading stocks today continued their retreat.

Set-backs ranged from fractions to 2 points generally, with isolated issues off 4 or so. Extreme losses were reduced at intervals, but recoveries were small near the final hour.

**Dealings Sluggish**

Dealings were sluggish from the opening. Transfers were at the rate of about 600,000 shares.

In the domestic arena, steels, motors and specialties were among the first to retreat.

Conspicuous on the downward drift the greater part of the day were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, General Motors, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, American Telephone, Anaconda, Kennecott, Union Carbide, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Caterpillar Tractor, General Electric, Santa Fe, Eastman Kodak and Loew's.

The aviation group put up some resistance as hopes were revived that, despite opposition, Congress would eventually approve an appropriation for 950 additional naval planes. About even to a bit improved were Douglas, United, Boeing and Glenn L. Martin.

**Bonds Irregular**

Increased activity in U. S. Governments featured late dealings in the bond market today where the trend in all groups was mixed.

After idling through the forenoon, a majority of both direct and guaranteed Treasury obligations were unchanged to five thirty-seconds of a point higher. Losses extended to four thirty-seconds.

In the corporate group the trend was down, with losses of fractions to a point or more recorded for loans of Bethlehem Steel, Alleghany Corp., Great Northern, International Hydro Electric and Western Union. Gaining modestly were Santa Fe 4½s of 1948, American & Foreign Power 5s, Texas Corp. 3½s and McKesson & Robbins 5½s.

A drop of 3½ points in Hungarian 7½s was the principal change in the foreign list.

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—Strength in some oils and mines featured a generally lower curb market today.

Fractional gains were made by Newmont Mining, Sunray Oil, and Teck-Hughes. Pan American Airways was up a bit and Standard Cap and Seal and Agfa Ansco each gained about a point and a half.

Losers of a point or more included: Aluminum Co. of America, American Cyanamid "B," American Gas & Electric, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, and Carrier Corp. Jones & Laughlin was down more than 2 points.

## Wheat Prices Move In a Narrow Range

CHICAGO, April 19 (AP)—Wheat prices clung to a narrow range of less than one cent fluctuation today. The market was quiet, with trade news scarce. Traders found little incentive to buy or sell.

Early lows of 83⅞ for May and 82¼ for July, which were about ½ cent lower compared with yesterday's finish, gave way to a fractional rally but around noon prices were back near the lows.

Comparative indifference of the Liverpool market to inflation developments in this country acted as some restraint on buying enthusiasm. The Liverpool market opened today after a prolonged week-end holiday and was about 1⅞ to 1¾ higher than Thursday's closing level.

## Hosiery Industry Trade Practice Conference Set

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced a trade practice conference for the hosiery industry would be held in Philadelphia April 27.

The purpose is to give members of the industry the opportunity to draw up rules against unfair competition.

## Dividend Declarations

| Company | Rate | Resumed Period | Payable | Hldrs. of Record |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Disher Steel Construction Co pf A | 50c | .. | May 2 | Apr. 20 |
| Helleman Bwg Co | 25c | .. | May 16 | May 2 |
| **Reduced** | | | | |
| Brinks, Inc ($5) | $1 | .. | Apr. 22 | Apr. 16 |
| **Regular** | | | | |
| Am Pap Goods Co | 50c | .. | May 2 | Apr. 21 |
| Anglo-Canadian Teleph Co | $5½% pf | 68¾c | Q May 2 | Apr. 15 |
| Appleton Co | $1 | Q May 2 | Apr. 20 | |
| Broadway Dept Stores, Inc, 5% cv pf | $1.25 | Q May 2 | Apr. 19 | |
| Celotex Corp pf | $1.25 | .. May 4 | Apr. 29 | |
| Central Republic Co | | .. | .. | Apr. 7 |
| Civic Fin Corp A | 2½c | .. May 2 | Apr. 20 | |
| Civic Fin Corp 80c cum pf | 20c | Q May 2 | Apr. 20 | |
| Com Accep Co of Boston | $2 | S Apr. 15 | Apr. 13 | |
| Comwlth Inter'l Corp, Ltd | 4c | Q May 14 | Apr. 14 | |
| Cons Press Ltd A | 25c | Q May 2 | Apr. 20 | |
| Crown Drug pf | 43¾c | Q May 16 | May 10 | |
| Detroit Gasket & Mfg pf | 30c | June 1 | May 14 | |
| El & Wmspt RR | $1.14 | S May 2 | Apr. 20 | |
| Fischer (H) Packg Co, Inc 6% pf | 37½c | Q Apr. 15 | Apr. 5 | |
| Gas Sec Co * 6% pf | 1½% M | May 2 | Apr. 15 | |
| *Payable in scrip. | | | | |
| Gas Sec Co 6% pf | 50c | .. May 2 | Apr. 15 | |
| Gt West Electro-Chem Co | 80c | .. May 14 | May 4 | |
| Harburn Walker R | 25c | .. June 1 | May 6 | |
| Harbison Walker R | 25c | June 1 | May 6 | |
| IdahoPwCo 7% pf | $1.75 | Q May 2 | Apr. 13 | |
| Do $6 pf | $1.50 | Q May 2 | Apr. 15 | |
| Jamchib'g & Abingdon Telegraph Co | $3 | S July 1 | June 15 | |
| McKinley Mines S | 2½c | .. June 1 | May 10 | |
| Merch & Mfrs Secur, A and B | 15c | Q May 16 | May 6 | |
| Morris Pl Co of RI (Prov, R I) | $1.25 | Q May 2 | Apr 15 | |
| Nash & Low RR | $3.50 | S May 2 | Apr. 15 | |
| Nation-wide Securities (Colo), B | 3c | .. May 2 | Apr. 14 | |
| Ont & Que Ry Co | $3 | S June 1 | May 2 | |
| Do Deb 5% | 2½% | S June 1 | May 2 | |
| Sec Accept Cp | 25c | Q July 1 | June 10 | |
| Sec Ac Cp 6% pf | 37½c | Q July 1 | June 10 | |
| Singer Mfg Co, Ltd, ord reg | 6% | .. May 11 | Apr. 14 | |
| Super-Corp of America Tr Shrs, A | 10.09c | .. May 2 | ..... | |
| Super-Corp of America Tr Shrs, B | 10.59c | .. May 2 | ..... | |
| Trane Co | 25c | Q May 16 | May 2 | |
| Trane Co 6% 1 pf | $1.50 | Q June 1 | May 24 | |
| US & F Sec 1 pf | $1.50 | Q May 2 | Apr. 28 | |
| Westchester F Ins | 30c | Q May 2 | Apr. 29 | |
| Zeller's,Ltd,6%pf | 37½c | Q Apr. 30 | Apr. 14 | |

| —1938— High | Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 45 | 36¼ | Abbott Lab (1.60a) | 1 | 41 | 41 | 41 | Apr 16 |
| 52 | 32 | Acme Steel (2) | 2 | 36 | 36 | 36 | +1 |
| 10⅜ | 6¼ | Adams Exp | 12 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8½ | — ⅜ |
| 20¾ | 14½ | Adams-Millis (¾e) | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | Apr 14 |
| 23 | 16⅝ | Addressog (1.40) | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | — ½ |
| 2 | 1⅝ | Advance Rumely | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Apr 16 |
| 58¼ | 40¼ | Air Reduction (1a) | 9 | 46½ | 44¾ | 44¾ | —1¼ |
| 1¼ | ⅝ | Air-Way El Appl | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | .. |
| 13⅜ | 8¾ | Alaska Juneau(.60a) | 28 | 10⅛ | 9⅞ | 10 | — ¼ |
| 1⅝ | ⅞ | Alleghany Corp | 6 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | .. |
| 17⅝ | 6½ | Alleghany pf xw | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | Apr 16 |
| 17⅞ | 6½ | Alleghany pf $30 ww | 2 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | — ¾ |
| 17¼ | 5 | Alleghany pf $40 ww | 1 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | Apr 14 |
| 17½ | 8 | Alleghany pr pf | 2 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | Apr 14 |
| 21¾ | 11⅝ | Allegheny Steel | 4 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | .. |
| 9⅞ | 4½ | Allen Industries | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | — ⅛ |
| 176½ | 124 | Al Chem & Dye (6) | 9 | 148½ | 144¾ | 145 | —4 |
| 9⅝ | 7 | Allied Kid (1) | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | Apr 12 |
| 14⅜ | 8⅝ | Allied Mills | 9 | 11½ | 11 | 11⅜ | Apr 18 |
| 9¾ | 4½ | Allied Stores | 13 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6½ | — ⅜ |
| 53½ | 38 | Allied St pf (5) | 1 | 45 | 45 | 45 | Apr 18 |
| 51¾ | 34¼ | Allis-Ch Mfg (⅜e) | 27 | 42⅜ | 42 | 42 | — ½ |
| 15¼ | 11¼ | Alpha P Cem (1) | 1 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 3⅜ | 1¼ | Amal Leather | 3 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2⅜ | Apr 16 |
| 24 | 10 | Amal Leather pf | 2 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Mar30 |
| 72½ | 57 | Amerada Corp (2) | 3 | 65¼ | 64½ | 64½ | —1¾ |
| 66 | 49 | Am Ag Ch Del (1¾e) | 2 | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | + ½ |
| 15⅞ | 10 | Am Bank Note (½e) | 4 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | — ⅜ |
| 42½ | 23¼ | Am Brake Shoe(¾e) | 5 | 32 | 3*½ | 31½ | —1½ |
| 91½ | 70¾ | Am Can (4) | 6 | 87½ | 85½ | 85½ | —1¾ |
| 167 | 160¼ | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 161½ | 161½ | 161½ | + ½ |
| 27½ | 12⅝ | Am Car & Fdy | 2 | 18¼ | 18 | 18 | — ¼ |
| 50 | 27 | Am C & Fy pf (2½e) | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | — ¼ |
| 17⅝ | 9½ | Am Ch & Cable (¼e) | 4 | 13⅛ | 12½ | 12½ | — ¾ |
| 100½ | 89½ | Am Ch & Cbl pf (5) | 1 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | Feb 16 |
| 105½ | 88½ | Am Chicle (4a) | 2 | 100 | 99¼ | 100 | +2⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 4½ | Am Colortype | 2 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | Apr 18 |
| 13¾ | 9 | Am Coml Alco | 4 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 16¾ | 8¼ | Am Crystal Sug(¾e) | 4 | 10⅞ | 10⅛ | 10⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 4¾ | 2½ | Am Encaus Tiling | 4 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3½ | — ¼ |
| 6½ | 4 | Am European | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Mar29 |
| 4⅜ | 2¼ | Am & For Pow | 6 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | — ⅛ |
| 19¾ | 10 | Am & F P $6 pf | 2 | 15⅛ | 15½ | 15½ | Apr 18 |
| 25¼ | 13⅛ | Am & F P $7 pf | 2 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | —1 |
| 11½ | 5⅛ | Am & F P 2 pf | 2 | 7¾ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | — ⅝ |
| 12 | 9½ | Am-Hawaii SS (1) | 2 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10⅜ | Apr 14 |
| 4⅜ | 2 | Am Hide & Leather | 2 | 3¼ | 3½ | 3¼ | + ⅛ |
| 26 | 12 | Am Hide & L pf | 2 | 18 | 17¼ | 18 | Apr 18 |
| 37¾ | 30¾ | Am Home Pr (2.40) | 1 | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ | .. |
| 2½ | 1½ | Am Ice | 1 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | ⅛ |
| 18 | 13¾ | Am Ice pf (½e) | 2 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15¾ | Apr 16 |
| 7⅞ | 4¼ | Am International | 2 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ¼ |
| 23½ | 12⅜ | Am Locomotive | 8 | 17 | 16¾ | 17 | — ¼ |
| 74½ | 45 | Am Locomot pf | 1 | 53 | 53 | 53 | Apr 18 |
| 14½ | 10 | Am M & Fdy (.40e) | 7 | 13½ | 13 | 13 | Apr 18 |
| 5¼ | 2⅜ | Am M & Met | 4 | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 38¾ | 23 | Am Metal (3g) | 12 | 32½ | 31 | 32 | — ⅝ |
| 105½ | 99½ | Am Met 6% pf (6) | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | Apr 18 |
| 7⅝ | 3¼ | Am Pow & Lt | 6 | 4¾ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ⅛ |
| 40½ | 19 | Am P & L $6pf(1⅛k) | 5 | 24½ | 24¼ | 24¼ | — ⅜ |
| 33 | 16⅛ | Am P&L$5pf(.933⅓k) | 6 | 22⅛ | 21½ | 21½ | Apr 18 |
| 14¼ | 9 | Am Rad & St S (.60) | 54 | 12¾ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | — ⅞ |
| 22⅞ | 13⅛ | Am Roll Mill | 1 | 17⅝ | 17¼ | 17¼ | — ¾ |
| 78 | 68 | Am Roll Mill pf(4½) | 3 | 70 | 70 | 70 | + ⅞ |
| 20⅞ | 15⅜ | Am Safety Razor (2) | 2 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | .. |
| 14¼ | 7⅛ | Am Seating | 2 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | — ⅜ |
| 56¾ | 28⅛ | Am Smelt & R(1¼e) | 51 | 40¼ | 38¾ | 38⅝ | —2 |
| 131 | 103 | Am Smelt & R pf(7) | 3 | 114 | 114 | 114 | +4 |
| 52 | 45¾ | Am Snuff Co (3a) | 1 | 47½ | 46¾ | 46¾ | —2¼ |
| 34¾ | 15⅜ | Am Stl Fdrs (¾e) | 3 | 22¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | — ⅞ |
| 11¾ | 6⅛ | Am Stores | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | Apr 18 |
| 31 | 21½ | Am Sugar Ref (2) | 3 | 27⅜ | 27½ | 27½ | +1½ |
| 117⅛ | 101⅜ | Am Sugar pf (7) | 1 | 107 | 107 | 107 | + ⅛ |
| 18½ | 12⅝ | Am Sumat Tob (1) | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | Apr 16 |
| 149¾ | 111 | Am Tel & Tel (9) | 13 | 127⅜ | 125½ | 125⅝ | —2⅝ |
| 71 | 58 | Am Tobacco (5) | 8 | 70½ | 70 | 70 | Apr 16 |
| 73 | 58¾ | Am Tob B (5) | 8 | 70½ | 70 | 70 | —2¼ |
| 139⅝ | 130 | Am Tob pf (6) | 1 | 131 | 131 | 131 | Apr 16 |
| 7⅞ | 3⅞ | Am Type Fdrs | 1 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | .. |
| 13½ | 6 | Am Wat Wks | 42 | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ⅜ |
| 86 | 68 | Am W W 1 pf (6) | 1 | 70 | 70 | 70 | +2 |
| 5⅝ | 3¼ | Am Woolen | 4 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | — ¼ |
| 35¾ | 23⅜ | Am Wool pf | 1 | 32¼ | 31 | 31 | —2½ |
| 8½ | 4⅜ | Am Zinc L & S | 12 | 6⅜ | 6 | 6 | — ⅜ |
| 40 | 25 | Am Zinc pr pf | 4 | 30⅝ | 30¼ | 30¼ | Apr 18 |
| 36¾ | 21⅝ | Anaconda (¼e) | 189 | 29⅜ | 28⅝ | 28⅞ | —1⅛ |
| 50 | 29 | Anacon W & C | 2 | 37 | 37 | 37 | Apr 14 |
| 19 | 10¾ | AnchorHockGl(.15e) | 1 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | Apr 18 |
| 19 | 10 | Andes Copper | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | Apr 16 |
| 3⅛ | 2 | A P W Paper | 1 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | Apr 11 |
| 30¼ | 20 | Arch-Dan-M (½e) | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | Apr 18 |
| 100½ | 82 | Armour Del pf (7) | 1 | 90 | 90 | 90 | Apr 16 |
| 6⅞ | 3⅞ | Arm Ill | 25 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | — ¼ |
| 72 | 28¼ | Arm Ill pr pf | 1 | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | 39⅞ | — ⅝ |
| 94½ | 50 | Arm Ill pf | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Mar19 |
| 39 | 24¼ | ArmstrongCork(¼e) | 5 | 30¼ | 29½ | 29¾ | — ¾ |
| 7½ | 5½ | Arnold Const (⅜e) | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | Apr 18 |
| 5½ | 2½ | Artloom Corp | 1 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅜ | —4 | Assd Dry Goods | 7 | 6⅜ | 6⅛ | 6⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 69 | 53 | Assd D Gd 1 pf (6) | 1 | 53 | 53 | 53 | Apr 14 |
| 68¼ | 68¼ | Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k) | 1 | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ | Mar 5 |
| 35 | 27 | Associates Inv (2) | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | Mar31 |
| 42 | 22¼ | Atch T & S F (2g) | 10 | 26 | 25¼ | 25¼ | —1¼ |
| 72 | 40¼ | Atch T & S F pf (5) | 2 | 43½ | 43 | 43 | — ⅝ |
| 27⅜ | 14 | Atl Coast Line(1½g) | 2 | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ | Apr 18 |
| 7¼ | 4¼ | Atl G & W Indies | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Apr 18 |
| 14½ | 6⅛ | Atl G & W In pf | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | — ¼ |
| 24 | 17¼ | Atl Refining (1) | 9 | 21⅜ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | — ¼ |
| 107 | 101⅞ | Atl Refining pf (4) | 1 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | Apr 13 |
| 9⅞ | 5¾ | Atlas Corp (.80) | 3 | 7⅜ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | — ¼ |
| 43 | 38⅞ | Atlas Corp pf (3) | 6 | 39½ | 39 | 39½ | + ½ |
| 48 | 36 | Atlas Pow (⅓e) | 3 | 40 | 39½ | 39½ | — ⅞ |
| 7⅜ | 4½ | Atlas Tack | 2 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | Apr 16 |
| 6½ | 3 | Auburn Auto | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Apr 14 |
| 3½ | 2 | Aust Nichols | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Apr 18 |
| 4⅝ | 2½ | Aviation Corp | 21 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | — ¼ |
| **B** | | | | | | | |
| 10¾ | 5 | Bald Loco ct | 16 | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | — ¼ |
| 10⅞ | 4 | Balt & Ohio | 9 | 6 | 5¾ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 13¾ | 5½ | Balt & Ohio pf | 4 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ½ |
| 34 | 29 | Bangor & Ar (2½) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | Apr 11 |
| 19 | 12½ | Barber Co | 3 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16½ | .. |
| 10½ | 5 | Barker Bros | 4 | 8 | 7¼ | 7¼ | —1 |
| 16⅜ | 10½ | Barnsdall Oil (1) | 9 | 13⅞ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | — ⅝ |
| 12¾ | 9 | Bayuk Cigar(.18¾e) | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | Apr 18 |
| 17¾ | 11⅜ | Beatrice Cream (1a) | 2 | 16 | 16 | 16 | +1 |
| 96½ | 92½ | Beat Crm pf ww (5) | 1 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | Apr 13 |
| 103⅞ | 94½ | Beech-Nut Pack(4a) | 1 | 97 | 97 | 97 | Apr 11 |
| 8⅜ | 5¾ | Belding-Hem (⅜e) | 2 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | Apr 18 |
| 83 | 77¾ | Belg N R pf (3.27g) | 1 | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77¾ | Mar19 |
| 14⅞ | 8⅝ | Bendix Aviat | 7 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11½ | — ½ |
| 19 | 15¼ | Benef Ind Ln (.45e) | 2 | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | — ½ |
| 40½ | 26⅞ | Best & Co (1.52½e) | 2 | 34¾ | 34 | 34 | Apr 18 |
| 65⅞ | 40 | Beth Steel | 83 | 49½ | 48¼ | 48⅝ | —1⅝ |
| 16½ | 13 | Beth Steel 5% pf (1) | 2 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | .. |
| 98½ | 75 | Beth Steel 7% pf (7) | 2 | 90 | 90 | 90 | Apr 18 |
| 28 | 18 | Bigelow-Sanf | 2 | 22½ | 21¼ | 22½ | Apr 18 |
| 17⅞ | 9¾ | Black & Decker | 2 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13½ | — ⅞ |
| 15½ | 10⅛ | Blaw-Knox | 2 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 35½ | 20 | Boeing Airplane | 85 | 27½ | 26¾ | 26¾ | — ⅝ |
| 30 | 15⅜ | Bohn Al & Brass | 2 | 22 | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | — ⅞ |
| 13⅞ | 9⅜ | Bond Strs (.20e) | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | Apr 18 |
| 19⅝ | 15⅝ | Borden Co (1.60) | 4 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | + ⅛ |
| 28½ | 16½ | Borg-Warner | 8 | 22⅜ | 22¼ | 22¼ | — ¾ |
| 4¾ | 2 | Boston & Maine | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | + ⅛ |
| 22¼ | 14 | Bower Rol Bear(½e) | 2 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | Apr 18 |
| 10⅞ | 5⅜ | Bridgeport Brass | 14 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | — ⅛ |
| 26¼ | 12¾ | Briggs Mfg | 12 | 20 | 18⅝ | 19⅝ | —1 |
| 30½ | 20 | Briggs & Strat (¾e) | 1 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | Apr 18 |
| 34 | 28 | Bristol-Myers(2.40) | 2 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | Apr 14 |
| 2¾ | 1⅛ | Bklyn & Qu Trans | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | .. |
| 9¾ | 3⅝ | Bklyn & Q Trans pf | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Apr 18 |
| 13⅜ | 5⅜ | Bklyn-Man Tr | 4 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | — ⅜ |
| 37 | 16¾ | Bklyn-M Tr pf (6) | 2 | 22½ | 21¼ | 22¼ | — ¾ |
| 21½ | 10⅛ | Bklyn Un Gas | 3 | 13¾ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | — ¾ |
| 41 | 34¼ | Brown Shoe (3) | 2 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | Apr 11 |
| 10 | 5½ | Br'swick-Balke | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | Apr 18 |
| 9¾ | 5⅞ | Bucyrus-Erie | 3 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | — ⅛ |
| 6⅜ | 3¼ | Budd Mfg | 21 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | — ½ |
| 5⅜ | 3 | Budd Wheel | 3 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 20 | 13¼ | Bullard Co (¼e) | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | Apr 18 |
| 32¼ | 15½ | Bulova Watch (4) | 2 | 23 | 22½ | 22½ | Apr 18 |
| 9½ | 6¾ | Burling Mills (.30e) | 2 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ⅝ |
| 20¼ | 14½ | Burr Add Mac(.30e) | 4 | 16 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 3½ | 1½ | Bush Terminal | 2 | 2¼ | 2 | 2 | Apr 18 |
| 11 | 4½ | Bush Term 7% deb | 1 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | Apr 7 |
| 8⅜ | 5¾ | Butler Bros (.60) | 2 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | — ¼ |
| 22 | 16⅝ | Butler Bros pf (1½) | 1 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 4⅜ | 2⅜ | Butte Cop & Z | 2 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| 113⅜ | 6 | Byers (A M) Co | 2 | 9 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 19¾ | 13 | Byron Jackson (½e) | 2 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 | — ⅝ |
| **C** | | | | | | | |
| 24⅛ | 15⅛ | Calif Packing (1⅛a) | 1 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | — ⅝ |
| 49¼ | 45 | Calif Pack pf (2½) | 1 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | Apr 12 |
| 2½ | 1 | Callahan Z-Lead | 26 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| 10¼ | 5¼ | Calumet & Hecla | 25 | 8½ | 7⅝ | 7¾ | — ¼ |
| 15¾ | 9⅜ | Campbell Wyant (1) | 2 | 12½ | 12 | 12 | — ⅜ |
| 19¾ | 12⅛ | Can Dry G Ale | 23 | 14¾ | 14¼ | 14½ | — ⅜ |
| 8½ | 5 | Canad Pacific | 6 | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ¼ |
| 36 | 29 | Cannon Mills (1e) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | Apr 16 |
| 7¼ | 4½ | Capital Ad A | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Apr 18 |
| 18 | 13 | Carpenter Stl (.10e) | 2 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | Apr 18 |
| 4½ | 2½ | Carriers&Gen (.05e) | 5 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | Apr 18 |
| 97½ | 62½ | Case (J I) Co | 13 | 79 | 76 | 76 | —2½ |
| 55½ | 29¾ | Caterpil Tract(½e) | 11 | 44 | 41 | 41 | —3½ |
| 103 | 100⅛ | Caterp Tractor pf(5) | 1 | 102 | 102 | 102 | Apr 18 |
| 18⅞ | 9 | Celanese Corp | 12 | 14¾ | 14½ | 14½ | — ⅝ |
| 94 | 92 | Celanese pr pf (7) | 1 | 94 | 94 | 95 | Jan 12 |
| 25½ | 12½ | Celotex Corp | 3 | 19 | 19 | 19 | Apr 14 |
| 28 | 20 | Cent Aguirre (1½) | 5 | 23½ | 23¼ | 23½ | Apr 18 |
| 4½ | 2 | Cent Foundry | 5 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | — ¼ |
| 11 | 7 | Cent RR NJ | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | +1 |
| 8¼ | 4 | Cent Violeta Sugar | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| 5½ | 3¼ | Century Rib M (.10e) | 1 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | Apr 11 |
| 46½ | 26¼ | Cerro de Pasco(2e) | 2 | 36¼ | 35 | 35 | — ½ |
| 8⅜ | 4½ | Certain-teed Prod | 12 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | — ⅜ |
| 30½ | 18¾ | Champ Pap & F | 3 | 20 | 20 | 20 | — ½ |
| 12¼ | 7 | Checker Cab | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | Apr 16 |
| 38½ | 23⅛ | Ches & Ohio(1½e) | 16 | 27⅝ | 27½ | 27½ | — ⅜ |
| 89 | 80 | Ches & Oh pf (4) | 1 | 80 | 80 | 80 | Mar31 |
| 48½ | 27½ | Ches Corp (3) | 7 | 34 | 33½ | 34 | Apr 16 |
| 1¼ | ½ | Chi & E Ill | 4 | ⅝ | ½ | ½ | Apr 11 |
| 3¾ | 1½ | Chi & E Ill pf | 3 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2½ | Apr 13 |
| 1¾ | ¾ | Chi & N West | 9 | 1¼ | 1 | 1 | — ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2 | Chi & N West pf | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | Apr 18 |
| 1¼ | ½ | Chi Great West | 2 | ½ | ½ | ½ | — ¼ |
| 5⅜ | 2⅜ | Chi Great W pf | 3 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | Apr 18 |
| 14 | 8⅞ | Chi Mail Or (¼e) | 4 | 11¼ | 11 | 11¼ | Apr 16 |
| 1 | ½ | Chi M St P & P | 1 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | .. |
| 1⅞ | ⅞ | Chi M St P & P pf | 9 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | Apr 18 |
| 12⅞ | 6⅞ | Chi Pneu Tool | 1 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | — ¼ |
| 32½ | 22 | Chi Pneu T cv pf(3) | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | Apr 1 |
| 1¼ | ⅜ | Chi Rk Is & Pac | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 2½ | 1 | C R I & Pac 6% pf | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | Apr 12 |
| 2⅞ | 1⅛ | C R I & Pac 7% pf | 3 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | .. |
| 12¾ | 8 | Chi Yell Cab (¼e) | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | Apr 6 |
| 16¾ | 12 | Chicka Cot O (½e) | 2 | 15 | 15 | 15 | Apr 16 |
| 5⅞ | 3¼ | Childs Co | 6 | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | .. |
| 63½ | 35⅜ | Chrysler Corp | 78 | 45⅝ | 44½ | 45 | — ⅝ |
| 13½ | 10 | City Ice & Fuel(.40e) | 1 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | — ⅛ |
| 3¾ | 2⅜ | City Stores | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Apr 18 |

| —1938— High | Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | 10⅝ | Clark Equip | 5 | 16½ | 16 | 16 | —1½ |
| 26½ | 15¼ | Clev Graph Br (¼e) | 5 | 19 | 18½ | 18½ | + ½ |
| 42 | 32½ | Climax Molyb(.30e) | 14 | 41¾ | 40½ | 40¾ | .. |
| 15½ | 10½ | Cluet Peabody (.40e) | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | + ½ |
| 125 | 105½ | Coca-Cola (1½e) | 1 | 122 | 122 | 122 | + ⅜ |
| 59 | 58 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 58 | 57 | 58 | Mar28 |
| 11⅞ | 7½ | Colgate-Palm-P | 3 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | — ⅛ |
| 95½ | 80 | Colgate-Pm-P pf (6) | 1 | 80 | 80 | 80 | Apr 4 |
| 27⅜ | 13½ | Collins & Aik (½e) | 6 | 21½ | 21½ | 21¼ | Apr 18 |
| 20 | 9½ | Col Fuel & Iron | 1 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 22¼ | 13 | ColumBr'castA(.40e) | 10 | 17¾ | 16½ | 17¾ | Apr 16 |
| 21¼ | 13 | ColumBr'castB(.40e) | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | Apr 16 |
| 9⅝ | 5½ | Colum G & E | 22 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| 79 | 61½ | Col G & E pf A (6) | *1 | 60 | 60 | 60 | .. |
| 15½ | 9 | Colum Pict vtc (1) | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | — ⅞ |
| 34 | 27½ | Colum Pict pf (2¾) | 1 | 33 | 33 | 33 | Apr 18 |
| 76 | 53¾ | Colum Carbon (4) | 1 | 65 | 65 | 65 | —1 |
| 38¾ | 23 | Comi Credit (4) | 9 | 33½ | 32 | 32 | —1½ |
| 95 | 84 | Comi Cred pf (4¼) | 1 | 84 | 84 | 84 | Mar26 |
| 44¾ | 31½ | Comi Invest Tr (4) | 9 | 36¾ | 36 | 36 | —1 |
| 99 | 90 | Com In T cv pf (4¼) | 3 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | Apr 8 |
| 10 | 5⅞ | Comi Solvents (.60) | 8 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | — ¼ |
| 2 | 1 | Comwlth & South | 15 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | — ⅛ |
| 42¼ | 25 | Com & Sou pf(1½k) | 6 | 31¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | —1½ |
| 27⅜ | 22½ | Comwlth Edis (1¾) | 7 | 24 | 23¾ | 23¾ | — ¼ |
| 7¼ | 3⅞ | Conde Nast | 4 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | + ⅛ |
| 24½ | 15 | Congoleum-N'n(¼e) | 4 | 20¾ | 20½ | 20½ | — ½ |
| 8 | 6 | Congress Cigar | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | Mar29 |
| 19½ | 11 | Consol Aircraft | 18 | 17 | 16¼ | 16⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 8 | 4¼ | Consol Cigar (⅜e) | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | Apr 18 |
| 25⅞ | 17 | Cons Edison (½e) | 28 | 20½ | 19¾ | 19⅞ | — ¼ |
| 96½ | 88⅞ | Cons Edison pf (5) | 1 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | + ¾ |
| 1⅞ | 1 | Consol Film Ind | 7 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | Apr 18 |
| 6⅞ | 4½ | Consol Film pf (¼k) | 4 | 6 | 5¾ | 5¾ | — ¾ |
| 5¾ | 2⅞ | Cons Laundries | 6 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 10½ | 7 | Consol Oil (.80) | 48 | 9⅜ | 9 | 9 | — ⅛ |
| 101⅛ | 98¾ | Consol Oil $5 pf (5) | 6 | 98¾ | 

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

**United States Government Bonds**
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
**Treasury**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3⅜s '43-'41 Mch | 107.16 | 107.16 | 107.16 |
| 5 3¼s '41 | 108.2 | 107.27 | 108.2 |
| 3 3¼s '45-'43 | 108.27 | 108.25 | 108.27 |
| 6 3¼s '46-'44 | 108.25 | 108.19 | 108.25 |
| 4 4s '54-'44 | 113.16 | 113.11 | 113.16 |
| 7 2¾s '47-'45 | 105.5 | 105.3 | 105.5 |
| 38 2½s '45 | 104.18 | 104.18 | 104.18 |
| 12 3s '48-'46 | 106.14 | 106.11 | 106.14 |
| 1 3½s '49-'46 | 107.8 | 107.8 | 107.8 |
| 1 4¼s '52-'47 | 117.17 | 117.17 | 117.17 |
| 30 2¾s '51-'48 | 103.8 | 103.5 | 103.8 |
| 30 2½s '48 | 102.15 | 102.15 | 102.15 |
| 17 2½s '53-'49 | 100.21 | 100.20 | 100.21 |
| 5 2¾s '54-'51 | 102.2 | 102.2 | 102.2 |
| 3 3s '55-'51 | 105.1 | 105.1 | 105.1 |
| 9 2¾s '60-'55 | 103 | 102.30 | 103 |
| 54 2¾s '59-'56 | 101.30 | 101.28 | 101.28 |

**Federal Farm Mortgage**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 3s '49-'44 | 104.17 | 104.17 | 104.17 |

**Home Owners' Loan**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 2¾s '49-'39 | 102.17 | 102.17 | 102.17 |
| 4 2¼s '44-'42 | 102.17 | 102.17 | 102.17 |
| 1 3s '52-'44 | 104.17 | 104.17 | 104.17 |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 2 Alleghany 5s '49 | 50⅞ | 50⅞ | 50⅞ |
| 11 Allegh Val 4s '42 | 102⅝ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 39 Allis Chalm 4s '52 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 6 Am & For P5s 2030 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |
| 5 Am T & T 5½s '43 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| 1 Am T & T 3¼s '66 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 10 Am T & T 3¼s '61 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| 1 Am WW&E 6s '75 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 12 Anaconda Cp 4½s '50 | 104½ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 2 Ang C Nitra deb '67 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 5 Arm Del 4s '57 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 7 Arm Del 4s '55 | 92¼ | 91⅞ | 92⅛ |
| 14 AT&SF 4s '95 | 100 | 99⅞ | 100 |
| 24 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st reg | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 7 AT&SF cv 4½s '48 | 93⅜ | 93 | 93⅜ |
| 10 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 3 Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 2 B&O rfg 6s '95 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 7 B&O rfg 5s '95 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 7 B&O 5s '96 F | 19 | 18⅞ | 19 |
| 10 B&O 5s 2000 D | 18⅞ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ |
| 23 B&O cv 4½s '60 | 15¾ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ |
| 10 B&O 4s '48 | 40 | 39½ | 39¾ |
| 1 B&O 5s S '50 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 3 Bang&Aroo cn 4s '51 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 2 Bang&Ar 4s cv '51 st | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 2 Battle Crk S 3s '89 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 4 Bell TPa 5s '48 B | 117⅞ | 117¼ | 117⅞ |
| 10 Beth Stl 4¼s '60 | 102¼ | 102 | 102 |
| 24 Beth Stl 3¾s '66 | 94 | 93⅝ | 93⅝ |
| 40 Beth Stl 3½s '52 | 86½ | 86 | 86⅛ |
| 6 Boston&Me 5s '67 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 3 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66 | 104 | 103½ | 103½ |
| 10 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 | 43¾ | 43 | 43 |
| 2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '47 | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ |
| 3 Buf R&P 4½s '57 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 7 Bush Term 5s '55 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ |
| 2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct | 119⅜ | 119⅛ | 119⅜ |
| 4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 114¼ | 114¼ | 114¼ |
| 5 Can Nor 6½s '46 | 123 | 123 | 123 |
| 5 Can Pac 4½s '60 | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| 6 Can Pac 4s perp | 79¼ | 79¼ | 79¼ |
| 2 Caro C&O 6s '52 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 1 Cen Ga Ry 5½s '62 | 103⅜ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| 2 Cen Pac 5s '60 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49 | 69⅞ | 69⅞ | 69⅞ |
| 2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ |
| 3 Certain-teed 5½s '48 | 63¾ | 62½ | 62½ |
| 3 C & Ohio cn 5s '39 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 1 C&O 4½s '92 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 1 C&O 3½s '96D | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 2 CB&Q rfg 5s '7A | 94 | 93⅞ | 94 |
| 1 CB¼Q 4½s '77 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 5 CB&Q gen 4s '58 | 93⅞ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 3 CB&Q 4s III '49 | 10⅝ | 100½ | 100⅝ |
| 2 CB&Q 3½s III '49 | 95⅜ | 95⅜ | 95⅜ |
| 2 Chic Gt West 4s '59 | 16⅝ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 1 Chi I&L 5s '66 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 2 CMSP & Pac 5s '75 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 2 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 CM&SP 4½s '89C | 20¾ | 20¼ | 20⅜ |
| 5 CM&StP 4½s '89B | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 1 CM&SP gen 4s '89 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ |
| 1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 2 Chi & NW 4s '87 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 16 CRI & P 4½s'52A | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 1 CRI&P cv 4½s'60 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 1 C R I & P 4s '34 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 1 C R I & P rfg 4s'34 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 3 Ch Un Sta 4s '44 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 4 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D | 101¼ | 101 | 101 |
| 4 Ch & W Ind 4s'52 | 80¾ | 80 | 80¾ |
| 2 Childs Co 5s '43 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 4 Cin Un Term 3½s'71 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 7 Clev Cl Iron 4¾s'50 | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 10 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 1 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 3 ClevUnTerm 5s'73 | 78¼ | 78⅛ | 78¼ |
| 3 Col & So 4½s'80 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 1 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| 6 Columbia G 5s '52 May | 88 | 87½ | 87½ |
| 2 Columbia G 5s 1961 | 87¾ | 87¾ | 88½ |
| 16 Col Ry2Pw&L 4s'65 | 106 | 105⅞ | 106 |
| 8 Com'l 3¼s'51 | 97¼ | 97 | 97 |
| 45 Com'l Cred 2¾s'42 | 100¾ | 100½ | 100⅝ |
| 2 Com'l Edis 3¼s '65 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 6 Walworth 4s '55 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 2 NY Edis 3¼s '65 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 2 NY Edis 3¼s '66 | 103½ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 1 NY NH & H cv 6s '48 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 7 NY NH & H 4s '67 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 4 NY&R Gas 6s '51 A | 72 | 71 | 72 |
| 13 NY Tel 4½s '39 | 18¾ | 106⅝ | 108⅜ |
| 15 NiagaraFallsP 3½s '66 | 106 | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 13 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A | 107½ | 107¼ | 107¾ |
| 4 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 1 Norf Sou 5s '61 A | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10 Norf & W 4s '96 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 3 Nor Am Co 5s '61 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 2 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 3 Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 5 Nor Pac 6s2047 | 61½ | 61 | 61 |
| 4 Nor Pac 5s 3047 D | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 6 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 77 | 76½ | 76⅝ |
| 3 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 50½ | 50 | 50 |
| 16 Ohio Ed 4s '67 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 11 Ohio Ed 4s '65 | 101¾ | 101⅝ | 101½ |
| 15 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 2 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 5 Ont PwN Fall 5s '43 | 113¼ | 113¼ | 113¼ |
| 6 Ore RR&Nav 4s '46 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 7 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61 | 94½ | 94 | 94½ |
| 30 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66 | 101⅜ | 101 | 101⅜ |
| 7 Pac G&E 3¾s '61 | 105 | 104¾ | 105 |
| 9 Pac Gas&El 4s '64 | 108⅛ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 8 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C | 104½ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 6 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 B | 105 | 104½ | 104½ |
| 2 Pad&Hll 4½s '55 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 3 Para Pict 6s '55 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 10 Para Pict 3¼s '47 | 64½ | 62½ | 64½ |
| 4 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81 | 97 | 96½ | 96½ |
| 15 Pen Co 4s '63 | 86¼ | 85¾ | 85¼ |
| 8 Pen RR gen 5s '68 | 101¼ | 101 | 101 |
| 17 Pen RR gen 4½s '65 | 92⅜ | 92¼ | 92⅜ |
| 5 Pen RR 4½s deb '70 | 75⅝ | 75⅛ | 75⅛ |
| 1 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 1 Pen RR 4½s '94 E | 88½ | 88⅛ | 88⅛ |
| 10 Pen RR 4s '48 | 103½ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| 7 Pen RR 3¾s '70 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 13 Pen 3¼s '52 | 71¾ | 71½ | 71½ |
| 5 Pere Marq 5s '56 | 58 | 57½ | 57½ |
| 2 Phelps Dodge 5½s '52 | 104¼ | 104 | 104 |
| 3 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43 | 106⅝ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 5 PhilBal&W 4½s '81D | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 Phila Co 5s '67 | 83¾ | 83& | 83& |
| 23 Phil Elec 3½s '67 | 107⅛ | 106¾ | 107⅛ |
| 1 Ph Rap Tran 5s '73 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13½ |
| 14 Philippine Ry 4s '37 | 17¼ | 17 | 17 |
| 3 Pillsbury F1 M 6s '43 | 109½ | 109 | 109½ |
| 1 PCC & St L 4½s '77 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 2 PCC & S L 4½s'40A | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 1 Pitts&WVa 4½s '60C | 35¼ | 35½ | 36⅛ |
| 50 Porti Gen E 5½s '60 | 55½ | 55 | 55½ |
| 22 Postal Tel&C 5s '53 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 11 Purity Bak 5s '48 | 83 | 82½ | 82½ |
| 3 Ready 4½s '97 A | 71 | 70¾ | 70¾ |
| 1 Republic Steel 5½s '54 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 1 Republic Steel 4½s '61 | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ |
| 2 Revere Cop&Bl4½s '56 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 3 Roch G&E 5s '62 E | 108 | 107½ | 108 |
| 1 Stafeway Stra 4s'47 | 101¾ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 1 Sagnueny Pw 4¼s'66 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 101⅜ |
| 2 StLIM&SRefG '33 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 2 StLSF 5s B '50 ct | 85½ | 85 | 85 |
| 2 StLSF4½s'78 ctf sb | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 3 St L SF 4½s'78 | 9 | 8½ | 9 |
| 2 St L S F 4s'50 A | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 7 St L SW rfg 5s'90 | 9½ | 10 | 10 |
| 1 SanAntPsServ 6s'52 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 5 Santa Fe P&P 5s'42 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 3 Scioto V&N E 4s'89 | 100½ | 100½ | 101½ |
| 3 Seab A L cn 6s'45 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 1 Sea A L 6s'45 ct | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 8 Sea AL rfg 4s'59 | 4½ | 4½ | 4⅝ |
| 3 Sea-AlFla 4s'38 A ct | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 10 Shell U 3¼s'52 | 100¾ | 100 | 100 |
| 1 Silesian Am 7s'41 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 3 Simmons 4s'52 | 88½ | 88 | 88½ |
| 2 So Beli T&T 3¼s'63 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 So Cal Gas 4½s'61 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 10 So Cal Gas 4s'65 | 107⅜ | 107⅛ | 107⅜ |
| 4 So Car Pow 5s'80 | 38¾ | 38 | 38¾ |
| 11 Sou Pac 4½s'81 | 38 | 37 | 37 |
| 9 So Pac 4½s'69 | 37¾ | 37 | 37¼ |
| 3 So Pac rfg 4s'55 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 1 So Pac cit 4s'49 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 9 So Pac 3½s'46 | 44¾ | 44½ | 44¾ |
| 9 So Pac 4½s Ore '77 | 48¾ | 48⅜ | 48⅜ |
| 2 South Ry 6½s'56 | 39 | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| 1 South Ry gen 6s'56 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 2 South Ry cn 5s'94 | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ |
| 1 South Ry gen 4s'56 | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ |
| 29 Stand Oil N J 3s'61 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101⅜ |
| 6 Studebaker 6s cv '45 | 61¼ | 61½ | 61½ |
| 1 Swift & Co 3¼s'50 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 9 T RR A St L 4s '53 | 100⅝ | 100¼ | 100⅝ |
| 8 Tex Corp 3½s'51 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 1 Tex&Pac 1st 5s 2000 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 10 Tex & Pac 5s '77B | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 1 Tex & Pac 5s'79C | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 5 TideWatAsO3½s'52 | 101½ | 101¼ | 101½ |
| 18 Un El Mo 3¾s'73 | 106½ | 106¾ | 106⅜ |
| 7 Union Oil Cal 4s'42 | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| 1 Union Oil Cal 3½s'52 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 21 Ut Pac rfg 4s 2008 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 6 Unit Drug 5s '53 | 77¼ | 76 | 76 |
| 1 Unit Fruit 5½s'37 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 4 U S Rub 5½s '47 | 103 | 27-32 | 105 27-32 |
| 4 U S Rub 1st 5s '33 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 49 Universal Pict 4s'47 | 49 | 48 | 49 |
| 1 Util P&L 5½s'47 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 3 Util P&L 5s '59 | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ |
| 5 Va El & Pow 4½s'55A | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 2 Virginia Ry3¾s'66 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101½ |
| 1 Wabash 2d 5s '39 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 1 Wabash 4½s '78C | 73¾ | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| 5 Walker H 4½s '45 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 6 Walwrth 4s '55 | 62 | 62 | 62 |

## Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

| 1938 High | 1938 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Actual Sales | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10¼ | 4¾ | Conn Ry & Lt pf | 10 | 7 | 7 | 7 | Apr 18 |
| 68 | 55 | Consol Cigar pf (7) | 20 | 61 | 61 | 61 | |
| 80 | 71 | Con Cig pr pf (6½) | 120 | 75½ | 75¼ | 75½ | + ½ |
| 56 | 40 | Corn Exchange (3) | 30 | 47 | 47 | 47 | — ½ |
| 13½ | 5½ | Cuba R R pf | 10 | 7 | 7 | 7 | Apr 11 |
| 87 | 60 | Cuban-Am S pf | 20 | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60¼ | + ¼ |
| 52½ | 43½ | Cushman 7% pf(3½) | 20 | 52 | 52 | 52 | +2 |
| 22¾ | 18 | Cushman $8 pf | 50 | 20 | 18 | 18 | Mar31 |
| 107 | 102½ | Dayton P&L pf(4½) | 50 | 106½ | 105½ | 106½ | Apr 16 |
| 4⅞ | 3⅜ | Det & Mackinac | 20 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | Mar30 |
| 5½ | 5½ | Det & Mac pf | 20 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | Mar25 |
| 39¼ | 25 | Devoe & Ray A (3) | 10 | 31 | 31 | 31 | — ½ |
| 34 | 30 | Dixie-Vortex A(2½) | 50 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | Apr 16 |
| 115 | 103 | Duplan Silk pf (8) | 10 | 103 | 103 | 103 | |
| 116½ | 111¾ | Duq Light 1 pf (5) | 40 | 116 | 116 | 116 | Apr 18 |
| 169 | 157 | Eastm Kodak pf(6) | 10 | 169 | 169 | 169 | Apr 14 |
| 106½ | 94½ | Endicott-John pf (5) | 60 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Apr 16 |
| 1937 | Sale | Erie & Pitts (3½) | 20 | 75 | 76 | 76 | Sep 10 |
| 2 | ½ | Fairbanks Co | 280 | 1¼ | 1 | 1½ | Apr 18 |
| 11¼ | 3½ | Fairbanks Co pf | 10 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | Apr 18 |
| 75½ | 67 | Fed Lt & Trac pf(6) | 10 | 70 | 70 | 70 | Apr 13 |
| 1937 | Sale | Filene's Sons | 10 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Dec 29 |
| 96 | 85 | Food Mach pf (4½) | 20 | 93 | 93 | 93 | Apr 16 |
| 65 | 50 | Foster Wheeler pf | 20 | 61 | 61 | 61 | Apr 16 |
| 40½ | 25 | Frank Simon pf | 20 | 30 | 30 | 30 | +3⅞ |
| 107 | 102¾ | Freeport Sulph pf(6) | 110 | 103½ | 102¾ | 103½ | Feb 28 |
| 16¾ | 9½ | Gamewell Co | 10 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Apr 14 |
| 90 | 85 | Gannett Co pf (6) | 20 | 90 | 90 | 90 | |
| 123 | 115 | Gen Baking pf (8) | 10 | 115½ | 115½ | 115½ | — ½ |
| 120½ | 108¼ | Gen Cigar pf (7) | 10 | 114 | 114 | 114 | Apr 11 |
| 30 | 25 | Gen G&E cv pf | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | Apr 7 |
| 122 | 118 | Gen Mills pf (6) | 10 | 118 | 118 | 118 | Apr 18 |
| 106 | 101¼ | Gen Print Ink pf(6) | 110 | 102 | 101½ | 102 | Apr 11 |
| 90 | 85½ | Gen Ry Sig pf (6) | 30 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | Mar21 |
| 28¾ | 13 | Gen Steel Cast pf | 30 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | — ½ |
| 80 | 70 | Gold & Stock Tel (6) | 20 | 70½ | 70 | 70 | Mar11 |
| 55 | 52¼ | Goth Silk Hos pf(7) | 10 | 53¾ | 53¾ | 53¾ | Apr 1 |
| 127½ | 122 | Gt West Sug pf (7) | 10 | 122 | 122 | 122 | |
| 40 | 40 | Green B & W | 30 | 40 | 40 | 40 | Jan 21 |
| 45 | 34¼ | Greene Cananea(3) | 30 | 40 | 40 | 40 | Apr 16 |
| 28 | 12 | Guantan Sugar pf | 60 | 21 | 18¾ | 21 | +6 |
| 34 | 30 | Hack W pf A (1¾) | 10 | 32 | 32 | 32 | Apr 12 |
| 100 | 93 | Hamil Watch pf (6) | 20 | 94 | 94 | 94 | Apr 11 |
| 95½ | 88¾ | Hanna (MA)$5 pf(5) | 10 | 89 | 89 | 89 | Apr 16 |
| 126½ | 120 | Harb-Walker pf (6) | 10 | 120 | 120 | 120 | Apr 7 |
| 67 | 50¼ | Hat Corp pf (6½) | 10 | 53 | 53 | 53 | |
| 152½ | 140 | Helme (G W) pf(7) | 10 | 145 | 145 | 145 | Mar26 |
| 131½ | 126¾ | Hercules Powd pf(6) | 10 | 131½ | 131½ | 131½ | Apr 18 |
| 100¾ | 98 | Holland Furn pf (5) | 20 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| 102 | 102 | Holly Sugar pf (7) | 10 | 102 | 102 | 102 | Mar16 |
| 38 | 23 | Ill Central LL (4) | 10 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | Apr 14 |
| 138 | 135 | Inger Rand pf (6) | 10 | 138 | 138 | 138 | Apr 14 |
| 95 | 83 | Interch Corp pf (6) | 50 | 93 | 93 | 93 | +2 |
| 6 | 2¼ | Int Ry Centl Am | 20 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | + ⅜ |
| 48½ | 28½ | Int Ry C A pf(1¼k) | 60 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | + ¼ |
| 68¼ | 46½ | Int Silver pf (2k) | 20 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Mar31 |
| 75 | 63 | Inter Dep Strs pf (7) | 20 | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ | Apr 14 |
| 117 | 115 | Island Crk Cl pf (6) | 40 | 115 | 115 | 115 | Apr 11 |
| 125½ | 122 | Johns-Man pf (7) | 10 | 125½ | 125½ | 125½ | + ½ |
| 78 | 49¾ | Jones & L Stl pf | 30 | 57 | 56¼ | 56¼ | —1¾ |
| 118¾ | 118 | Kan C Pow pf B (6) | 10 | 119¼ | 119¼ | 119¼ | Apr 2 |
| 73 | 63 | Keith-A Or pf(1¾k) | 50 | 63 | 63 | 63 | Apr 5 |
| 87 | 80 | Kendall Co pf (6a) | 20 | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ | Mar26 |
| 16½ | 12 | Kinney (G R) pf | 10 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | Mar 5 |
| 16½ | 9 | Kinney (GR) pr pf | 60 | 14 | 13⅜ | 13½ | |
| 18 | 8 | Laclede Gas | 20 | 12½ | 12 | 12½ | Apr 11 |
| 30 | 15 | Laclede Gas pf | 30 | 20 | 18½ | 18½ | Apr 11 |
| 102 | 95 | Lehigh P C 4%pf(4) | 10 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | Apr 1 |
| 106 | 97 | Loose-W B 5% pf(5) | 50 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Apr 13 |
| 140½ | 125 | Lorillard (P) pf (7) | 10 | 125 | 125 | 125 | Apr 8 |
| 126 | 116⅝ | MacAnd & F pf (6) | 10 | 116⅝ | 116⅝ | 116⅝ | Apr 1 |
| 9 | 7½ | Manati Sugar pf ct | 10 | 9 | 9 | 9 | Jan 24 |
| 30½ | 5¾ | Manh Ry gtd | 10 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | Apr 16 |
| 1½ | ⅝ | Market St Ry | 100 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | Apr 18 |
| 6¼ | 3½ | Market St Ry pf | 10 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | Mar25 |
| 12¾ | 7 | Market St Ry pr pf | 130 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | Apr 13 |
| 1¾ | ⅞ | Market St Ry 2 pf | 10 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | Apr 9 |
| 165 | 157 | Mathieson Alk pf(7) | 20 | 162 | 162 | 162 | —1 |
| 91½ | 75 | Maytag Co 1 pf (6) | 20 | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | 84⅞ | Apr 18 |
| 20 | 20 | Maytag Co pf xw(3) | 60 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Mar29 |
| 84 | 70 | McLellan Strs pf(6) | 20 | 74⅞ | 74⅞ | 74⅞ | Apr 18 |
| 72 | 55 | Mead Corp pf (6) | 30 | 57⅛ | 56⅝ | 56⅝ | Apr 18 |
| 23 | 16½ | Mengel 5% pf (2½) | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Apr 18 |
| 16½ | 14 | Merch & Min Tr | 30 | 14 | 14 | 14 | Mar19 |
| 101½ | 76 | Mid Steel 1 pf (8) | 10 | 88 | 88 | 88 | Apr 16 |
| 94½ | 94½ | Milw El Ry pf (6) | 10 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | Jan 26 |
| 107 | 100 | Minn&M pf B (4) | 10 | 107 | 107 | 107 | Apr 18 |
| 1¾ | ½ | Minn StP&SSM LL | 20 | ½ | ½ | ½ | Apr 7 |
| 39½ | 25 | Morris&Essex(3½) | 10 | 32 | 32 | 32 | Apr 11 |
| 64¼ | 26 | Mullins Mfg pf (7) | 10 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | —1 |
| 104 | 95 | Murphy (G C)pf(5) | 10 | 99 | 99 | 99 | Apr 18 |
| 15¼ | 7½ | Nash Chat & St L | 100 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | — ½ |
| 112½ | 106½ | Nat Dai P pf A (7) | 10 | 108 | 108 | 108 | Apr 18 |
| 110 | 105¼ | Nat Dai P pf B (7) | 10 | 108 | 108 | 108 | Apr 9 |
| 136 | 130¾ | Nat Lead pf B (6) | 140 | 133 | 133 | 133 | Apr 18 |
| 106 | 100 | Newberry 5% pf (5) | 10 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | Apr 18 |
| 12 | 6 | New Orl T & Mex | 100 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | Mar29 |
| 4¾ | 2 | NY Dock | 20 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | Apr 18 |
| 11¾ | 5¼ | NY Dock pf | 60 | 9 | 9 | 9 | Apr 18 |
| 111½ | 101 | NY & Harlem (5) | 110 | 107 | 103 | 105 | Apr 6 |
| 1937 | Sale | NY & Harlem pf(5) | 20 | 113 | 113 | 113 | Nov 24 |
| 61 | 56 | NY Lack & W (5) | 20 | 59 | 58½ | 58½ | Mar 1 |
| 62 | 38 | NY Shipbuilding pf | 20 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | Apr 18 |

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

## Insured Deposits Off $2,000,000,000 During Past Year

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Aggregate deposits of 13,795 banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation amounted to $47,191,415,000 on Dec. 31, 1937, compared with insured deposits of $49,257,984,000 in 13,970 banks on Dec. 31, 1936, according to an FDIC report just published.

Loans and discounts of the insured commercial banks throughout the country amounted to $16,-717,467,000 on Dec. 31, an increase of $777,745,000, or 5 per cent, over the aggregate a year earlier.

Pennsylvania led the states in the number of banks protected, with total of 1,066, but New York led in total of insured deposits.

Resources of the 745 insured commercial banks in the State of New York on Dec. 31 amounted to $15,-554,352,000. In Connecticut the 103 insured commercial banks had resources of $550,506,000 and in New Jersey 376 insured commercial banks had resources of $1,912,382,-000, according to the report.

Deposits in insured banks in New York State were listed at $13,180,-269,000, demand deposits on the latest call date, $8,500,298,000, and time deposits, $2,067,812,000, each exclusive of inter-bank deposits.

In Connecticut insured bank deposits amounted to $473,601,000, and in New Jersey, $1,667,803,000.

Loans and discounts of the reporting banks in New York State amounted to $4,642,084,000, a decline of $188,991,000 from the same date a year earlier. Loans and discounts amounted to $199,483,000 in Connecticut, and $585,139,000 in New Jersey.

Direct and guaranteed obligations of the United States listed by the New York banks amounted to $4,-169,997,000 and "other securities" made a total of $1,628,611,000. In Connecticut the United States Government obligations amounted to $112,618,000, other securities $85,-479,000, and in New Jersey United States obligations, $433,396,000, and other securities, $354,688,000.

The number of insured banks, with total deposits, in other eastern states follows:

Connecticut, 103 and $473,601,000; Maine, 61 and $181,777,000; Massachusetts, 194 and $1,722,233,000; New Hampshire, 56 and $75,870,000; Pennsylvania, 1,066 and $4,351,022,-000; Rhode Island, 16, and $234,366,-000; Vermont, 75 and $105,662,000.

## New York Curb

Closing Prices

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Aero Sup Mfg B | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 50 | Agfa Ansco | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 100 | Ainsworth | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 100 | Air Investors | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 500 | Alum Co Am | 74½ | 72 | 72 |
| 280 | Alum Co pf (6) | 97½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 50 | Alum Ltd | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 100 | Am Airlines | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 100 | Am Centrifugal | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 25 | Am Cit P&L A | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 1900 | Am Cyan B (.60) | 21¼ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 100 | Am Fork&Hoe (1) | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 900 | Am Gas & El (1.40) | 22¼ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 25 | Am G&E pm (6) | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 50 | Am Hard Rub | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 100 | Am Maracaibo | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 300 | Am Republics (.40g) | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 |
| 800 | Am Seal Kap | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 100 | Am Sup ower | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 |
| 100 | Anch Post F | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 100 | Ang Wupp (.10e) | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 400 | Arctur Rad Tube | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 |
| 100 | Ark Nat Gas | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1200 | Ark Nat Gas A | 3¼ | 3½ | 3¼ |
| 300 | Ark Nat Gas pf | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 700 | Ashland Oil&R (.40) | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 700 | Asso G & El A | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 200 | Asso G & El pf | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 300 | Atlas Corp war | 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 |
| 100 | Atlas Ply | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 20 | Axton Fis A | 23 | 22 | 22 |
| 150 | Baldwn Loc pf (1.10) | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 500 | Baldwin Loco war | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 100 | Baldwin Rub | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 500 | Barium Sta Stl | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 100 | Bell Aire | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 100 | Bellanca Aire | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| 1000 | Berk & Gay Furn | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 300 | Bliss (E W) | 6⅞ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 1000 | Blue Ridge | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 100 | Blumenthal (S) | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 100 | Bowm Bilt H 1 pf | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| 200 | Braz T & L (⅓e) | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ |
| 200 | Brewst Aero | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 100 | Brid

# European
## Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.*

*Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.*

### PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

POOL-IN-WHARFEDALE. "Ansdell." Park Mount. Lady with modern bungalow offers comfortable accommodation for rest and study.

### ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS, LANCS. — Select apartments, convenient church, shops, buses; pleasant room for study if required. Mrs. Cooke. "Bradda," 445 North Drive.

LONDON—Few minutes West End, near buses, tube and garage: room, breakfast, 4/6: lounge. MRS. TREHERN, 154 Elgin Avenue, W. 9. Abercorn 4648.

### TEACHERS

KATHLEEN L. GRUNDY, teacher of Pianoforte and Theory; pupils prepared for examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, London. 47 St. Georges Lane, St. Annes-on-Sea.

## Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

### ENGLAND

**BOURNEMOUTH FOOLE ROAD** ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel. 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift, tennis, near sea, beach huts, inclusive terms from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR), BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE. Beach hut and tennis. Near golf course and riding stables. MR. and MRS SIDNEY TITE, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH — Sunshine Corner Hotel, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; from 2½ guineas inclusive. Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Morgan.

**BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST** YENTON
For comfort, rest and study. We can meet your need. Benn. Phone 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH E. "Craigrie." Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

Combe Martin, North Devon
"HOMEWOOD," The Woodlands
Superior Boarding Establishment
Standing in the best part of Combe Martin, with magnificent views. Lovely garden with verandah. Every modern convenience. Excellent cuisine. Separate tables. Best English food. Min. sea. MISS RILEY. Resident Proprietress.

CORNWALL—St. Ives Bay Hotel, residential; uninterrupted sea view; hot and cold water throughout; first class service and comfort; own garage; personal supervision.

"AWLISH—ROCKSTONE HOTEL
Actually overlooking Channel; has an early Victorian serenity with the conveniences of modern fittings. Tel. 158.

S DEVON—ACKMANS GUEST HOUSE—Old world, peaceful, near sea; electric light, bath, garage; moderate terms. Fry. S. Huish, near Kingsbridge

DORKING, beautiful Surrey—A bright and cheery home for you and the family at CORMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL; handy for golf and riding; long or short periods; terms moderate.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
Private Hotel
Sussex Court Hotels Ltd.
Extensive alterations have been carried out. Passenger lift. Every modern convenience. Moderate terms. Telephone 3232

EASTBOURNE
CUMBERLAND HOTEL
Grand Parade
Sussex Court Hotels Ltd.
When visiting Eastbourne stay at the Cumberland. It is entirely modern, but very comfortable. Write for illustrated brochure. Telephone 4200. Moderate terms.

EASTBOURNE
GLENDOWER HOTEL
Central—Modern—Lift
Beds by Vi-Spring and Staples
Terms 4 to 6 guineas. Tel. 489

EASTBOURNE—Directly opposite pier. Claremont Hotel. Modern and comfortable. Rooms fitted H. and C. water. Terms from 60/- Central heating.

HARROGATE. BEECHWOOD HOTEL—80 bedrooms; modern and comfortable; AA Apptd.; terms from 3½ to 4½ guineas weekly. Telephone 4458. A. Graham, Resident Director.

LAKE DISTRICT
GLEN ROTHAY PRIVATE HOTEL
RYDAL, NR. AMBLESIDE
Beautifully wooded grounds, overlooking Rydal Water, and adjoining grounds of late poet Wordsworth; boating, fishing, bathing; electric light; coaches from Windermere Station.
A.A., R.A.C., and V.M. Tel. Ambleside 43

LAKE DISTRICT—Mrs. Horton, Brackenrigg, Keswick; board residence, near main bus route; fine view of Helvellyn range; bath, hot and cold; garage. Phone 258.

Lake District, Bainriggs, Grasmere
Board residence. Charming position facing lake. All conveniences. Terms moderate. Mrs. Wilson. Grasmere 113.

LAKE DISTRICT—Miss Gibson, Kelsick House, Ambleside; board residence; good open situation; hot and cold; bath; near tennis courts and garage.

LAKE DISTRICT—Miss F. E. Edgar, Glendorgal, Grasmere; board residence; all conveniences; quiet situation; on bus route.

LEEDS—MARLBECK HOTEL
2 COVENTRY PLACE
Commercial and Family. Home Comforts. Phone 294041

London, Hampstead
ROSSLYN LODGE HOTEL
Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead
A delightful old-world house standing in its own grounds within 15 minutes of City and West End, close to Hampstead Heath. Formerly the home of the Earls of Rosslyn now a modern hotel with every comfort and convenience, yet retaining the charm of a private house.
Cuisine specially recommended.
Fresh Salads grown in Hotel Gardens.
Hard Tennis Court. Garages.
Central Heating; hot and cold water.
Resident proprietors. Night porter.
Beautifully situated and absolutely quiet.
Brochure on application.

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern Comfort, Service and Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.
*Quite near Christian Science church*
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor
Cable Grantleigh, Padd., London
*Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor*
Quiet assured Day and Night

LONDON
● Hotel Bristol ●
170-2 Cromwell Rd., Kensington, S. W. 5
Easy to reach — delightful to stay at. Finest cuisine and every provision for your comfort.
Tariff on application. WES. 1171.
*From 3 gns. weekly: room, breakfast, bath 7/6*

London, W. 2
HOTEL FORTY
36-42 Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park
Quiet, close to park, tubes and buses. All modern comforts. Central heating. Hot and cold water and phone in all rooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3½ gns. single, 7 gns. double. Under personal supervision of Mrs. F. E. Miller Phone BAY. 1401

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61 PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2
Quiet, yet central. Excellent food, appetisingly cooked. Running water in all rooms. Full board 50/- to 63/-, partial from 45/-. Bed, breakfast, bath from 35/-. Reduction for doubles.

London HOTEL IMPERIAL
121-122 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN. 1191
Two Minutes South Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water. Gas Fires, telephone in all bedrooms. Central heating. Lift. From £3.3s. en pension, 7/6 daily, 7/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

Lexam Gardens Hotel WES. 5028
112-116 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. 8.
Hot and cold water, gas fires, phones. Central heating. PERFECT QUIET garden. En pension from £2.12.6. Daily 9/6, bed, bath, breakfast 6/6

London. QUEENS GATE HOUSE
127-128 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN. 7220
Two Minutes S. Kensington Station
Hot and Cold water, telephone, central heating in every bedroom. From £4.4s. single; £7.7s. double. 12/6 daily, 8/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

LONDON. Royyal Borough of Kensington—Sitting room, bedroom, private bathroom, from 15/- per day including meals, downwards: families welcomed. DOUGLAS MANSIONS, 120 Cromwell Road, S. W. 7.

LONDON DANBURY HOTEL
37-39 Inverness Terrace, W. 2. BAY. 2701
All modern conveniences; partial from 2 gns.; full board from 3 gns.; near gardens, buses and tubes; French and German spoken.

London—EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32, Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken. S. W. 5. Fro, 3357 Quiet, facing Gardens, Nr. Tube and Met H and C Water. Well-appointed. Noted Cuisine Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.

LONDON, "BEAUMONT," 17 Princes Square, BAYSWATER, W. 2.—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/- Also at "ADELPHI," 129 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7, Resident proprietors.

## Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

### ENGLAND
*(Continued)*

Tel. Liv. 3262, London.
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET, COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road.
Central Heating Running Water in Bedrooms
Moderate terms Brochure on request.

LYNTON, DEVON.
NORTH CLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
Central heating, running water, excellent position facing sea; own garden produce; moderate tariff. Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Slough.

PAIGNTON, DEVON, (NEAR TORQUAY)
Homecroft, Colin Road. Board residence. ½ min. sea. Terms from 2 gns.

SIDMOUTH, S. DEVON—Woodlands Hotel, old world mansion, large gardens, central heating, hot and cold water all bedrooms; garage; under proprietor's supervision.

SOUTHPORT, Clifton Hotel, Promenade. AA, RAC. Fully Equipped, Central Heating, Lift, Sun Lounge, Orchestra, Golf. Garage. Telephone 4141. Telegrams Marine.

SOUTHPORT, Talbot Private Hotel
Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms, near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

STUDLAND BAY — FAIRFIELDS PRIVATE HOTEL, at foot of Purbeck Hills, in unspoiled Dorset. Extensive sea and country views; bathing, boating, near golf links and riding school. Every comfort and best quality food. Open April-October. 3-5½ gns., according to season. Telephone 224

YELVERTON, S. Devon, borders of Dartmoor. Altitude 700 feet. Grand scenery. Central heating. Golf, tennis, bowling, fishing, riding. Mrs. Norman Wilson, Devon Tors Hotel.

### ISLE OF MAN

DOUGLAS—Corrins, "Cliffside" Boarding Establishment: our aim to combine comfort, cleanliness, excellent catering and satisfaction; minute sea; open all year. 41, Castle Mona Avenue.

### FRANCE

PARIS vicinity—"Le Manoir," Vélizy (S & O) 30 minutes from Paris (Invalides Station) Every modern comfort. Park. Tennis. Forest. Frs. 50.- daily including bath and tea.

### FRANCE—Paris

HOTEL MOLIERE
21 RUE MOLIERE
(Near Avenue de l'Opéra)
Family hotel. Pension if desired. Very modern accommodations. Rooms from Frs. 25.-

PARIS—FAMILY HOME, 5 rue Pequy, 6e. All comforts; good cuisine; French conversation; from Frs. 45.- per day. Chaperon.

Paris, France
HOTEL DUMINY
3 rue du Mont Thabor
Family Hotel. Central.
(near Tuileries Gardens)
Rooms with and without baths.
Moderate terms with or without pension.

### SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, MARWICK HOTEL, Inverleith Terrace; min. church and cars; hot and cold water, central heating; quiet; moderate. Tel. 248411.

### SWITZERLAND

BEATENBERG
KURHAUS BEATENBERG
above the Lake of Thun. Highly recommended Family Hotel. Unique psition. Daily rates from Fr. 9.- Tel. 4907. A Gruler.

GRINDELWALD
CENTRAL HOTEL WOLTER and TEA ROOM
Inclusive Rates from Fr. 8.-
BERN. Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld. Homelike family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church.

HOHFLUH—HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF
BERNER OBERLAND
The fine holiday resort in the high mountains. Moderate terms. K. Gysler.

PENSION FAMILLE
Chambres et Pension complète Fr. 150.-
2 repas Fr. 3.50
TOUT CONFORT Tel. 41.452
Rue Michell du Crest 1, Geneva Ier. LIFT

LOCARNO. Pension India; stands high and commands a wonderful view; modern comfort; good cooking; rates from Fr. 8.- daily.

SEEHOF HILTERFINGEN, LAKE OF THOUNE. Modern Temperance Hotel. Inclusive terms from Fr. 8.- to Fr. 11.- Weekend.

NEGGIO bei LUGANO—Hotel Neggio (Famille Miescher), 10 minutes Lugano, hotel bus; highly recommended; rooms with C. H. W., central heating; beautiful tropical garden; moderate prices.

# England

### ACCRINGTON

R. McKNO
*Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor*
92 Blackburn Road (Gentlemen)
38 Station Road (Ladies)

EDWARD TIPPING

*Grocer and Provision Merchant*
QUALITY SERVICE PRICE
Mitchell Diadem Flour
192 Blackburn Road and 50 Abbey Street

MOFFITT BROTHERS
LIMITED
EARLY SPRING SHOW of
Coats Gowns Suits
in the
Latest Styles and Newest Fabrics
CHURCH STREET TEL. 2568

### BIRKENHEAD

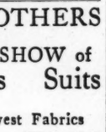
ROBBS
For Coats, Costumes, Day Frocks and Evening Gowns
*Ladies' Hairdressing is a Special Feature*
— PERMANENT WAVING —
DAILY LUNCHEONS ,OAKROOM CAFE
ROBB BROS. LTD., BIRKENHEAD
Tel. 2880 (5 lines)

### BLACKPOOL

MISS BRIANT PHONE 421
LAVINIA'S HAIRDRESSER
*Service with Satisfaction*

Daisy Bank, 57 Wyre Grove, Grasmere Road, Blackpool
late Southampton Row, London, Fyes, Blackpool.

### BOLTON

Young's Confectionery

134 Belmont Road
478 Blackburn Road
Tel. Eagley 54 19 Newport Street
Tel. Bolton 3157 17a Oxford Street

WHITEHEADS
FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
*Curtains Made Free*
THE FUR STORE, DEANSGATE

HOSE WILFRED JOHNSON Oxford St. & Market St.

### BRADFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bradford 903
12 to 1 daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

### ENGLAND

**BRADFORD**
*(Continued)*

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
*Yorkshire's Famous Store*
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen lines)

INEXPENSIVE SILKS
For beauty and absolute satisfaction in wear, Illingworth, Newboults' silks stand in a class to themselves. Our new selections include all the latest novelties as well as the older favourites and your critical comparison of values is invited. You will be under no obligation to purchase.
Illingworth, Newboult & Co. Ltd.
*Bradford's Leading Drapers*
WESTGATE

Gardening Tools and Spring Cleaning Requisites
Large Variety at Moderate Prices
F. GELDER & SON
40 Northgate
The Stores for Everything in
Household Ironmongery

ELECTRICITY
*Visit Our Modern Showrooms*
KELVINATOR REFRIGERATORS
UNIVERSAL ELECTRIC WASHERS
MODERN LIGHTING-FITTINGS
and DOMESTIC APPLIANCES
Southern & Redfern Ltd.
(Regd. Electrical Contractors)
103 MANNINGHAM LANE

TAYLOR & PARSONS'
ALL TILED FIREPLACES FROM £5 COMPLETE
You are cordially invited to inspect these "Better Values" without obligation to purchase. Wood Mantel Fireplaces from £4/15/0 to £50. Cooking Ranges by all leading makers. Your present range or fireplace taken in part-exchange We can supply you through your builder.
BOND STREET AND ALDERMANBURY
*off Tyrrel Street*
Open Saturdays Until 8 BRADFORD

### BURNLEY

JOHN HOLDEN
*Joiner and House Furnisher*
See our showrooms for furniture that is different.
We do exchanges and you can join our "club." We personally guarantee all we sell.
87 and 91 BRENNAND STREET Tel. 3635

### CARLISLE

When Going North! The Leading House for Ladies' Fashions Is
Bulloughs of Carlisle
AGENTS for MATITA and BRAEMAR SPORTSWEAR
IN CASTLE ST.—OPP. THE CATHEDRAL

For QUALITY in GROCERIES and all the LATEST in FOODS
Greenwell Carruthers
LIMITED
1 WARWICK ROAD
CARLISLE

Electrical and Radio Engineers
Large selection of goods always in stock.
L. R. BOOTH & CO.
4/6 LONSDALE STREET, CARLISLE
Phone 794

J. DRINKALL
Castle Street, Carlisle
FOOTWEAR SPECIALIST
Agent for STARTRITE Children's Footwear

Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
BRIDGET MARY
119 LOWTHER STREET
Tel. 242 CARLISLE
*District Agent for Phyllis Earle Preparations*

### DERBY

*For all your*
SPRING and SUMMER REQUIREMENTS
in clothes
S. J. HATCH
62, Babington Lane
Tel. 2083 DERBY

HIGH CLASS GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
can be obtained from
AUSTIN, HODGKINSON & Co.
The County Stores, Market Head, Derby

*The Right Garment for Every Occasion*
STREET WEAR
Suits Gowns Coats
Colonial Outfits and Trousseaux
*A Special Feature*
Queen Street Corner Phone 2178

DAVID S. BUTLER
Limited
Printing, Stationery, Office Equipment
5, IRONGATE Tel. 1258-9

### ELLSMERE

RADIO
Philips—Philco—McMichael—Bush
CASELEYS
MARKET STREET, ELLESMERE
Phone 76

### HALIFAX

TRAVEL GOODS
*all the up-to-date styles*
including "Revelations," also "Zipp" Holdalls
GRIMES
OF SILVER ST., HALIFAX

ARTHUR FARRAR
Kensington House
DRAPERY IN TWELVE DEPARTMENTS
Lovely Inexpensive Stuff in exclusive designs.
Liberty Agent
COMMERCIAL STREET HALIFAX
TEL. 4138

### ENGLAND

**HALIFAX**
*(Continued)*

GENTLEMEN'S
HOSIERS HATTERS
and TAILORS
Raincoats from the Best Makers
ARTHUR GLEDHILL
2 Crown St., Halifax

MAUD & GODDARD
invite you to inspect their
Advanced Summer Collection
of Printed Gowns and Sportswear
Two-Piece Suits and Costumes
in the Very Latest Styles and Fabrics
Millinery for every occasion, including the "Henry Heath" Hat, in their showrooms at
17 SOUTHGATE, HALIFAX Tel. 4356 HX

**HARROGATE**

BUCKLEYS
*sell all*
DURANCE Branded Merchandise
FURNISHERS and DRAPERS
Parliament Street Tel. 6077

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20, West Park Tel. 4390

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
*Dressing Gowns—Rugs—Shawls*
Hand-knitted Jumpers, Suits, and Children's Garments
17, PRINCES STREET TEL. 2951

H. G. ERBER
*Ladies' and Gentlemen's*
TAILOR
All new season's materials for Sport and General wear. Fur ties of every description. All remodelling done on our own premises.
75, STATION PARADE TEL. 6221

### HUDDERSFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Huddersfield 671, daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Your Child's Shoes fitted correct length by our X-Rays*
NO CHARGE
THOMAS WALKER
*Foot-Fitter*
FOR CLARK—STARTRITE
10 and 12, KING STREET

### HULL

Tel. 34615
Oxtoby & Johnson
FISHMONGERS AND POULTERERS
Licensed Dealers in Game
36 Waterworks Street

### KENDAL

H. & R. D. CURL
*Fishmongers and Poulterers*
45, STRAMONGATE, KENDAL

E. H. Booth & Co., Ltd.
*Italian Warehousemen*
45, Highgate, Kendal
*Spring Cleaning Requisites*

### LEEDS

*Misses Walker*
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
(25 years experience)
Perfection in Permanent Waves
1 LANDS LANE, LEEDS
Tel. 29084—2 lines
Also at WOOD STREET, WAKEFIELD
Diplomas and Prize Winners
Eugene System Permanent Waving

MOTOR TYRES
Largest Stocks
Best Prices
Established over 17 years
MOORE & CO. (LEEDS) LTD.
51, St. Paul's Street, Leeds 1
Phone 20161

Isaac Stephenson Ltd.
*High Class Meat Purveyors*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 121 Kirkgate | Leeds | 42 Chapel St. | Halton |
| 24 New Market St. | " | 12a Austhorpe Rd. | Crossgates |
| 4a Woodhouse St. | " | 99 Godwin St. | Bradford |
| 233 Dewsbury Rd. | " | 44 Wellington St. | Bingley |
| 5 Malvern Rd. | " | | |
| 129 Harehills Rd. | " | | |
| 474 Roundhay Rd. | " | | |
| 3 Headingley Lane | " | | |

E. WILSHIRE & Co., Ltd.
For
—COALS—
*Phone 24428 for prices.*
Hunslet Lane, Midland, Leeds, 10

*For Cakes, Pastries, Bread Sweets*
— TRY
The Home Made Cake Shop
ALICE APPLEYARD
14 HAREHILLS ROAD

PEACOCK & SON LTD.
Carpets, Linoleums, Oilcloths, Cretonnes, Curtain Fabrics, Bedsteads, Bedding, Sheets, Down Quilts, etc.
Sound Quality at Good-Value Prices
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS
ESTABLISHED OVER 80 YEARS

FUR

RENOVATIONS, REMODELLING, DYEING, CLEANING, etc.
Entire specialists in all classes of fur work. Customers' own designs particularly catered for.
18 King Charles St., Leeds, 1, (below Fingland and opposite Schofield's).

### ENGLAND

**LIVERPOOL**

PURCHASE ALL
Your Food Supplies at
COOPERS
*The Modern Food Store*
CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

ANTIQUES
RARE COLLECTION—Jewellery, Silver Plate, etc. See Windows—Most interesting in city.
REED & SON
6 and 8 MOUNT PLEASANT
Near ADELPHI HOTEL, LIVERPOOL

HAROLD E. CUBLEY LTD.
DECORATIONS, etc.
*Church Home Office*
2 HARDMAN STREET

**LYTHAM—ST. ANNES**

ADAM HUNTER
61, The Square, St. Annes-on-Sea
LEATHER GOODS, GIFTS, BOOKS, STATIONERY
NOVELTIES *of Many Kinds*
Tel. St. Annes 303
Marion Johns

*Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser*
Williams Deacon's Bank Chambers
1 Orchard Road, St. Annes-on-the-Sea

Thistlethwaite & Edgar
*Electrical Engineers and Contractors*
Back St. Annes Road West
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

**MANCHESTER**

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016
9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dickson & Robinson
Limited
SEEDSMEN TO H. M. THE KING
Garden and Farm Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, etc.
*Catalogue Free, Please Ask for It*
CATHEDRAL STREET
MANCHESTER

Cliftons
CHOCOLATES
are chocolates of outstanding quality
*Obtainable at the Clifton shops in Manchester and district. Also Bolton, Blackburn, Preston, Carlisle, etc.*

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
*Double and Triple Sprung*
*All Double Hair Stuffing*
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

J. Edwards & Son LIMITED
61 Deansgate
5 Barton Arcade
ARCH MOULDED SHOES
Fitted Scientifically

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen

Regd Mark
TEEGE
*Home Made Cakes and Pastries*
66 STOCKPORT ROAD
(Opp. St. Peter's Church)
LEVENSHULME

POTTERS
CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
12 Albert Road, Levenshulme
YOUR CURTAINS MADE FREE OF CHARGE
ASK FOR PATTERNS
Phone RUSholme 2693

**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE**

C. H. BROWN Ltd.
*Grocers*
*Stationers Newsagents*
Acorn Road, Jesmond
Newlands Road, Jesmond
Brentwood Avenue, Jesmond
1, Railway Street, Jarrow
225, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay

### ENGLAND

**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE**
*(Continued)*

Exclusive Gowns, Coats
*Sports Suits and Hats*
*Moderately Priced*
Obtainable at
MESDAMES PERRY & WELBOURN
151 and 153 Northumberland Street
Tel. 26716 Newcastle-on-Tyne

A. R. F. MACKIE
OSBORNE ROAD GARAGE
Tel. Jesmond 1677
*Appointed Wolseley Agent*
Any other new or second hand car supplied.
*Official Tecalemit Valeting Service*
Petrol and Oil

**NOTTINGHAM**

MOTOR SERVICE CO.
Nottingham, Ltd.
Broxtowe Street 'Sherwood
NOTTINGHAM
Telephone No. 65257

SALES and SERVICE
*Agents for Wolseley Cars*

*Buy Your*
Fruits and Vegetables
*from*
R. Walters
618 MANSFIELD ROAD
507 MANSFIELD ROAD
Also Wollaton Park Gates

GOODACRE'S FURNISHERS
CLUMBER STREET
*Agents*
for LIBERTY'S SILKS and FABRICS

Whetton's Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
15 MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

**OSWESTRY**

SUNSHINE AND SHOWERS
Butter, Cream, Eggs, fresh green salads to lighten the lengthening Spring Days
*From* DUTTONS
SIGARRO STORES
OSWESTRY TEL. 120

ENGLISH BEEF and PORK and WELSH LAMB
*Best Quality Only*
Pork Sausage Brawn
Pickled Tongues
J. OWEN
(LATE A. KIRK)
42 Church St., Oswestry Phone 93

**ROCHDALE**

For Good Quality Tailoring
*Ladies' and Gentlemen's at reasonable prices*
TEL. 3931
S & S SENIOR
28 YORKSHIRE STREET

**SCARBOROUGH**

F. GREATHEAD
*ELECTRICAL AND RADIO ENGINEER*
9 Huntriss Row Phone 775
*Electrical and Wireless Accessories*

**SHEFFIELD**

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Sharrow 51682, daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OXCROFT
*Britain's Best*
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON LTD.
141, Norfolk Street, Sheffield 1
Phones: 23184, 23185, 23186 and 23128

PHOTOGRAPHY

of all kinds,
especially children and pets in your own home. Weddings, etc.
Enlarging, Copying, Colour-tinting.
Developing and Printing
H. H. GREEN
163 RETFORD ROAD PHONE 40690

PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
*For High Class*
Ladies' Merchandise
*Moderately Priced*
STAUBER'S CAFE
Luncheons Teas Suppers
GEORGE STREET
Fresh Home Made Chocolates
Cream Cakes
76 PINSTONE STREET

J. McShaw & SON
*The Confectioners*
*at* HUNTER'S BAR *and Branches*
TELEPHONE 20790
Alfred Grindrod & Co.
HEATING, VENTILATING and DOMESTIC ENGINEERS
122-126 CHARLES STREET

**SOUTHPORT**

*A Southport Feature*
MATTI & TISSOT'S
FINE CAFE
335, Lord Street
*Confectionery, Chocolates, Home Made Sweets*
Chocolaterie, also at 165, Lord Street

The Furnishing Galleries
*at*
BROADBENTS LTD.
OF CHAPEL STREET
*Cater for Every Taste and Purse*

### ENGLAND

**SOUTHPORT**
*(Continued)*

*There Is Something to Suit You in*
BOOTHROYDS'
FASHION DEPARTMENTS

**STOCKPORT**

HOWARD C. CARTER
*Ironmonger*
15 Bramhall Lane and 68 Buxton Road
STOCKPORT
Also 8 The Square, Bramhall
'Phone: Stockport 3342 Bramhall 345
EVERYTHING IN HOUSEHOLD IRONMONGERY and GARDENING REQUISITES

**WAKEFIELD**

SIMPSONS MASCOT SHOE STORE

Will meet your footwear needs. Shoes of quality for men and women.
BOROUGH MARKET

*You Can Have More Leisure If You Use*
The Wakefield Steam Laundry
GRANTLEY STREET
Dry Cleaning by expert craftsmen
*Our van will call in response to a postcard*

PIANOS RADIO and Tel. 3982
*Everything in Music*
CHAS. R. COE The Pianoforte Expert
14 Cross Square, Wakefield

C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery, Gloves, Blouses, Underwear
Hosiery and Neckwear
11 BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

**WIGAN**

Tel. No.: 3124 5 and 5a Library Street Wigan
S. T. CROOK
*Ladies' and Gentlemen's*
HIGH CLASS HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving Expert
Maker of Postiche
Private Rooms for Ladies and Children
Perms from 7/6, 10/6, 15/-, £1.1.0

# Scotland

### EDINBURGH

JOHNSTON'S
for fine Groceries, Cooked Meats and Rindless Bacon.
(Heinz, Carrs and Chivers Products)
33 Easter Road
and 30 Home Street (Tollcross)

### GLASGOW

*When in Glasgow, Dine at*
COOPER'S
LUNCH and TEA ROOM
205 Ingram Street
111 St. Vincent Street and
24 Howard Street
*Light Refreshment Service*
*Economical Varied Rapid*
COOPER & CO.'S STORES LTD.

JOHN SMITH & SON
(GLASGOW) LIMITED
General and Foreign BOOKSELLERS
57-61 St. Vincent Stret
Telephone Central 4457
Telegrams Books Glasgow

WILLIAM BLAIR
*FAMILY BUTCHER*
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

JOHN LINDSAY & SON
DECORATORS
15, ELMBANK ST. GLASGOW C.2
Central 5316

PIANOS WIRELESS
Radio Gramophones
Sheet Music Records
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226-230 Sauchiehall Street
and at 141-143 High Street, Ayr

*Finest Tailoring for Ladies*
CLARKE & BUCHAN
206, Sauchiehall Street,
Glasgow, C. 2. Phone Douglas 229

FIREPLACES
Large selection of Inexpensive Modern Designs
Fireplace Showrooms
GEO. McALPINE & SONS
LIMITED
66 BATH STREET, GLASGOW

*Specialists in the etiquette of*
FLOWERS
*for Formal Occasions*
NORMAN D. McCOMBE
154, Sauchiehall Street
'Phone Douglas 2406
Grams. Oasis

J. Barrie Paterson.
Heraldic Stationer,
320 BYRES ROAD, HILLHEAD, W. 2
Phone: Western 3807
Specialist in Fine Stationery
Dealer in Novelties and Toys

*Gown? Hat? Coat?*
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

### SCOTLAND

**GLASGOW**
*(Continued)*

ERL. ANSTEENSEN
*Shipbroker and Chartering Agent*
93 Hope Street, C. 2.
Telegrams: "Anstensen"
Phone Central 5756

Printing and Stationery
PRIVATE or COMMERCIAL
Account Books
Loose Leaf Ledgers
G. A. H. DOUGLAS & Co., Ltd.
172 HOPE STREET

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving, Beauty Culture, etc.
*Margaret A. Taylor*
(Phyllis Earle Diploma, London)
268 BATH STREET
GLASGOW, C. 2 Tel. 4595 Douglas

Galloway & Lee
Unit Furniture and Curlsax (crush resisting) Carpets combine to beautify the home, not extravagantly because moderate cost is one of their chief virtues.
We are featuring these two furnishing aids and will be delighted to show them to you without obligation.
335 SAUCHIEHALL STREET,
Telephone Douglas 5141

COUPAR FURS
SMART AND ORIGINAL STYLES
*in Capes and Stoles*
SILVER FOX, SABLE, SQUIRREL, WHITE DYED FOX
*in all shades*
ERMINE, ETC.
241 SAUCHIEHALL STREET
GLASGOW C. 2.
Telephone 2389 Douglas Estab. 1891

Scotland

The above house in lovely situation and standing in its own grounds is ready to welcome guests. Christian Scientists preferred. Bunting H. and C. water in bedrooms. For particulars write Mrs. A. K. Middleton, Smilin' Thro, Gartconnell Estate, Ralston Rd., Bearsden.

GENUINE CHINESE CARPETS
The unrest in China has caused a rapid increase in the price of Chinese Carpets. We have been fortunate in securing a large shipment of our usual high-grade quality at pre-increase rates. Come now and secure a fine example at the old price.

| 10 ft. 8 x 9 ft. 1 | 12 ft. 2 x 9 ft. 1 |
|---|---|
| Soft blue ground with bamboo border and design in corners with rust, gold and green. | Soft rose ground, fawn border, characteristic floral embossed design with gold and green. |
| £22.10.0 | £25.10.0 |

A. GARDNER & SON LTD.
36 Jamaica Street, Glasgow, C. 1.

*When in Glasgow, Dine at*
COOPER'S
LUNCH and TEA ROOM
205 Ingram Street
111 St. Vincent Street and
24 Howard Street
*Light Refreshment Service*
*Economical Varied Rapid*
COOPER & CO.'S STORES LTD.

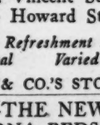
THE NEW VANTONA BEDSPREADS
Including "The Cornwall" Bedspread selected by H. M. The Queen at the British Industries Fair. Lovely Range of colourings — Blue, Rose, Green, Gold, etc.

| "THE CORNWALL" | "THE BERKELEY" |
|---|---|
| 62x80 | 70x100 90x100 |
| 12/6 | 16/9 16/9 21/- |

A. GARDNER & SON Ltd.
36, Jamaica Street, Glasgow, C. 1.

*We are making a feature of*
CELTIC JEWELLERY and SILVERWARE
*at*
Stand T. 115/116
Palace of Industries North
ALEXANDER SCOTT
*Jewellers*
109 BUCHANAN STREET

**GREENOCK**

M. & N. PEASTON Artists and Designers
21 Brougham Street

*One minute from Princes Pier*
Arts and Crafts
*Artists Material*
*Picture Framing*
THE STUDIO

**HELENSBURGH**

Typewriters for Sale
STANDARD and PORTABLE
The Commercial Bureau
(E. NORMAN)
88 West Clyde Street, HELENSBURGH
TEL. 95
Typewriting and Duplicating, Typewriter Repairs and Cleaning

**LARGS**

The Shop for Value.
A. Boyd & Co. Ltd.
General Drapers and Outfitters
25, MAIN STREET, LARGS

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Sunbonnet Sue

## Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

### Cryptogram

An Oakland, Calif., reader extends this invitation—in cryptic form—to all readers of the Monitor: (*) denotes proper names.

DAYAYMAD, *CGX *BDGX-KOCKS, GC JAWW GC *XAJ *TSDU, PGC GX AVNSCOQOSX OX XOXAQAAX QPODQT-XOXA. NWGX QS LOCOQ QPA *ZSWFAX *JACQ XAVQ TAGD.

### Beheading and Curtailing

This also is shared by the same reader. "Behead a 6-letter sea robber and get angry. Behead angry and get proportion. Behead proportion and get consumed. Behead consumed and get a preposition. Curtail the preposition and get an article." (Example—Many, any, an, a.)

### Letter Juggling

Here's an easy one. Two different 4-letter words can be formed from the 4 letters given below. Use all 4 letters in each word:

L I Y D

### How Many Puzzles?

One puzzleistic reader has worked 15 puzzles. If this reader should work 9 more puzzles, and get correct answers for 8 of them, the average would be .75. How many puzzles has this reader worked correctly thus far?

### Fun With Antonyms

Tuesday brings us the antonyms:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | noise | acceptance | |
| 2 | fiction | aversion | |
| 3 | predecessor | silence | 1 |
| 4 | happiness | violence | |
| 5 | ennui | actuality | |
| 6 | gentleness | sorrow | |
| 7 | alien | merriment | |
| 8 | longing | follower | |
| 9 | gain | citizen | |
| 10 | refusal | loss | |

(Answers Appear On This Page)

## Quotation for Today

*BE FIT for more than the thing you are now doing.*—GARFIELD.

## Odds and Ends

### Largest Local Union

International Ladies' Garment Workers Union has a larger local than any other United States labor union. It is New York 89, with 42,138 members.

### Radio Factors

The four factors which determine radio service areas are: geographical situation, position in the radiocasting band, antenna efficiency, and power.

### New Symphony

Negro composer William Grant Still has written a new Symphony in G Minor. It is based on jazz, blues, and other American musical idioms. Its subtitle is "Song of a New Race."

### Foundation for Microscope

A new microscope developed at Harvard University is housed in an underground chamber and is set in 15 tons of concrete. This is to reduce vibrations to an absolute minimum.

### Patience Personified

In a chess game between one-time champion Dr. Alexander Alekhine and present world champion Dr. Max Euwe, the latter studied the board for 40 minutes before making a certain move.

### Puzzle Corner Answers

**Cryptogram:** Remember, San Francisco, as well as New York, has an exposition in nineteen thirty-nine. Plan to visit the Golden Gate next year.

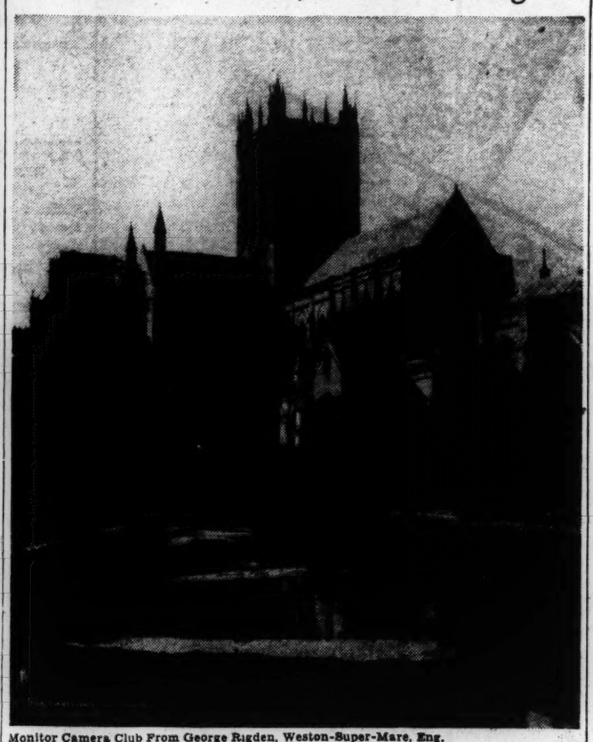
**Beheading and Curtailing:** Pirate, Irate, Rate, Ate, At, A.

**Letter Juggling:** Idyl, Idly.

**How Many Puzzles?** 10.

**Fun With Antonyms:** Noise—silence; fiction—actuality; predecessor—follower; happiness—sorrow; ennui—merriment; gentleness—violence; alien—citizen; longing—aversion; gain—loss; refusal—acceptance.

## Wells Cathedral, Somerset, Eng.



Monitor Camera Club From George Rigden, Weston-Super-Mare, Eng.

## Susabet Sees a Robin

*A Story for Children*

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I'm sure as anything
We'll overhear some talk today
About its being spring."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"That's what they always do.
Some day about this time of year
They're sure that winter's through."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Because they don't remember
That sometimes there's an April day
As chilly as November."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"They leave off winter things.
And then the weather changes
And much discomfort brings."

Emmaline and Susabet, Farmer Ben's two very intelligent hens, were waiting at the henyard gate for Farmer Ben to let them out. They had each laid him an egg, and could look forward, with all the satisfaction of a day's work well done, to going out to see what the world was doing outside the henyard.

"There they are," thought Farmer Ben himself, coming along without his sweater and ear-muffs and playing with his bunch of keys by tossing it up and catching it. "There they are. Most hens would be satisfied to stay in the henyard all day and scratch in the gravel."

It was a lovely morning, mild and balmy, just the kind of a morning, when it comes, that makes people leave off their overcoats and tell each other that spring has arrived.

"Good morning, Emmaline and Susabet," said Farmer Ben, opening the henyard gate. "Spring is here."

"Cluck cluck cluckety," said Emmaline and Susabet, and went off down the road.

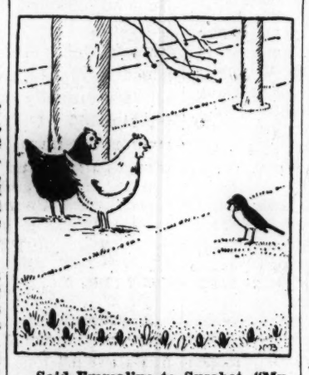
They walked toward town that morning, and they saw houses with lawns turning a bit green in places, and motorcars, and people moving about.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"My dear, observe that bird.
It hops, and wears a vest of red.
A robin, on my word!"

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"It is a pretty thing.
But one such robin, I'd remark,
Does not complete a spring."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"But, after all, you'll find
That when one robin does appear
Spring isn't far behind."

Then they went on, chatting of this and that, till they came to a cross street where they saw two gentlemen approaching from opposite directions.



**Said Emmaline to Susabet, "My dear, observe that bird."**

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"If these two men should meet,
Let's listen and hear what they say
When they each other greet."

And so they did.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Just what I thought, my dear.
Each shouted at the other,
'Good morning. Spring is here.'"

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"But just the same, I'm sure
The wind is shifting. Pretty soon
It will be cool once more."

Said Emmaline to Susabet . . .

(but that was an hour or two later)

"I feel that you were right.
It will be pretty cold again
When we get home tonight."

## Lines About Leaders—126

By a Staff Artist

### Samuel Gompers

(1850-1924)

SAMUEL GOMPERS was a champion of the toiling masses.
Some writers have called him the "Moses of American Labor."
Others have called him the "Labor Statesman of the World."
The Gompers family lived in London when Samuel was born.
At 10, the child left school to join his father, a cigarmaker.
They talked of hard times, of starvation, in the factory.
But there was a land to the west where wages were higher.
The lure of America began to exert itself on Gompers Senior.
And the family embarked on a ship bound for the New World.

AS SOON AS they landed, father and son entered a factory.
Wages were indeed higher in New York, but so were expenses.
"Why work so hard to get so little?" grumbled the employees.
Then, conditions seemed to be exactly the same as in London.
"There must be something to do," said the English boy.
And he found himself more and more interested in the problem.
A labor movement had been started some 50 years before.
Any day in any shop, a worker could leave his tools and say:
"I've had about enough of the boss! I'm going on strike."
He knew that he would probably be followed by his co-workers.
But, successful or not, strikes were costly to both parties.
"Why must we suffer before coming to agreements?" argued Sam.
Employers and employees should act together for mutual welfare.

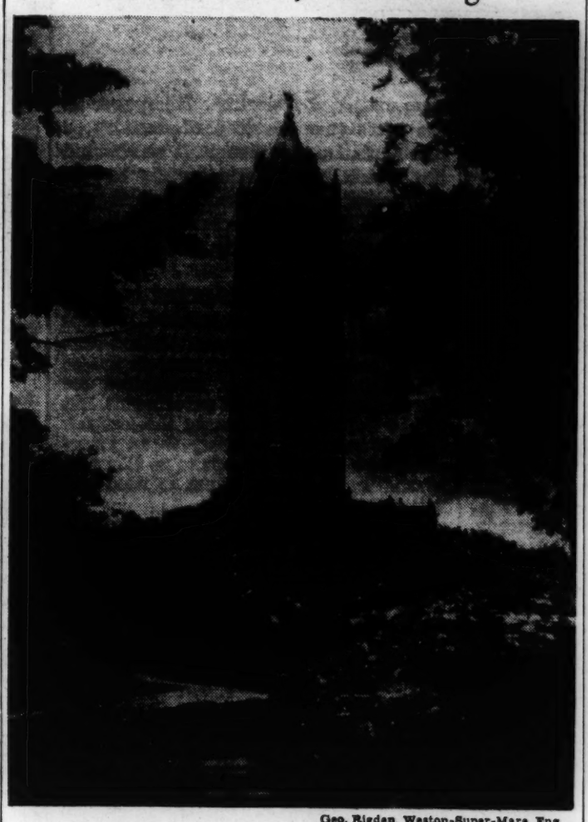
NOW Samuel was a voter; the time had come for him to speak.
He gave his views before the Working Men's Association.
A general outburst of approbation encouraged him to act.
He began by organizing all those who worked in similar trades.
Then he consolidated all the labor unions in New York.
Next he turned his attention to creating one national union.
In 1886, the American Federation of Labor came into being.
All declined its presidency, the salary being only $1,000.
Then Samuel Gompers stepped out and offered to fill the post.

THUS he began his new life as professional agent of labor.
From all sections labor leaders came to him for guidance.
Should the man in steel factories have to work 12 hours a day?
Should sailors be refused leave in safe harbors?
Should young children be in factories instead of in school?
Now the Nation's lawmakers had visits from Mr. Gompers.
He explained labor problems to them; he suggested new laws.
American workers were entitled to higher standards of living.

HIS tireless efforts materialized into the following results:
In 1912—The adoption of the national Eight-Hour Law.
In 1913—The creation of a separate Department of Labor.
In 1914—The enactment of the Clayton Anti-Trust Law.
But Gompers' crowning reward came after the World War.
In 1919, he was officially sent to Paris for a great purpose:
To present the views of labor to the Versailles Conference.
What an opportunity to extend the status of labor at large!
When he passed on it was felt that a noble man had gone.
And many persons probably shared this thought of Carlyle:
"The organization of labor is the vital problem of the world."

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
Copyright, 1938, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

## Cabot Tower, Bristol Eng.



Geo. Rigden, Weston-Super-Mare, Eng.

## In Lighter Vein

### Slow-Poke

"When I started in life, young man, I worked 12 hours a day."

"Yes, but in these rapid times anyone who took 12 hours to do a day's work would get the gate."—Providence Journal.

### Modest Group

First Veteran: "Our infantry company was the best drilled in the whole army. When we presented arms all you could hear was 'slap, slap, click.'"

Second Veteran: "Good? When our company was on parade and presented arms all you could hear was 'slap, slap, jingle.'"

First Veteran: "That's impossible! How did you get the jingles?"

Second Veteran: "Oh, medals."—Grit.

### Etiquette

An authority on etiquette tells us that 'tis an indication of ill-breeding to rattle or jingle our money. Mebbe so. But a lot of us will have to think up some other method of displaying our lack of culture.—Charlottetown Patriot.

### Discerning Kind

A city girl, spending some time in the country, spoke to the farmer about the troubled way in which the cattle regarded her.

"Well," said the farmer, "it must be on account of that red dress you are wearing."

"Dear me! Of course I know it's terribly out of style; but I had no idea a cow would notice it."

### More Howlers

Abomination: A bombing attack on a nation.

Civilian: A person who always gives a civil answer.

Classic: Something very classy.

Polyglot: A glutton in many kinds of food.

Bailiff: A spice that is put in with a roast.

Coalesce: Leasing a coal mine.

### Sports Headline Writer Compiles His Own History of U. S.

Marquette Downs Mississippi.
Braddock Fatally Injured in Pitt Debacle.
Thousands See Boston Massacre.
Washington Crosses Delaware.
Lafayette to Meet Army.
John Paul Jones Stars in Navy Battle.
Oregon in 54-40 Fight.
Mason and Dixon Line Selected.
Monitor Pointing for Merrimac.
Lincoln Gives Spectacular Performance at Gettysburg Field.
Grant to Work on Line.
Sherman Marches Through Georgia.
Wilson Rolls Up Fourteen Points.
Coolidge Through—Will Run No More.
Roosevelt Carries All Before Him—Wins 46 to 2.

## Jest a Minute

"Hey, you! Pull over to the curb!"

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Friends in Feathers

Claremore, Okla.

Mrs. T——, who had fed sparrows during the snowy weather, was told by her neighbors that when her cherry trees were bearing, she would be sorry she had ministered to the little nuisances.

Mrs. T—— only smiled, but made no reply.

When the cherries in the neighborhood did ripen, all the fruit was bothered except hers. And the neighbors were cognizant of the fact. The only fruit of hers that was eaten seemed to be the cherries in the treetops—and they would have gone to waste.

"I knew my little feathered friends would not turn traitor," said the benefactor when she later recited the story. "I've found too often the good we send out does not return to us as ill."

## Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

### Musical Terms

For this game, the articles are each marked with a number and distributed about the rooms so that many can see the numbers at the same time. Each guest should be furnished with a sheet of paper or cardboard with the numbers 1 to 25 on it, and told to guess and write down the musical terms corresponding to each number. A small bust of a famous composer is a very suitable prize.

The suggested list follows:

1. Alto—piece of raveled rope (all tow).
2. Ballad—ball and picture of a boy.
3. Bar—small iron bar.
4. Bass—base of a broken column.
5. Brace—a carpenter's brace.
6. Chord—piece of string.
7. Cornet—corn in hairnet.
8. Counterpoint — two needles crossed.
9. Duet—picture of two cats miaowing.
10. Etude—"ude" repeated eight times.
11. Flat—a flat iron.
12. Forte—40 pins on a paper
13. Grace notes—two social notes signed "Grace."
14. High C—capital C on wall near ceiling.
15. Hymn—picture of a man.
16. Interval—123-567.
17. Key—door key.
18. Measure—measuring cup or tape measure.
19. Note—I O U.
20. Quartet—quart fruit jar from which fruit has been taken.
21. Scale—weighing scales.
22. Score—20 clothespins.
23. Signature—"Yours truly, John Smith."
24. Rest—picture of a child sitting.
25. Staff—a walking stick.

## Daily Anecdote

### Ingenuity of An Actress

During a performance in New York of the old pseudo classic, "Camille," by Dumas the younger, Clara Morris, the reigning American tragedienne of the eighties, was confronted by a huge and formidable tomcat which had wandered from an alley onto the stage of the Daly Theater.

The actress was in the throes of the sad last act—a scene for which she was celebrated. In undertones she whispered stern threats to the cat to flee, but the creature defied her "scats" and continued to hold his place in the sun, to the titter of a vast audience. Finally the artist walked toward her rival and reached down and picked him up, improvising as she did so the lines: "Alas, Tomassio is too heavy for his frail mistress," and with a slow step she walked toward the wings whispering for Nanine, her maid, to come and relieve her of the burden.

The following spring Miss Morris was acting her famous role in a Western city. After the performance a man approached the ticket office and said Miss Morris obviously thought her provincial audience crude and easy to please; but he had seen her at Daly's in New York, and now that she had cut out the most dramatic episode of the closing act he demanded his admission fee be refunded.

When Miss Morris heard of the incident she was greatly amused, and that night wrote, jokingly, to Augustin Daly: "If you send me a cat for the rest of the tour, let it be a trained one."

### Strike Out!

The man who makes a success of an important venture never waits for the crowd. He strikes out for himself. It takes nerve, it takes a lot of grit; but the man that succeeds has both.

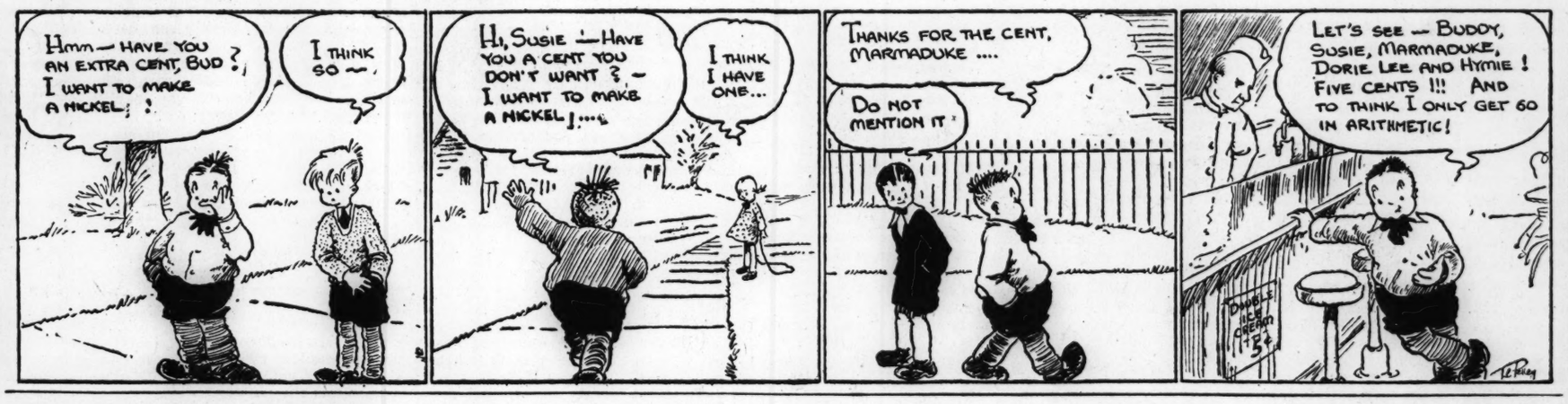
Any one can fail. The public admires the man who has enough confidence in himself to take a chance. These chances are the main things, after all. The man who tries to succeed must expect to be criticized.

Nothing important was ever done but the greater number consulted previously doubted the possibility.

Success is the accomplishment of that which most people think can't be done.—C. V. White.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*High Finance*

By LE PELLEY


Hmm—HAVE YOU AN EXTRA CENT, BUD? I WANT TO MAKE A NICKEL!
I THINK SO—
HI, SUSIE—HAVE YOU A CENT YOU DON'T WANT?—I WANT TO MAKE A NICKEL!...
I THINK I HAVE ONE...
THANKS FOR THE CENT, MARMADUKE....
DO NOT MENTION IT
LET'S SEE—BUDDY, SUSIE, MARMADUKE, DORIE LEE AND HYMIE! FIVE CENTS!!! AND TO THINK I ONLY GET 60 IN ARITHMETIC!
DAINTY ICE CREAM 5¢

## The Adventures of Waddles—*The Art of Slack-Wire Walking*

By THE HAGERS

SAID JOE TEAL, "I'VE A GREAT DESIRE TO CROSS THE POND ON THIS SLACK WIRE.
MY WEB-FEET SHOULD MAKE ME SECURE. IF GOOD, I MAY THE COUNTRY TOUR."
BUT JOE FOUND HE HAD MUCH TO LEARN, AS YOU CAN READILY DISCERN.
"MY SLACK-WIRE WALK I'LL NOT REPEAT." SAID HE, "I'LL SWIM WITH MY WEB-FEET."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Power of the Purse

"WHO is to control the spending?" may prove to be the most important question that can be asked about President Roosevelt's recovery program. Economic objections are not likely to defeat the program. Indeed, there are probably as many business groups who favor spending as a spur to buying as there are who fear it as a step toward inflation. And that part of the business community which is afraid of the President would raise much less objection to pump-priming if assured that Congress was to control.

Political objections to the recovery program take two forms. One is fear that federal funds will be used for priming the polls in the summer primaries and fall elections. There is apprehension that many communities will vote for those who turn the cornucopia of federal largesse in their direction. The assumption that voters can or will be bought may be driven too far. The congressman who gets a new post office for his home town is not assured of re-election. The American electorate has a way of resisting political bribery, whether Republican tariff favors or Democratic relief grants. Also in justice it should be remembered that much relief has been administered honestly as relief, not as poll priming. Yet further steps toward non-political relief would be welcome.

The second political objection to a spending program is that the allotment of funds by the Executive leaves the legislative branch in the position of not controlling the final disposition of money. Ever since kings discovered that it was easier and more civilized to get a voluntary contribution rather than to continually seize the property of the people the power of the purse has been the cornerstone of self-government.

For the people, through their representatives, soon made an important discovery of their own. They found that when they voted taxes they could specify what the money should be used for. If a king was engaged in an unpopular war or was taking bad advice from courtiers he could be made to desist by refusal of funds. Sometimes promises such as Magna Carta were extracted from him. This power of the purse gave life to parliamentary or representative government. It was behind the American Revolutionary cry of "No taxation without representation." As perfected in democratic countries it led to control of lawmaking by those who vote the money.

The time when that control is really effective is when money is voted. If blanket grants are made, much of that control is lost. That is why budgets are so carefully prepared and scrutinized for the ordinary expenses of government. But in the United States during the last few years it was felt necessary in an emergency to leave relief funds to be allocated by the Executive according to need and with few strings.

There is a deep feeling in Congress today that this system should be changed before large amounts for pump-priming are voted. And outside Congress there are many who feel that congressmen may be unduly influenced by the power of the President—however wisely and fairly used—to grant or withhold federal funds from sections or projects in which they are interested.

There are honest reasons why non-earmarked funds are easier to administer effectively and beneficially. There are suggested ways for earmarking which might leave most of these advantages. In a later editorial we shall go into the difficulties of tying strings to emergency appropriations and the possibilities of overcoming them. At the moment it is enough to say that the time has come for Congress to regain the power of the purse where pump-priming is attempted. Even at the risk of some log-rolling of the pork barrel by congressmen seeking political advantage from appropriations, the effort should be made.

For in normal government it is politically sounder for the legislature to have the control of spending. And in this situation it is also economically sounder. For unless control over the new pump-priming is in Congress it will be hard to evoke from private enterprise that confidence which is essential to the success of the program.

### Again Algeciras

THE name of Algeciras rings a bell in the memory of the prewar historian. It was one of the landmarks along the tragic road to 1914. At an international conference there in April, 1906, imperial Germany challenged France and Great Britain—and lost. And so the sunny little town across the bay from Gibraltar became a chapter-heading in history. But now it is April, 1938. With a pretty irony, the Insurgent Government of Spain has taken over the British-owned hotel Reina Cristina, to house a corps of German experts and instructors. Where German prewar diplomacy failed, German postwar adventuring scores a sort of success. The news must have started a whole chain of reflection in the Woodchopper of Doorn.

### Boston: A Study in Subsidies

BOSTON is a natural seaport. It is about a day's steaming-time nearer Europe and South America than New York. Yet 67 per cent of New England's export products goes to New York by rail for shipment abroad. Why? Because it is cheaper. In order to make it cheaper for exporters to ship freight the more expensive roundabout way, the Interstate Commerce Commission authorizes the railroads to impose a "fine" of so much a mile on freight shipped the less expensive direct way. Only they don't call the difference between the two rates a fine. It is called a "rate differential."

The differentials were designed to divide business among railroads serving competing ports on the North Atlantic seaboard. Actually it has placed Boston at an unfair disadvantage. The outside railroads which have gained control of New England roads are routing much of New England's export shipments through the Port of New York. Furthermore, the effects of monopolistic control by railroads outside New England have discouraged capital investments for upkeep and development of docks, terminals and railroads serving the Port of Boston.

But Boston is not the only victim of this form of government paternalism. The Government is helping the eastern railroads at the expense of the public. The higher freight rates paid by shippers to support rail and port facilities which cannot support themselves on a free, competitive basis are added on to the price of consumers' goods.

An artificially high rate structure such as that which nullifies the natural port advantages of Boston is a dangerous form of government subsidy. It encourages business to rely on "its rich uncle in Washington" regardless of merit. But Uncle Sam is only as rich as his taxpayers. And they are not getting any more prosperous providing artificial respiration in the form of subsidies to business groups that cannot support themselves in free and fair competition.

### A Pardon to Dr. Townsend

ORDINARY human kindness was at the same time good politics in the Executive pardon issued to Dr. Francis E. Townsend, leader of the old-age pension movement that bears his name, just as he was about to enter the District of Columbia jail to serve a thirty-day sentence for contempt of an investigating committee of the House of Representatives. By this act President Roosevelt and the legislative leaders who recommended clemency have wisely avoided a situation that could have been exploited as martyrdom.

Congress cannot afford a precedent of a witness bolting from a committee room in indignation merely because the committee is unfriendly to him, but the rights and dignity of investigating committees have been vindicated by the conviction. To insist upon the sentence would have been to risk reviving an agitation which in its more extreme aspects was probably attributable not so much to Dr. Townsend himself as to promoters who attached themselves to his movement.

The pardon is an illustration of the fact that the United States does not incline to the holding of political prisoners. And that is a tribute to the existence and the power of free speech; for only where free speech exists would the sympathy elicited by imprisonment of a leader be a political weapon in the hands of his followers.

### Family-Style Outings

THE great American family—whose desire to enjoy the shifting vacation scene amid "all the comforts of home" led it to purchase the 1937 version of the "prairie schooner" in astonishing numbers—has hit upon a new highway, or, rather, waterway. According to reports from Washington, the "floating trailer," which is, in reality, the shanty boat of another day fitted with all the compact conveniences of last year's "careening cottage," after first appearing in lower Chesapeake Bay, has now ventured up the Potomac as far as the nation's Capitol. The motorcar, formerly used to tow the migratory mansion, has been replaced by a launch which uses comparatively little fuel, and that little is tax-free.

To those with a distaste for crowded highways or a desire for comparative solitude, this modern form of aquatic gypsying would seem to possess distinct advantages. To those of limited income it may be pointed out that the seagoing trailer is less costly than its landlubberly cousin. Food, provided judgment is exercised in selecting a mooring place, may be as conveniently and economically purchased as on a motoring trip, and there are, at present, none of the ofttimes inconvenient regulations which enmesh its ground-going counterpart.

Undoubtedly an outgrowth of recent economic experience, the automobile trailer and its seagoing sister, the erstwhile houseboat, have opened a pleasant panorama of new vistas to thousands of moderate income who otherwise might have remained hobbled at home.

## Power Politics

*Book News of the Day*

THERE is a retired professor who has a special shelf for books that predict war. He labels them. Beneath their startling titles appear the dates of "inevitable" world conflict: "1936 . . . 1937 . . . 1938 . . ."

To this dust-gathering collection he has just added THE GERMAN OCTOPUS (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50), by Henry C. Wolfe. He has labeled it "1940." For that is the year, with slight reservations, in which Mr. Wolfe expects the next war to occur.

Not that Mr. Wolfe is to be condemned for so doing. It is the fashion, and Mr. Wolfe does it well. But the reader may be warned that within these bright red covers is no quest of peace—little fundamental search to understand whatever factors remain in the world as a basis for future stability.

As a review of the elements of power politics on the European continent, Mr. Wolfe's volume can lay claim to objective assessment. The picture which he derives of German foreign policy is one of continuing expansion. For he agrees with many current commentators that the sheer inertia of the dictatorship must carry it on to new conquests. He feels, however, German expansion need not come at the expense of Russia, provided Russia purchases its immunity by permitting the Reich a free hand in Poland and along the Danube. He concludes:

> There are abundant reasons for believing that Germany will seek to "develop" Central Europe rather than to chase after the will-o'-the-wisp of Russian riches. The Wehrmacht has no desire to have its mechanized equipment bogged down in the Pripet swamps or stalled on frozen steppes. The "transversal Eurasian axis" swings from Germany toward Bagdad, not toward Moscow.

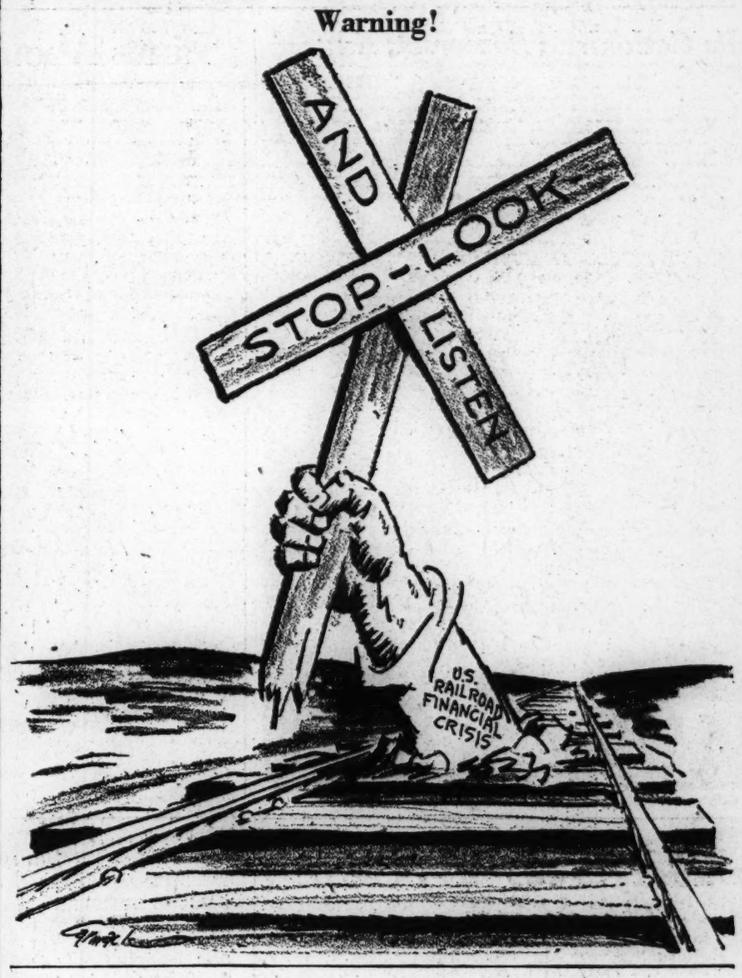
But should the Soviet and the Western Powers stand firmly against German expansion, Mr. Wolfe believes that the German Samson will take the risk, and failing, drag Europe down with him into the abyss.

The suddenness of Lithuanian acceptance of Poland's ultimatum and of Austria's capitulation to Germany rather stride past almost everything committed to covers in these recent weeks, and Mr. Wolfe's book proves no exception. But the basic factors he analyzes, even in these situations, are sharply and accurately delineated. And, ranging from Memel to Yugoslavia and from Angora to the Rhine, he presents a reasonably complete picture for the popular student of continental affairs.

His war service and his work with the post-war American Relief Administration have provided a background kept up to date by considerable European travel. And Mr. Wolfe's interviews with leading statesmen of Europe contribute a succinct presentation of their established views.

Gx.

Warning!




## Pages From an Album

*VII—Miguel de Unamuno*

MY FIRST meeting with Miguel de Unamuno, who will ever remain in my memory as the quintessential rebel, the modern Don Quixote tilting at windmills, was neither in his native Basque country nor in the scene of his professorial duties, Salamanca. It was in a dingy little café in Montparnasse, then the home of ex-patriots. This café had indeed sheltered illustrious exiles. Here came, in the days when I first knew it, Trotzky, and more rarely Lenin, presumably to plot revolutionary methods and socialistic theories—or, it may be, to seek relief from their hard and unsuccessful career of unorthodox and ostracized politicians, in the warm comradeship of poverty.

In the same authentic café, amid the same weird consumers of café-crême, amid the same slow-moving chess-players, Unamuno sat, surrounded by admirers. Was he not Spain's greatest philosopher? But, above all, was he not the hero of an amazing adventure?

The adventure was this: For thirty-odd years he had taught peacefully in dreamy old Salamanca, and had written books, profound, disturbing, paradoxical. He had shocked the dominant caste (*casticismo*) by the originality of his thought, but nothing serious had happened to him in a country which, after all, was usually placid. The paternal dictatorship of Primo de Rivera had suppressed liberties, but it had also brought order, and Spain would be fortunate indeed under such rule today. Nevertheless Unamuno was bound to protest. It was in his nature to criticize. If he was not permitted to denounce the ruler of Spain at Salamanca, he could, and did, denounce him in Buenos Aires. . . .

A poster on the wall of the University informed townsfolk that Don Miguel was given twenty-four hours to leave Spain; he was to be uprooted, to be deported to the bleak island of Fuerte Ventura.

Unamuno on that last day conducted his class as usual, expounding a Greek text against tyranny.

It happened that I moved at that time in certain Radical circles in Paris, where indignation at this decision of Rivera swelled to bursting point. Something had to be done. Romantically, Henry Dumay, the founder of a newspaper which had a tremendous vogue, chartered a small vessel, sailed in the worst weather to the Canaries, persuaded Unamuno to leave his island prison for what Dr. Johnson would have described as the worse prison of a ship; and at last, after a perilous voyage, landed the captive in Paris. . . .

Unamuno had a trick of playing with bits of paper; of twisting and folding them, of constructing paper boats; and his hands were busy while he talked. He talked explosively, in sudden outbursts succeeded by sudden silences. I hope it is not irreverent to say he was somehow a comic figure; for, rightly considered, the Don Quixotes of the world are always comic figures touched with tragedy. And he blended with Don Quixote the complementary Spanish character of Sancho Panza; endeavoring to show, in one of the most famous of his books, that together they sum up the Spanish attitude toward life.

Behind thick glasses, under thick black eyebrows, shone his extraordinarily luminous eyes. They were eyes veritably alive—filled to the brim with the changing emotions of the man. His short black and white beard seemed to bristle with the passionate intensity of his utterances. One was positively startled at his vividness.

Perhaps he strained expression a little; but he permitted himself to live by passion rather than reason; and his philosophy was the philosophy of poetry. I met him fairly often in those days, and admired him immensely. But it may be doubted whether he had a mission except that of shattering all missions, whether he taught anything except that no human teaching is final, and must be repudiated whenever it becomes fixed.

So it was that he denounced the Republic in Spain as he had denounced the Monarchy. He deplored the barbarism of the "Reds." But when General Francisco Franco heaped honors upon him, he denounced the "Whites." A plague on both their houses! He was not to be inveigled into the sorry path of politics; he was concerned with much higher problems than whether one set of doctrines is better than another, or whether this batch of men is to be preferred to that.

Every experience for him was personal, every problem personal; and in creeds and parties no salvation was to be found.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

## North . . South . . East . . West

*The Importance of Trends*

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE exists, in fable or imagination, a region of unascertained dimensions, which is said to be paved with good intentions. Even a careful and conservative estimate of the territory embraced in this nether region would probably disclose an area of considerable and appreciably increasing size. Just now the people of many countries are sincerely and anxiously inquiring why it is that in a world experienced in hardships, a world knowing likewise the joys of peace and prosperity, the blessing of friendship and neighborliness, the blight of avarice, hatred and acquisitiveness has been permitted to destroy so much of that which wisdom, right understanding and forbearance have combined in building.

Somewhere in the structure which is designed to protect and preserve the good in human governments there crept into and through the wall, like a tiny rivulet in a dike or breastwork that which, left to itself, first gradually and then rapidly destroys supposed impregnable defenses. It requires no stretch of the imagination, no inspired conception, to envisage what has been going on during the last decade. Frontiers and institutions weakened as a result of mad human conflict in the years following 1914 were attacked and finally destroyed by those who, according to their own standards of belief, were seeking, aggressively but honestly to erect, on new foundations, superstructures which they believed were better than the governments wrecked through carelessness, indifference or ignorance.

* * *

We do not need to impute to the visionary iconoclast of whatever party, creed or faction either dishonesty or avarice. The reformer imbued with ambition is often more zealous than wise. He sees nothing in the old which he can either reverence or respect. He is obsessed by a belief in his own divinely appointed mission, a conviction that there has been revealed to him the secret which others have vainly sought, and a certainty that the day and hour of human emancipation from self-imposed servitude has struck.

But we do need to apprehend and arrest these zealots at the outset. Failing this, the necessity is greater that both they and we turn at once to a repairing of the damage which has been done. We must come quickly to the realization that in a democracy there is no room for factionalism, fanaticism, or the fantastic theories which are the antithesis of democracy. This, in their time of travail and testing, the American people have been slow in realizing. They have shirked responsibilities and surrendered prerogatives in the vain hope that economic problems might be solved by some method previously unknown to them and never convincingly explained or successfully operated.

* * *

Even those who have magnified and prescribed the un-American method and those who, like the buyers of worthless nostrums sold under the flare of a street torch, have had no predetermined purpose of changing the form of government in the United States. It is only fair to believe that even now their hope is to adapt to democracy the ingenious but deceptive implements which have been used elsewhere to destroy freedom of action, freedom of worship, freedom of the press and freedom of initiative. The danger is in permitting a continuance, either overtly or by neglect, of these experimental processes which mark the trend away from the old and tried to the new and untried.

Nothing in the form of super-government has proved either its worthiness or its permanence. Absolutism, by every reasonable test, has been proved to be destructive of the foundations upon which human liberty has sought and will always seek to establish and enthrone its ideals. It is true of all men, as was said by the apostle of old, that they are free born. Liberty is the sacred birthright of the sons and daughters of men.

Except in those countries where absolutism has been imposed by force of arms or by open proclamation of dictatorial authority, no nation has surrendered its sovereign rights through a single act, legislative or judicial. Empires do not thus fall. It is by the insidious and slow processes of undermining, the lulling to sleep of the guardians and outposts—the people themselves—that the almost imperceptible trends become congealed into declared policies.

We must learn, and remember, not to put our faith in princes. Upon the horizon, whether near or distant, no superman appears, and none will appear, who can lead us, if we are awake and aware, beyond our own understanding of the truth.

## The Wide Horizon

### New Tricks

By Mary Zirkle

THIS story has for a long time meant much to me, in spite of its simplicity and homeliness. Nettie will never make an important name for herself in the artistic world, nor are her canvases likely to win great financial rewards; still, they have added to the sum of human happiness and have shown a community that the time for learning never passes.

Nettie was a neighbor of ours in Southwestern Kansas at a time when that was one of the last frontiers of America. She was a member of a large family, and while her parents were moderately prosperous they considered any education beyond the district school a waste of time, particularly for girls. So at seventeen Nettie married, and for many years she was fully occupied, bringing up her four children and another that she and her husband adopted, and making a home that was always rich with good humor and kindliness in a succession of houses ranging from a one-room shack to the comfortable stucco bungalow they now occupy.

She was a "giving" sort of person, bubbling with vitality; helping a motherless brood on the next farm, taking her part in church and community work, and showing a rather marked ability in amateur theatricals, both in acting and coaching. Her sensitive perceptions added to her gift for neighborliness; and if her friends noticed that sometimes her emotions were a bit exaggerated, or that her imagination soared unexpectedly, they only smiled without censure or surprise. That was "Nettie's way."

* * *

When her youngest son was in high school one of his teachers discovered that he had a definite talent for painting with oils. During Nettie's schooldays even drawing on a slate was forbidden as a frivolous waste of time, but Will fared better and was showered with materials and encouragement. He carried the materials home for practice and his mother, watching him as he worked, was seized with curiosity. She picked up the brush and handled it, asking questions of her amazed son, touching a canvas tentatively; and what was literally a new world opened before her.

This may not happen to many people—this touching of an unfamiliar medium and the discovery of that mysterious coordination between mind and muscular skill and artistic insight that makes possible the transfer of what one sees to a form that may be understood by others. It happened to Nettie. Almost from the start her new interest not only provided the emotional outlet that she had been vaguely seeking all her life without knowing what it was she wanted, but her canvases attracted attention and favorable comment far outside her own community. And within that community it has inspired a new pride and a consciousness of art that no amount of famous paintings in city galleries far away could have done.

* * *

Nettie will never be a great painter. She has not attempted to go beyond copying the work of others, although in that field she has shown an amazing degree of skill. She has still no opportunity for formal study; her ideas of technique are gained from reading and from local teachers who make no pretensions to excellence. Whether, if she had studied as a young woman, she would have achieved greatness is open to question, since the factors involved in creative genius are complex and diverse. In any case she might have done no more for the world nor for her own satisfaction than she has in her family and community life.

Her significance lies in the work she has discovered in middle life—that her children and grandchildren consider her a "wonder"—that her neighbors have forgotten their years and are searching out their own hidden talents—and that she had brought the art of painting into the open in that neighborhood as something one does and not something hung upon a wall thousands of miles away. Incidentally, she has had the gratification of praise from critics and of some financial reward for her work.

It is (I repeat) a trifling story, but one I like as I like wood fires. They are not practical as central heating is, nor can they take its place; but they add to the richness of life. This country could use more open fires, and it could use more "little" painters and poets and musicians who may never achieve thumping successes but whose performances will round out their own lives and inspire their friends.

## Mirror of World Opinion

### Minorities

IN PROMISING a "minority statute" defining the position of the minorities of Czechoslovakia, the Czech Premier, Dr. Hodza, has taken a statesmanlike step.

The Czechoslovak Government are resolved that, so far as lies in their power, the large German-speaking minority shall not be made an excuse for external interference in their affairs. This minority is already the best-treated in Europe, even though minor grievances remain to be remedied—and one by one such grievances are being removed.

As German interference in Czechoslovakia would almost inevitably be the spark for a general war, Dr. Hodza is earning the thanks of other nations as well as of his own countrymen.—*News Chronicle*, London.